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Japan Mission

1910 — 19

Vol. 3.

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REC'D JUN 8 1914

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Anquipa Sanatorium,
Fairfax, Cal.,
June 3, 1914.

My dear Mr. Bell, -

Your good letter of greeting, sympathy and hope was handed me on the wharf in San Francisco, and as I read it, it gave me courage. Thank you for every word of it.

The Board has been so lovely about my coming home like this, and every one is so good to me, I am trying to be all the time the very bravest woman. You can understand what these last months have been to me, and how hard the sudden leaving of "Hana", so dear to me, was, I couldn't keep the tears back and pack alone, so Mrs. Pettee just came down, and helped me do everything. I got pretty tired, and as I must go was glad when I really got onto the boat.

Two days before I left Okayama, the Governor presented me, through the city Mayor, with a set of red lacquer sake cups having the Emperor's private crest. This was to show his appreciation of the work at Hana. The Japanese considered it a great honor, and it was the first time this honor had been given to a missionary in Okayama.

The trustees of the medical work, gave me

a farewell foreign dinner, to which the chief of police asked to be invited, and was like one of us. All promised to do their best for the medical work, and told me not to worry at all. Then came the last morning with over two-hundred to say farewell at the station. Just at the last I had brought in to take and eat on the way, eggs, a loaf of bread, seven or eight baskets of fruit, and eight or ten boxes of cake. You can imagine it all, and how good everyone was.

A short stay in Honolulu with Miss Gulick gave me some needed rest, and finally I reached San Francisco April 22". The trip with the Capen party was very pleasant.

As soon as arrangements could be made I saw Dr. Brown and he sent me here. I rebelled a good deal at first, but now am very thankful to be in such a good place, though few of the patients are ones I should choose to spend my life with. The study of people is interesting, and my life here will prove of value to me in more ways than my recovery of health.

I feel the lack of any religious life here, but now that my papers and magazines come, I don't miss it as much.

One day a Mrs. Iglehart came out to visit the Superintendent, and gave us a recital of poems, from Paul Laurence Dunbar, Kipling and Browning. It was a treat we don't get often. Last Sunday we had a lantern exhibi-

tion of Alaska postals, that was very good. These are not every day occurrences, but if one is on the lookout for it, there are funny things every day in our ward to laugh over.

We are having pretty cool weather, but when it is pleasant and warm enough I stay under the trees and just vegetate.

I have only had one examination by the doctor since I entered here, and then he said I was going in the right direction, but I must have patience as it would take time. We are only the first stage, or that is what was written on a chart we got a glimpse of. My temperature is never above 99, and only a few days has it been that. I cough practically none, and am gaining all the time. I now weigh 150 lbs., a gain of five pounds since I entered here.

I hope Mrs. Bell and the baby are well. He must be quite a boy by this time.

I often think of our good times in Japan, and God's care of us all there.

My "Hana" workers write me often. They say I am prayed for every morning at morning prayers, and in all the meetings. I have some loyal friends among them, and they will do their best in my absence.

Kindly remember me to all in the Rooms.

With love for you and your good wife,

Yours sincerely,

Alice P. Adams.

Alice P. Adams

Fairfax - Cal - June 3 - 1914

REC'D NOV 4 1915 Alice P. Adams 2

144 Hancock Street,
Auburndale, Mass.,
Nov. 3. 1915.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
A. B. C. F. M. Rooms,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Enoch, — This is a letter to you and not the Board, so I shall be formal.

I am anxious to have the time of my return to Japan fixed, but suppose the first thing is to have the returning settled.

Dr. Bowditch sent a fine

statement of my condition to Miss Lamson, and is that all that is necessary to have the fact of my returning settled, or is a formal reappointment necessary? If the latter, what must I do to get the reappointment? Will you kindly write me.

On my way home from New Haven I stopped in Worcester and saw Dr. Gordon Berry about my throat. Dr. Bowditch said to see a specialist about that. It is not very bad, but has troubled me for

years and will continue to trouble me if I don't have my tonsils out, as they are somewhat diseased, both Dr. Gordon and his father said. Dr. Berry even went so far as to say that when the question of my return to Japan came up, he should vote against it if I didn't have my tonsils out.

Dr. Gordon wants me to be in the hospital in Worcester that he is connected with for two or three days, and I have written Miss Lamson about it. The time now fixed on is

Nov. 19th.

I have told you all this that you might see I am leaving no stone unturned to be ready to return to Japan, and I wish my reappointment settled, so I can plan to get there by about March 20th.

The question of the Pettiers going to Tokyo is again up, and this is another reason why I am anxious to have the matter settled. It will make the Japan side easier if they can know.

When you have time please let me know what I am to do.

With thanks for all your many kindnesses, Yours sincerely,

Alice P. Adams

REC'D DEC 11 1915

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Durham, N. H.,
Dec. 10, 1915.

Dear Mr. Bell,—

I have just received a letter from Dr. Pettee, from which I will quote for you.

"I hope you will let us know at the earliest possible moment what and when we may expect. We can't decide definitely what we ought to do until we know what is decided about your return. I would be exceedingly grateful to the Board if they would cable me your probable date of departure from San Francisco as soon as it is known. "Pettee Okayama + the date" would be sufficient. I realize that it is a good deal to ask and I don't insist on it at all, but to receive a cablegram would help matters."

I know it is very hard for them to plan leaving in my absence. I send you a part of a recent letter from Mrs. Pettee that will show you the situation in Okayama as it stood then. My absence is very hard for them as Dr. Pettee must remain <u>siji</u> until my return.

I don't know whether it is best to ask the Board to send a cablegram, but leave that with you. It is a big expense I know, and you will know whether it is best to urge it or not. Kindly let me know what you do decide on.

This would be sufficient for a cablegram, <u>Pettee Okayama March Fourth.</u>

I have not yet received your letter telling me the decision of the Board. I should like it to know just how the Board put it. Did you send it to South Sudbury? Please send all mail to <u>144 Hancock St.</u>, as Mrs. Choate forwards it, and I receive it more quickly. She knows the dates I leave the various places where I speak. Yours heartily,

Alice P. Adams.

Alice T. Adams

Durham N. H. Dec. 10-1915

REC'D NOV 27 1915

South Sudbury, Mass.,
Nov. 26, 1915.

My dear Mr. Bell,—

Thanks for sending me the correspondence on the Miyagawa controversy. I had heard of it, but had not had an opportunity to read it. I hope it will do no real harm to the campaign work.

Of course you have heard that it has been decided that the Petters go to Tokyo. I think it a good move, but personally am very sorry. I shall miss them very much, and Okayama will not seem the same.

I feel now that my return ought to be decided as soon as possible, as "Hana" will need me very much with the Pettus gone. I hope I can sail the last of February, and would like it decided as soon as possible so I can be making arrangements.

The tonsils came out when I didn't know it, and all is getting on well, though my throat is still pretty stiff. I asked Dr. Gordon Berry to write you, and hope he has. If he hasn't please write him for it.

I am at my sister's for Thanksgiving and a little visit, but return to Auburndale next week.

Hope you had a pleasant day yesterday. Yours sincerely,

Alice P. Adams

Alice P. Adams

So. Sudbury Nov. 26-1915

RECD JUL. 2 1917.

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Okayama, Japan.
June 8. 1917.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Mr. Bell, –

When I left Boston you asked me to write often of the work in Hanabatake that you might know of its progress and its problems. I have felt that it was a W.B.M. work, and so I should go to them, and have, but it was decided at Mission meeting that both the A.B.C.F.M. and W.B.M. should be written to in regard to the money for the salary of the evangelist at the Settlement.

Over ten years ago the evangelistic work got beyond a Bible woman and we called a man. I never thought he could not be paid from the W.B.M. appropriation for our work, so he was until the visit of Miss Day and Miss Lawson. At their earnest request, this means salary only,

$180.00 gold, was taken over by the A.B.C.F.M.

At that time there was no great money problem, and the change did not receive the consideration from the Mission that perhaps it should, so now when no station has money enough to carry on its work, none has been given us from the A.B.C.F.M. We could not use the W.B.M. money for the evangelist's salary after it had been ruled out by Miss Day and Miss Lamson, so the evangelist has had to leave, and we are struggling along with all sorts of makeshifts which are unsatisfactory for the work, and a hard strain on my health.

I know you will feel that the evangelistic side of the Hakuaikai work should not be weakened as it now is, and that, even though your hearts are strained almost to the breaking point over more weighty problems, you will be willing to take this into consideration.

We are asking for a special for 1918, of $180.00 from either the A.B.C.F.M. or W.B.

M., as you may decide after considering the question. Also we ask, that in your consideration you will decide to which Board we are to present the estimate for the evangelist's salary after 1918. The Hakuaikai being institutional work, differs from other W. B. M. work, hence this difficulty.

The man who has left, recieved $180.00, but as things go now, we should find it difficult to get another for that amount. We plan to add to this $180.00, $90.00 from the W. B. M. appropriations, as my assistant. The W. B. M. has given permission to do this, but it has not yet been carried out, as, there being no A. B. C. F. M. money for us this year, the man has had to leave.

Our Christians are looking forward to building a church some time, and a little over 50.00 yen is now in the bank for that purpose. If we should later be organized into a church, it would be a question as to whether so

poor people could be entirely self-supporting, but their souls are of value in God's sight and need caring for.

I feel that even if because of lack of money some part of our work should be given up, it should not be the evangelistic, for our one aim is, to bring to Christ. Under the present ruling if we did give up the primary school, we could not use the money thus gained, for the evangelist's salary as it would be W.B.M. money, and W.B.M. money cannot be used to pay evangelists.

One more point should be considered right here. We have the confidence of the Government, and their financial help, but their trust in us will be weakened to some extent if we give up any branch of our work. The last visitor from the Home Department in Tokyo, a Christian, urged increasing our evangelistic work, rather than curtailing.

Letters will come from Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Potter, and I know you will give this your kind consideration.

Hoping to write you and the good wife a personal letter soon,

Yours sincerely,
Alice P. Adams.

AY 18 1910

Osaka, Feb. 22nd

My dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Jan 25th reached me yesterday and I hasten to answer it. If I do not do so at once it will be a month perhaps before I am able to write many letters. We are just now in the midst of great preparations for a big campaign of one weeks evangelistic services. This does not sound "big". but the week of mighty preaching will be only a small part of the work. Already one of the churches are holding two and three cottage meetings every night - with specialists preaching for two or three nights. This will be kept up for two weeks before the great preaching services - and for two weeks afterwards - with daily visitations in the homes. Two weeks before the time there are now five preachers and pastors in the city from outside places. About two thousand yen will be spent by our five Kumiai Churches and the one Chapel in this

special work. During the first week in March there will be fifteen Kumiai preachers and two missionaries (D.C. Ford and Pedley) from other places assisting in the work. This evangelistic campaign in the city of Osaka, by the Kumiai churches was decided nearly six months ago; and the other denominations hearing about it - wished in some way to do something at the same times for themselves and for the general cause of Christianity. So they too ~~w~~ to the number of 40 churches and preaching chapels will have special preaching services all over the city on the same nights on which the Kumiai churches have their.

Nearly five hundred yen will be spent on union efforts apart from what is to be used by each church for itself. I shall have more to say about this later. Last Sunday night we had a union preaching service in the Y.M.C.A. hall with

800 Christians present. In all these union services I have charge of the singing.

And now let me answer your direct enquiries about the funds we are using in this station. We use no money of the Board for three of the items you mention (2) educational (3) medical and (4) industrial. You will notice in the Annual report of the Treasurer of the Japan Mission that Dr Taylor had an income from three sources of a little more than 1000 yen which he used in medical work. He has nothing more than he can make and so has to limit his work to his earnings.

Our item for (5) Miscellaneous is a very small one for this year — only $32.00. We never use more than $40.00 for this purpose.

For (1) Evangelistic work I am allowed $725.00 although I requested a larger sum. I could well use twice that amount in this great city of a million and a quarter of people. But I must

have the sum of #700 to #800 each year unless the Board is willing to pay my salary and let me sit in my study and twirl my fingers. As my training has been neglected in that accomplishment it would be a better plan to transfer some of us - even the men as old as myself - to other fields - if money for evangelistic work can go with us. But your letter indicates that this will not be necessary. I wish you success in your new method of securing larger and more regular contributions as well as a larger interest in the work. If I had the money I would begin two new chapels in this city, in sections that are not occupied by any workers.

Yours truly,
Geo. Allchin

Osaka Japan
Feb. 22-1910.

Rec'd MAY 18 1910

Osaka Japan
April 15th

My dear Mr. Bell,

I enclose two letters and a postal card. For one of the letters I must offer an apology. You will notice that I wrote it on Feb. 22nd in answer to your letter of January 21st about appropriations. It was my intention to send the ~~letter~~ answer as you requested by return of mail and I thought I had done so. But it was put aside and forgotten. I now find it tucked away in a book. I sign it now and send it on & you write my regrets.

I am very very tired and simply holding on till next June when we shall begin our furlough. My fatigue causes frequent head aches - and lapses of memory. I think these will disappear after a prolonged rest.

The special meetings about which I have written brought a lot of extra work - but it was delightful to have a share in them. I was out every day calling with or without a visiting preacher - and of course had something to do every night for about two weeks.

We have now only our regular engagements; but the printers are piling up upon me the proof sheets of the Romaji editions of

MAY 18 1910

the Sunday School Hymnal which we gave to the churches last Christmas. I am afraid that I cannot finish the Roman editions before I leave. I wish I could so that I could bring one home and show it to you. I mailed you a copy of the music edition. This is the second Hymnal I have had a part in making since I was home in my last furlough. The two Roman character editions of the same have been left entirely to me. We have printed nearly 200,000 since 1903 of the 1st Hymnal (for church use) of all editions — and the 2nd Hymnal (for S.S. use) is selling well. I wish you could find time to run over the times in the 2nd book — I think it an unusually fine collection. But we had to pay about 2500 yen to the firms and individuals in England who held the copyright. We had nothing to pay to American copyright owners — they gave us the free use. America Bay — See the list of copyright owners at the beginning of the book.

The letter about the evangelistic movement will explain itself. You may use it in the Missionary Herald or not. I have waited to obtain some photographs of the churches — and I send them under separate cover. One is Lemma (3rd) Church Chapel

Rec'd May 20.

and the other Kujo (5th) church Christian. I also send the newest photograph of Mr. Miyagawa taken with his wife on the 25th anniversary of their wedding. They had their wedding reception on 25 years ago in our house - and to commemorate that Mrs. Auction gave Mr. Miyagawa the flowers she holds in her hand. I have mentioned Mr. Miyagawa in my article - so I thought it well to send this photograph. I send also some photos of the Girl's School - as you may need them in connection with this years reports.

The ~~postal~~ card which I send to Dr. Barton I could not send separately because of the writing on the front. After the meetings were over the Christian workers had a picnic at a tea house in Takarazuka a few miles from Osaka. The house I have marked with a cross. There are hot springs here - and the place is famous for its bottled Tansan. I thought Dr. Barton would be pleased to be remembered by the workers - so I asked them to write their names. There are 16 in English and 20 in Japanese. Some are pastors - some pastors wives, bible women and prominent laymen. With their names they send hearty greetings. I am writing a short account of the meetings to Dr. Smith of Seattle and Dr. Wilson of Pittsfield. Dr. Smith sent me a nice letter the other day - the first I have received from him. He invites me to Seattle on my way home. But we have decided to take the Siberia route.

The chief reason for this is the prospect of a complete rest for myself in England. The train journey is not probably so restful as a trip by sea - but the journey is shorter. I cannot very well land on the Pacific coast without calling at Seattle - in fact I have a cordial invitation from Dr Smith to do so. But I am not in a fit condition to do so. It tires me even to think that I have to speechify as soon as land in America. I want to stay away from all places where I am likely to be called upon to shake an address - until I can get rid of my fatigue and head-aches. I can do so in a suburb of London I think. Mr Allchin and Bell will proceed to Boston early in July probably - because Bell should have an operation on her nose and recover from it before it is time to put her into school. I shall probably return from England in September.

I think I answered your enquiry about singing in a quartett. I shall be delighted to do so when I get rested. Singing never tires me - and I am always ready. I did not mention in my account of the movement in Osaka that I was kept busy every night with the singing - leading the congregations and singing a solo nearly every night - of course in Japanese. I delight to sing. I see no change in my voice - except that it has not reach the highest tenor notes as I used to - But I am all right for second tenor. Pardon this personal note. I must now close. Miss Ward leaves Osaka next Saturday (May 16) - a week from tomorrow - the 23rd. She sails in the Mongolia. I cannot close

without sending my best wishes to the Secretaries at the Rooms – Dr. Barton, Dr. Pattin and Dr. Strong. You are all hard-working men and it will do me good to grip you all by the hand. My family, including Marion and Florence (for she has spent a few days of her holiday with us) send greetings to your families. Good bye.

Yours in the Master's work,

Geo. Allchin.

Rec'd 1st Mar 1910

Rec'd 1st Mar 1910

Rec'd 1st Mar 1910

Lee and my family by via the Pacific Ocean – when we had sent word that we would return via London the matters over which we had control occurred so that we were compelled to alter our plans almost at the last moment. We had secured our berths on the Trans-Siberian Railway – and had sent (through the Kobe Consul) to Washington for the

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George C. Allchin

Packet-Japan-

Jan. 15-1910

George Allchin 8

Rec'd JUL 1 1910

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."

Rev. Enoch Bell,
A.B.C.F.M.,

June 22nd

My dear Mr. Bell,

You will be surprised to get word from me and my family ~~by~~ via the Pacific Ocean - when we had sent word that we were to return via London. Matters over which we had no control occurred so that we were compelled to alter our plans almost at the last moment. We had secured our berths on the Trans-Siberia Railway - and had sent (through the Kobe Consul) to Washington for the

necessary passport. Just at the time when the passport should have arrived a letter of enquiry came instead from the State Department at Washington asking for further information concerning that naturalized citizen, Geo. Allchin. We (the Consul and I) cannot understand why the information sent was not sufficient. The point of confusion is easily explained and when presented to the State Department will be satisfactory.

I have therefore sent through the Consulate a full statement (a copy of which I bring with me to show to the officers of the Board). Under the circumstances I could get no passport in time

so had to give up the trip that way. So I secured passage on the Canadian Pacific Line steamers - to leave Kobe on the same day as we had planned to leave Osaka via Siberia. This was fortunate because the day of our departure had been announced in the churches - and farewell meetings planned. These did not have to be altered.

But it seemed for some time that we would not be able to go even then. Just before Mission meeting Bell was attacked severely with Diptheria. Dr. Taylor was on hand several times each day and could not go to Mission meeting. My own family took turns in going

a day or two at a time.
I returned for Sunday and
Monday to enable Mrs
Allchin to attend the Sunday
meeting - the great day of
the feast. On Saturday
evening in the Dining Room
!! Florence's engagement was announced to
Rev. Charles Iglehart of the
Methodist Mission, Aoyama
Tokyo. was announced. Only four days before
we sailed caused Dr. Taylor
give us positive assurance
that we could go on that
steamer. But we went ahead
with our plans and we had
nothing to alter. And here
we are - within three days
of Vancouver. Bell had
a narrow escape and

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."

was very weak when we took her to the steamer in Kobe. But she began to improve from that day - and now seems as well as ever - although she is not very strong.

We shall probably arrive in Vancouver on the 25th - too late to get off the steamer (Empress of Japan). We propose to spend Sunday quietly in the city and leave on the Monday afternoon Express. Before you get this letter you will already have received

Rec'd June 26

a telegram announcing our arrival in Vancouver.

We are not certain how many days we shall spend <u>en route</u> not more than four or five — ~~so that you~~ in addition to the travelling. Perhaps it will not be safe to expect us before the 8th or 10th of July.

If I had been appointed a delegate to the Edinburgh conference (instead of an alternate) and then could not have gone after making all my plans — I think I

would have been annoyed over the passport business. As it is everything has turned out all right. I am very very tired and must get thoroughly rested before doing any speaking.

As we pass through Toronto I want to drop off there and run down to Guelph - where I was Secy. of the Y. M. C. A in 1875-6

Some of my old friends are still living there.

We shall soon meet again - and then I can tell you many things.

I send my best wishes to Dr Strong, Patton,

Barton and all others who know me. I suppose that many of them are away in Europe.

Good bye. Best wishes to ~~Mrs~~ Mrs Bell and the little one from us all.

Yours truly,

Geo. Allchin

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114 Hancock St.,
Auburndale Mass
Jan. 23rd 1911

To the Prudential Committee of the
A.B.C.F.M

Dear Brethren,

It is with great reluctance and with some feelings of discomfort that I again appeal to you for a grant in aid that will supplement my salary while in this country. I & Wm Allchin and I, during our twenty-eight years of service, have never experienced so much difficulty with our finances as at the present time.

If you will examine our record you will find that we have never before asked the Board for special financial aid.

During our last furlough - we were unable to meet our necessary expenses on the grant allowed by the Board. But we made no appeal then to your committee for a supplementary grant. But ever

since we entered upon our present furlough we have been falling behind every month. And the channels through which aid on previous occasions flowed to us seem to be closed.

As a family we have had more sickness than is usual for us. Our physical condition - both external and internal was very much out of repair.

Our youngest daughter arrived in this country in a very weak condition. Dr. Berry has postponed an operation to which she will have to submit in the Spring when the weather is warmer - the expense will have to be met at that.

Mr. Aitchin is still far from well - while I have had a severe and prolonged attack of boils, which is a new experience for me. Already I have paid out the following sums for Physicians charges 37
" Opticians " 20
" Dentist " 17
Medicines 2
Total $ 76

These are only some of the special bills that we have had to meet. But there are other expenses of an ordinary nature that cannot be met by our present allowance.

The anxiety and worry attendant upon this state of affairs are vitiating what would otherwise be a joyful and profitable vacation.

Is it not possible, therefore, brethren for you to render help in some substantial way that will bring relief to us in our present difficulties, while you more leisurely consider the larger problem of the increase of salary for missionaries who are home on furlough?

Yours respectfully
Geo. Allchin

George Allchin 5

Auburndale. Jan. 23-1911

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June 13th

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have talked over the matter of Williamstown with my family and have concluded to go along with you on Saturday. Please make all arrangements for me and let me know what train you will take. I hope the weather will be fine.

Yours truly,
Geo. Allchin

George Allchin

June 13-1911

JAN 30 1912

Osaka Jan. 4th 1912

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

My dear Dr Barton,

You have already received information from Mr. Denning concerning the sale of Nos. 24 & 25 in Osaka and the plans proposed for the disposition of the money. My absence in America prevented me from being a member of either Committee - the one for the sale of the Osaka property and the other for the consideration of the question about housing the single lady missionary teachers in Osaka. On my return however the C.A. I wished me to become a member of these committees. I declined the appointment because I think it better that persons outside of the Osaka Station should take a more active part than hitherto in these two questions so that the action taken by the Committee should more fairly represent the mission. But although I am not a member of these Committees I have been willing to act with them - and naturally almost the entire work of these transactions ~~have~~ has been done by myself. And now that Nos. 24 & 25 have been sold and on Dec. 31 entirely passed out of our control I am asked to write

to you that the Prudential Committee and the Woman's Board may have the fullest information. On my arrival last Oct. I found what I suspected and what I expressed to you once that the Japanese who were talking so positively about buying Nos. 24, 25 & 26 at our price were not to be taken too seriously. I had been through the same experiences several times with regard to the sale of this property before I returned on my furlough. Just at the moment when everything is ready for the signing of documents something happens to dash our hopes to the ground. If the City itself had not stepped in to take these two houses off our hands I believe that they would still be in the market. The day after my arrival in Osaka two officials called on me to state that the City wanted to build an electric line on part of the land occupied by us. It seemed providential that I should have been on the spot just at the right time. I knew your desires in the matter and also the wishes of the mission so that I was able to have a very satisfactory interview. But of course I could consent to ~~have~~ no breaking of these lots; they must take the whole of both of them and not pieces of each.

They saw the reasonableness of our position. I ventured also to suggest that in addition to the full value of the land (100 yen per tsubo) that we would want them probably to buy the houses also - or rather to allow us a sum for them in addition. This was beyond the instructions of the Committee - but it turned out that they acted on my suggestion with the result that we obtained the sums I stated (5000 yen for No. 24 & 4000 yen for No. 25) additional. It took nearly three months to complete the transaction - and twice I had to call for Mr Dunning's presence for the signing of documents. The interviews have been mostly in my house and they have been most pleasant with all the officials concerned. They feel satisfied and so do we. They stated that we did not take undue advantage of our perpetual lease to drive a hard bargain and wished that all the land owners had been as fair and honorable as we missionaries had been. A week ago Mr. Dunning and I went to the city office to count out the 60,000 yen in bills. He arrived at my house at 12 O'clock - took a hurried lunch - went to city office - counted out the bills and then to quote his own words "I caught the Kyoto train, jumped into

a Kuruma at the Kyoto Station, called for two men, went in the side door of the bank (front doors close at 3) and deposited the money at 3.15 P.M. All went smoothly." This was the last act in the disposition of the two houses which I so carefully constructed more than twenty years ago, in one of which all my children were born and raised.

With regard to this transaction the C.A.I has passed three resolutions

✓ 1st To report to the W.B.M a balance from the sale of No. 25 of Yen 22,750.

✓ 2nd To request that this sum be reserved for use in erecting much needed W.B.M. houses in Osaka.

✓ 3rd To request the W.B.M. to allow the investment of the above sum in Japan and to authorize the use of the interest to meet the needs of the Osaka ladies for 1912, estimated at at about 700 Yen; or, if this cannot be done, to make an extra grant on the Osaka W.B.M. House Account for 1912 of 700 Yen.

Now these three resolutions needed explanations and I am asked to make them.

Resolution No. 1 has probably been explained sufficiently by Mr. Dunning that this balance (22,750 yen) remains from the whole sum received for No 25 after deducting a sufficient sum for the purchase of from the Doshisha of some W. B. M. houses in other stations.

You will observe that in Resolution No. 2 that "houses" is used instead of "house." Miss Colby is the only lady here at present. But Miss Ward returns next fall, and Miss Mc Kowan will return to Osaka after the completion of two years of study in the language school at which she has just gone. These two ladies will work in the Baikwa School - while Miss Colby will do more or less of outside evangelistic work which her health and her experience permits. It is her desire - in which we all concur - that she live in a small house alone while the two lady teachers occupy the house adjoining the school - or a house erected for this purpose.

We have a most difficult problem in this matter of housing the Osaka ladies; but I think it can be satisfactorally solved if we are not in too much of a hurry. The city is changing so rapidly because of the laying of a complete system of electric cars, lines by the municipality

that plans made now would probably be reversed in less than a year. (I enclose a postal card showing by red lines how the city is being divided by these car lines. Wherever a line is placed it means the purchase of property of in each side of narrow streets - the widening of the street and the re-erecting of much larger and finer shops in each side of the car-line street. What were formerly houses are now turned into shops because these roads become the main thoroughfares of the city. The ~~d~~ deep red lines show car lines already in use and the dotted lines those that are now being constructed) (See also large map)

In every case where the lines have cut into or run close beside our houses or churches we have gained financially. I bought the Kujo lot (marked No. 5) six years ago for 25 yen per tsubo. It was then a paddy field. To day it is the most conspicuous church site in the city close to the junction of two car lines. The land is now worth 80 yen per tsubo and the Christian and we would both gain if we cared to sell at that price. But we would injure a growing and prosperous church - which because of its success will become entirely independent of the Mission

financially this year. I can stop & tell you its interesting history of six years growth.
We obtained a high price for Nos. 24 & 25.
And if we were to sell out the property at the Baikwa School House in a few months when the car line is run in front of the house — we would receive much more than we put into it — even though we sacrificed the house entirely. But such a ~~dispos~~ removal of our house and grounds as a residence for the foreign teachers of the Baikwa School would ruin the school. The Trustees, teachers and Graduates have been to the committee of the Mission appointed to advise about the disposition of the property (Mssrs. Cary, Denning & Taylor) and begged them not to remove the home. Since my return I have again looked over the locality in every direction and I entirely sympathize with the Japanese in their wish in the matter.
I believe that when the car line is finished the locality will be improved from a health standpoint as well as from a financial point of view. But this is touching on another question. I started out to say that our investment

have gained financially by these car lines being made. But we are put to great inconvenience and to great perplexity by these movements. But I believe that in a year or two these troubles of ours will all be over. We may have to spend some money in the piping or draining of those ditches near the home. We cannot tell just what effect the car line will have on the house itself or on the ditches. And we may have to rent or build a small house for Miss Colby even when the Baikiwa Home question is settled. We cannot act for some months. But when we do act we shall need the money at once. Nor can we tell how much of this balance we shall need. The Committee on the Home as well as the C.A.I (and you will notice that by my own desire I am on neither) wish to have this balance so placed that the money will be at the disposal of the Mission when it needs it for building or for renting. Miss Colby is at the extreme end of the city in a Japanese house which she has rented for a year. She may wish to continue ~~there~~ living there or may wish to

reside (as Miss wishes her to do) nearer the school. ~~Until~~ Even when Miss Ward returns Miss Colby will be needed in the school until Miss McKowen completes her language studies.

I would like to state again that these requests do not come from the Osaka Station but from the Mission through its accredited Committees.

I approve of the requests and am glad to be of any service to the Mission, to the Board and to the Woman's Board in trying to settle these most troublesome questions. When Dr Taylor returns to America I shall be the only male member of the Station and I shall have occasion to send frequently information about these houses and lands during the next year or two. I therefore enclose a map of the city and a rough sketch of the locality where the Baikwa Home is located. I do not know how familiar Dr Rowland is with the city - but he may be able to explain some matters (should you need time to do so) if you have a map on hand.

And now just a word about the Church work as I see it after an absence

of eighteen months. Many of the Sunday schools have a decreased number of pupils in attendance. This is certainly due to the attitude of some of the members of the Emperor's Cabinet towards Shintoism - Emperor-worship and Japan-worship - as Professor Chamberlain calls it. The attempt made ~~some~~ two years ago to influence the public school teachers to instill into their pupils a greater respect for Shinto shrines and Shinto teaching is operative to-day in spite of the change of cabinet. But the late ministers of Home affairs and of Education have received so much ridicule and censure from the press for their attempt to bolster up superstition that the influence of their effort is waning and children are returning to the Sunday Schools. Our fifth Kumiai Church in Osaka (the Kujo church) has a remarkable showing in this respect. Nine public school teachers in the city schools are active members of that Church (total membership a little more than 200) and most ~~many~~ of them are teachers in the Sunday school.

There has been a steady but not conspicuous growth in the membership of the Churches.

Three building projects are on hand. The Second Church (Nariwa) has just completed extensive repairs on their Church and the erection of a building for Sunday School and social purposes. The cost ¥1700.00 was borne entirely by the Church members.

The Fifth Church (Kujo) will complete this month an enlargement of its Church at a cost of ¥700.00 none of which comes from the mission and only a small fraction from missionaries personally. Most of this money comes from an old lady who is still a Buddhist and still fond of her sake. Her grandson became a member of the Church a year ago and she has been to a service or two since then. When she heard of the crowded conditions and of the great need of an enlargement of the building which was erected only five years ago - she immediately offered to build the extension here if the Christians would contribute a little. She sent her own carpenter the next day to make measurements and he is receiving his orders entirely from her. Neither the church members nor I have anything to do with the building operations. And the extension for

the same plan as the present building and large enough to accommodate 100 more people) will be completed in ~~a~~ six weeks after ~~the~~ her offer was made. She was at the Christmas celebration and has been to church since. The opening of her purse may prove to be the opening of her heart also.

The other project is a new church building for ~~the to~~ what will be our Sixth Church (Umeda) During the ~~xx~~ three years since a little chapel was opened in a Japanese house - about fifty Christians have been gathered in this part of the city - thirty of whom remain in the city. This little band will raise enough money to pay the rent of a plot of ground and the running expenses of the church for this year. ~~This~~ will average a yearly contribution of ¥4.00 each equal to $20.00 in America. The church will be built by the Station out of the Church Building Loan Fund (to be ~~paid~~ returned by the Station in ten years). This is the second church in Osaka to be built by this fund. Before the ten years expires this sixth church will become self-sustaining as well as self-governing. I must now close. A happy and prosperous year for the Board.

Yours truly, Geo. Allchin

Osaka Jan. 4-1912

MAR 22 1912

/6

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Osaka, No. 31 Kawaguchi Cho.

Feb. 22nd

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,

My dear Dr. Barton,

Dr. Cary has forwarded to you the action of the C.A.B. concerning the employment of a lady teacher for the Baikwa School. Will you kindly pass on that request to the Woman Board? Coupled with the request is another for an answer by cable. This is made necessary because next month we shall again be without a teacher and we must make provision for the classes by April 1st. I think the cable had better be sent to me (Allchin, Osaka) at the expense of the Osaka Station. The following three words will cover any action which the Woman's Board may deem it wise to take: -

1st Continue. We shall understand this to mean that our request has been granted, and that the funds for the employment of the present teacher (or some one else) for three months longer (April-June) will be forth-coming.

2nd. Returning. We have been in some doubt as to the time Miss Ward plans to return to her work. This can be ascertained with some certainty at your end; and if there is any intention of Miss Ward coming back to resume her duties at the beginning of the school year (April 1st) then there will be no necessity for the employment of another teacher.

3rd Refusal. We put this word in should the Woman's Board be so pressed for funds that it cannot grant even the salary of a substitute teacher for three months. We sincerely hope that such an action will not be taken.

And now for some explanations about the situation. Contrary to the rules of the mission concerning new missionaries Miss McKowan was obliged to enter the school as soon as she arrived in Osaka. It became evident after a few months that her progress in the language was being hindered by her work in the school. The Language Committee took advantage of the coming of Misses Curtis and Coe to the

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Mission and of their going to the Language School in Tokyo to order Miss McKowan to join them. After a few weeks we secured the services of Miss ~~Cr~~ Crane, a teacher from China who with a companion, Miss Hughes, were staying in Kobe. But Miss Crane was taken sick and Miss Hughes could not stand the daily journey from Kobe. We secured another lady from China, a Miss Sayler, who is teaching at present and may be able to stay till the end of March. Of course the school has suffered by these many changes and it has brought confusion to the classes in English. Miss Colby too is not able to endure as many hours of teaching as she used to. I myself have gone into the school and taken three hours of teaching the vocal classes on Fridays that she may be free on the~~se~~ days. We hope Miss Sayler will be able to stay till the end of June that we may have no more changes. But there are no funds here for ~~t~~ her salary during April, May & June. The sum needed will be $162.00 for salary and $15.00 for travelling expenses. The latter sum may not all be needed.

The trustees of the school have plans

for the raising of the standard of its Japanese ~~school~~ teachers and for the expansion of the school. When those plans are completed I will inform you about them. The English and the Music will call for no more missionary teachers than we have had in the past; but we shall be obliged to keep two teachers in the school all the time. When Miss Ward returns in the Autumn of this year and Miss McKowan in the Autumn of the following year we shall be well equipped. Miss Colby's time can then be given to missionary work outside of the school.

We are still wrestling with the problem of the unhealthy condition of the locality where the school is placed. As I stated to you when I was in Boston, in my opinion the problem is not such a difficult one as is supposed by some members of the Mission. The low ground is being rapidly filled in preparatory to the building of houses; and if we can get rid of the ditch that is causing us the trouble by making an underground drain of it and turning the ditch into a street, the ladies

will again be able to occupy the house. I am having plans and estimates drawn up by the city engineers to ascertain the cost &c. We are about a stone's throw (about as far as Park St church is from the Board Rooms) from the city limits on that side of the city. These officials therefore have no responsibility for this work nor its cost. But knowing some of them I have solicited their aid in this matter. I hope to have the plans and cost ready for Mrs Lamson and Mrs Day to see ~~and~~ when they arrive in Japan. The improvements that are being made in that regim have already raised the value of our land, and this proposed street in place of the ditch will enhance the value still more. Even should we spend a fairly large sum of money in this improvement and then after a few years decide to sell and re-locate we shall get back very much more than we expend. But the removal of the Home will be a death-blow to the school and this step must not be taken until we are ready to see the school close up. I am glad that I am on the spot just

now to give this problem full attention. In about five years that whole region will be taken into the city and become valuable land. By that time the new plans for the school will have been fully tested and no one in the mission will be in doubt any longer as to the wisdom of removing the Ladies Home or letting it remain as long as the school needs the foreign teachers.

Just a word about other matters in the station. You will see by the last Mission News that some of our churches are prospering materially. There is nothing very startling in spiritual results but the growth is steady and the outlook hopeful. At the last communion service at our new preaching place five were baptized and ~~th~~ fifteen at the Kujo church. Great interest is being taken in the matter of improving the church services. The newer generation of christians want better singing and they are willing to give the time to practice. At present I have five practice hours in hymn-singing in three of the churches, with requests from other places that cannot be met.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Rev. Mr. Miyagawa has gone to Tokyo to represent the christians of Japan in this proposed Conference next Sunday (25th) with the Minister and officials of the Home Department. More than forty Buddhist priests will be present at this Conference, about half that number of Shinto priests and less than ten representative christians. It is therefore quite an honor for Mr. Miyagawa to be chosen as the spokesman for the christian side. The papers are just now full of this proposed San Kyō or Three Religions Conference. The very choice of this word three is significant, because for the first time ~~relig~~ Christianity is claiming public attention and recognition as one of the religions of the land. It can never again be put on one side and ignored as in the past. Nobody seems to know what will be the outcome of this Conference. Christianity has nothing to lose but everything to gain by it. The fear on the part of some that Christianity in being officially recognized may be placed under some State regulations is groundless. Our

leaders would not agree to anything of the kind. Their desire is to remove obstructions and petty opposition which the Christian cause has met in times past from petty officials - and to claim perfect equality before the State and the people of the new and the old religions alike. All the Christian bodies will be represented, the Roman and Greek Catholics as well as the Protestant. A few weeks ago representatives of twenty-one Buddhist sects met in a temple in Kyoto and decided on their delegates for this Conference as well as on their line of action for the future. This movement is uniting the Buddhists more than anything that has occurred for years. They have opened a central office in Kyoto for the Buddhists of all Japan and are advising the ~~various~~ magazines of the various Buddhist sects to print articles about their doctrines and practices that the Sects all over the land may become better acquainted with each other's teaching.

We are watching for the outcome of this Conference with great interest.

Yours truly,
Geo. Allchin.

Peace-

Feb. 22 1912

21 NOV 7 1912

Osaka, Oct. 10th

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

My dear Mr. Bell,

Pardon the delay in answering your enquiries about Mr. Lilly. The delay enables me to however to give you some additional information which I did not have before the summer. I saw much of Mr. Lilly as I do of all the missionaries and all the Y.M.C.A workers in Osaka. Mr. Frank Cary has been living with me for a year; Mr. Bingley - teaching in two of the Chu gakko (middle schools), is living next door. Just before Mr. Lilly left the city he took a meal with me and told me his plans which you may have been informed about by this time. He is a great admirer of Mr. Yories of Hachiman who took students into his own house at first and afterwards built a dormitory and lived in it himself. This has been the plan and is the plan of Mr. Lilly. He has given himself, his time and his means to the students outside his school hours. In order to make known his work and to get sympathizers and supporters of his plan to build a dormitory for the students of his school he has started a small paper called

the Osaka Truth. Here again he has imitated Mr. Yories. And this is one of his weak points - he tries to do what other people are doing and in their way. Very few approved of his starting this paper especially as it contained much that they had seen elsewhere. But they subscribed as I did to help him. He expected his successor who is now in Osaka to keep on doing as he had done in taking the students into his house and in looking after his paper. After a trial of a few weeks he has given up both and is now boarding near by. He found that the two most active students living with Mr. Lilly had left the school because of their poor standing and were living on the new teacher. Mr. Lilly's method had pauperized them he said. The head Japanese teachers, some of them Christian, also say that it is bad for the school to have such poor students associated so intimately with the English teacher. They declare that if Mr. Lilly succeeds in raising money for a dormitory in America and returns to the school that they cannot approve of the institution being managed in Mr Lilly's way. It will be of no benefit to the students nor to the school. At present it looks doubtful about his being invited back to the school. When this

reaches the ears of Mr. Lilly he will be greatly disappointed. I suppose that Secretary Phelps of Kyoto will write him these facts. This may have a bearing on Mr. Lilly's future. He told me that he was going to make this student work his life work — that he had been promised the same position of English teacher in the Higher Commercial school in Osaka on his return from America — that he would live with the students and devote himself to their welfare. This Mr. Davies has done with success. You may rightly ask why Mr. Lilly cannot do the same. And here I will give my judgement of the man. He gives the impression of being a little simple minded. As one young lady expressed it "his mouth is against him". He has a "dissy" appearance. And it is not in appearance only I fear. The new teacher (whose name I forget) saw through those students at once that they were having a soft time of it living at the foreigners expense and practically doing nothing for it. This intimate close of others methods shows a weakness. Mr. Cary tells me that he is a fine student — can acquire readily. But I have seen no marked ability displayed in imparting information. I do not consider him intellectually a strong man — but in

this I may be mistaken. Others who know him more intimately can testify on this point - especially his fellow students and teachers at Harvard. But there is no doubt about his spirituality and devotion to the cause of Christ. As he grows older and his experience more varied and his judgement of men more mature this loyalty to God and strong sympathy with men may outweigh the defects and weaknesses I have mentioned. I hope some of you may be able to meet him often and reach an independent judgement about him.

I have just returned to Osaka from the Annual meeting of the Kumiai Churches in the Y.M.C.A Hall in Kyoto. Mr. Ebina has returned with me and will be my guest as he is to preach on three evenings in three of our Osaka churches. I send you a copy of my new advertisement for our new Umeda church - the 6th Church. I completed it just before the summer and we had our first large gathering in it when it was full with an audience eager to hear Mr. Ebina. I made the map to be of service to all our churches who will print the times of their our services on the back

I hear that others will copy my plan and make maps of Kyoto, Kobe and Tokyo.
Some one will send you an account of the Sō Kwai - the Annual meeting. I attended every meeting at the request of the committee to lead the singing. On the third night of the meetings I almost ruined my voice by singing for forty minutes on a stretch while a collection and pledges were being taken for the evangelistic movement during the coming year. It was a mass meeting of the delegates & pastors and the Christians of the city. Some rousing speeches had been made & five speakers (two of whom were Mr. Miyagawa and Madam Hirooka of Osaka) in which the sum of 2000 yen had been mentioned as the special sum needed for this special purpose. Pledge and cash were handed in that night to the amount of 1600 yen. Mrs Hirooka took round pledge cards with ~~with~~ the pastors and deacons. (You know already about Madam Hirooka - sixty two years of age: She is a sister of the Mitsui's and is a banker and business woman on her own account. She ~~you~~ was baptized last December in the Osaka Church) Another new feature was the appearance of a woman delegate for the first time - a lady from

Mr. Kozaki's Church in Tokyo. She is the widow of the late President of the Sanyo Railway Co. (Kobe to Hiroshima, now a Government line) and at one time lived in Kobe.

Another departure has been the giving up of the name Dendo Gwaisha (Missionary Society) and substituting in its place a Dendo-bu or Missionary Department. There is also a Publishing Department now of the Kumiai Churches - the chief work of which is to publish the Kiristo Kyo Sekai - (Christian World). There was private talk about removing the office of the paper and of the Missionary Department to Tokyo. But this movement was kept back and will probably be brought forward next year. And now for a word of explanation about this which should be kept private. Mr. Mijagawa has been during the past year the head of everything in the Kumiai Body. He was Chairman of every committee and every Society. There were mutterings of discontent because he was running everything in the interest of his own church. All the persons employed in Osaka in connection with the Society or the paper joined his church. None of the other churches got any benefit from

the denominational interests being centered in Osaka. Mr. Miyagawa is somewhat of an autocrat - and this is disliked. The same complaint came from other denominations when he was President of the Y.M.C.A. All the secretaries, the janitor, the messenger boy &c &c - were members of his church - and he made the Y.M.C.A an adjunct of his church which was not very far away.

The result is that this year Dr. Harada was chairman of the annual meeting with Mr. Kozaki as vice-chairman - and Mr. Kozaki is made chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kumiai churches for the coming year - which Committee manages all the departments.

What effect this mild revolt will have upon Mr. Miyagawa I do not know. I shall have an opportunity to find out during the coming year.

Another interesting thing I relate is that Mr. Kanamori is to be employed by the Standing Committee as a general missionary. You remember his history. One of the Kumamoto Band - founder of the Okayama church - lost his faith and has been out of the church for many

years. He has been employed by the Home Department of the Central Government to tour as a lecturer on economy - especially in the Rural districts. The recent death of his wife has brought him back to the christian faith and the christian work.

I must now close. I could tell you much about the work in Osaka but must stop.

Everything is hopeful - the outlook bright and cheering - especially in the Kujo and Umeda churches - the two newest enterprises. Ten thousand yen of the Twenty five which the Baikwa School needs for an endowment has already been raised by pledges. I begin in rectifying the ditch nuisance next month - the season of the least rain - and it is hoped that the ladies - Misses Colby and Ward - will be in the house again before the end of the year. In about one month Mrs Allchin will be here and everyone will be happy.

Yours very truly,
Geo. Allchin.

Osaka.

Apr. 18 - 1912

JUN 12 1913

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Osaka JAPAN.

May 19th 1913

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Boston,

My dear Mr. Bell,

In accordance with your request I return your paper by return of mail. My appropriation is a small one but I do the best I can with it in this large city. If I had just $500 or more each year I could open another preaching place in a new and needy part of the city thus laying the foundation of another Kumiai Church. Our last venture - the Umeda Church - is growing encouragingly. We receive into the Church ten new members next Sunday - six by baptism and four by letter. In July we expect a dozen more. This is partly the result of Dr. Mott's visit to Osaka when his speeches powerfully affected hundreds of young men of the city. It is too early to ascertain what will be the additions in other Churches. I do not know what percentage of the number of young men in

in colleges in America who sign cards of promise to at special meetings actually join the churches. One prominent pastor here expresses his opinion that less than ten per cent in Japan of such student enquirers come into the churches. If this be true then only about 60 of the 660 who signed cards at the different meetings will be gathered in. Next fall we shall be able to ascertain the facts. The visit of the Sunday School party did us lots of good. I was chairman of the reception committee so had more to do with the whole party than any one else. I enjoyed meeting them.

We are glad to hear that Mr & Mrs Holmes will be with us next September. I do hope that Messrs Hall and Converse will take the full Theological Course before coming to Japan. At our Annual meeting beginning now in a few days we shall have a the difficult problem of the distribution of the forces now in the field. As a mission I think it is time to decide on a definite policy for the future of our Mission in Japan. We cannot

continue the present struggle & maintain twelve stations with the men and money at our disposal. In ten years from now six men by reason of their age will be out of the mission probably. How many of the remainder will drop out for other reasons no mortal knows. I am thinking deeply upon this matter and so ~~other~~ are others. I am ready to propose the appointment of a P. C. (policy Committee) whose duty shall be to consider our future and have definite proposals ready ~~to~~ for our annual meeting in 1914. I am a great advocate of city work - as others are equally earnest about country work. But we ~~cannot~~ are not likely to be able to do both kinds well. So it may be wise to drop within ten years the four stations - Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto. The present incumbents of these stations cannot well be moved without loss to the work and to their own efficiency. The Doshisha ought very soon to be able to select and pay their own English teachers - and if we retain a connection with the Theological

School - it should be done by the selection of one or two specially equipped men. There would be no more reason for maintaining Kyoto as a station of the American Board than for maintaining Osaka. As a field for direct missionary work Osaka offers more opportunities and quicker returns. But I cannot go on writing in this way without getting deeper into the subject. The men who are here are greatly crippled because of the lack of money. Fewer men with more money would seem to be a wiser policy at the present - but I do not know whether our evangelistic appropriation could be increased even if we postponed the coming of new men for a few years.

Glad to hear that you are all well at the Rooms. Our family continues to enjoy good health. The Ireland's are now in Tokyo - Charles having been put in charge of the Methodist Publishing House for a year or two. Best wishes to you all.

Yours truly

Geo. Allchin

Osaka

May 19-1913

NOV 16 1914

Osaka Oct. 21st 1914

To the Members of the Prudential Committee,
Dear Brethren,

Mr. Dunning and I are each sending you a letter in explanation of the vote passed by the Mission for an increase of the Church Loan Fund.

We share with you the anxiety you must have concerning the effect of this terrible war upon the mission of our Board throughout the world.

The European Mission Boards are now about paralyzed because of the lack of money for their work. Retrenchments are even being made by some of the American Societies operating in Japan.

Your Committee therefore must be greatly concerned lest the attention of our home churches be diverted from missionary effort, and it become yet increasingly difficult to obtain money for our world-wide work.

We hope, however, that you will not for a moment think that in making this oft-repeated appeal to you at this time our Mission is unsympathetic and

Board Mar. 19-1915

and unfavorable. On the contrary we feel that the aid we are now asking for this object will help us to fortify ourselves in some places should there come a reduction in our regular appropriations. A few at least of our preaching places will be in a better position to help themselves because of the help rendered by this Loan Fund. However we are not anticipating any reduction in our appropriations - far from it.

Mr. Dunning has written you chiefly from the standpoint of our preaching places in the smaller towns under the care of our missionaries away from the large centres. In order that these smaller places should benefit by the Loan Fund the mission at its annual meeting changed the conditions under which the Fund hitherto has been used. Mr. Dunning mentions several of the smaller places which are waiting to draw on this fund as soon as a sufficient sum accumulates in the Fund.

But we feel that the practical effect of these changed conditions will result

in shutting out our large centres from the benefits of this fund unless it be enlarged.

Some years ago our Mission after some years of experimenting came to the conclusion that it was almost impossible for a band of Christians worshipping in a rented Japanese house ever to become self-supporting. These houses as a rule are too small and unattractive, failing to draw to them the class of people upon whom self-support depends. Each year we paid large sums in rents, and in increasing sums sometimes for the same places, with a result similar to that when we pour water into a sieve.

Hence, as you know, the establishment of this Loan Fund which has enabled us to stop this leakage of our funds in six place. In one case, however, in Osaka, the stoppage is only partial, because seven dollars each month is oozing out in the form of ground rent.

The success of this piece of engineering by our Mission has started two or three other Missions to attempt the same experiment, using our data for

arguments in favor of such a fund.)
But by the immense sums they are asking for Chapel building, we judge that where we have leakages they have floods. Please look at their requests and compare them with ours.

The Baptists recently proposed a sum of ¥50000 for a building fund — not a loan fund, but in place of this they are to get — they expect — a grant of from ¥5000 to ¥10000 each year for the erection of a church building in a central city.

The requests of two other Mission & appear below.

The Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Japan, in view of the claims that press upon us at the present hour, feels compelled to seek from the home Church an immediate strengthening of the position of our Mission in this country.

(This request is made this year and is not for a loan)

3. Thirty new Church buildings are needed and a still greater number of Sunday school chapels.

FIVE YEAR PROGRAM OF THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Hokkaido Station,	2 chapels	¥1000
Kanazawa "	2 "	10000

		¥
Fukui Station	1 Chapel	3000
Kyoto "	1 "	10000
Osaka "	2 "	15000
Tsu "	land	800
Hiroshima "	1 Chapel & land	3800
Matsuyama "	1 "	4000
Yamaguchi "	1 "	4000
Sado Island	1 "	2000

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSITION FOR CHAPELS.

If the Board approves, the Mission would propose, in lieu of the several chapels asked for in the five year program, that the Board make a grant to the Mission of $50,000 gold which shall be held as a chapel property loan fund; loans from this fund to be made from time to time for the erection of chapels throughout the Mission, to be reimbursed by monthly payments from Station rent funds, or in places where there are Christians able to do so, by their contributions in lieu of the payment of rent.

It should also be said that some of the churches already erected by other Missions are large and expensive structures. Our chapels hold from one to two hundred people and are made either of plaster or clapboard. Yet even such unpretentious buildings will cost in the large centres from four to five thousand dollars with the land. With our present small

fund it will take several years to accumulate even three thousand dollars even if it were allowed to remain invested for that length of time. Several small places are ready to make a call on the fund as soon as one thousand dollars are in sight. If therefore we are to keep these many small places within a reasonable time - and the larger places at any time - the Loan Fund must be increased

The coming into the hands of the Mission at this time of a large sum of money from the sale of No. 26 in Osaka, encourages us again to appeal to your Committee for help in this Evangelistic Loan Fund.

The committee that has had the sale of the four houses in Osaka advise with you over the large sum (¥67,000 ~~gold~~) obtained for this property.

Seven years ago a foreign merchant wanted No. 26 and we were on the point

of closing with him for $7000 when he backed out. Two years ago while arranging with a Japanese Real Estate Agent for the exchange of the same property for $16000 he retreated as soon as we asked him for a good stiff deposit. At last we have sold the place to the Japan Steamship Co. (Nippon Yusen Kwaisha) for nearly $20000. The previous failures turned to our advantage.

We are not asking you for a share in these profits, for it is our duty to work incessantly and persistently for the highest interest of the Board.

But we do have a reasonable hope that because we have made such good sales that you will be enabled now to help a most pressing need for which we have repeatedly pleaded without crippling your regular sources of income.

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

Okoka

Oct. 21-1914

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~~6~~ a. L.P.

Copies.

Winslow
Wiggin
Berry
Kendall

REC'D NOV 16 1914

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16

Osaka, Oct. 21st

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.

My dear Dr. Barton,

I have written a letter to-day to the Prudential Committee about the sale of No. 26 and about the vote of the Mission asking for an increase of the Evangelistic Loan Fund. This letter will go with one from Mr. Deming and in due time you will receive them both.

It was not without some feelings of regret that I sold these four houses in Osaka. The first to go was my own house - and the one next door in which Miss Daniels lived so many years and where she died. When Miss Boldman visited Osaka this year I showed her what remained of the place where she passed so many pleasant weeks with Miss Daniels. I could see as she faced the old gate that she was greatly moved by her memories of the place and the dear friend of her childhood. Both of these houses were built by myself with much care and were among the best in the Mission. Mr. & Mrs. Ledyard began their missionary

work at No. 24 – and we also began ours on the same spot. All of our five children passed their childhood days there – all but one being born there. The same can be said about No. 15 – the Taylor house. It was that house that Dr Adams was returning when he died at sea. And how many stories can be told about the De Forest house (No. 26) – the last one to be sold! As I carried on the negotiations for these places it seemed that I was selling my old friends. I was reconciled to the work because these houses had to go. They were too expensive to keep – and the Board needed the money. And we have but two houses left in this great city – which is three times the size it was when I entered it – and when we had four male missionaries here.

The fact is the old foreign concession is not the place for residences. It is too dirty, dusty and noisy. Some day it may be wise to sell my own house (No. 31) and go to a cleaner and ~~to~~ quieter part of the city – where it will be more healthy. A lot could be purchased and a house built with half the money we could get by the sale of the present house. But I hope this will not be

done during my life time. I am getting tired of selling houses and building new ones.

You will be pleased to learn how well the dispute about the sale of the ladies home at the Baikwa School was settled - and what a fine place it has become. Only a little of the nuisance arising from the ditch remains and this will pass away in a few years. The ladies scarcely notice the noise of the passing cars - in fact we have more noise in our house from the cars than the ladies do. The brick wall which I erected last spring almost completely shuts out the noise and gives a fine appearance to the whole property. The car line, the brick wall and the proximity to two car-line stations have already raised the value of the property.

The other day I talked with a fine looking Japanese who was looking over the vacant lot opposite the ladies home with a view of erecting a private hospital on that lot! And ~~this is~~ only two years ~~after~~ ago the mission had decided to sell our property because the place was so unhealthy. We are now all glad that we did not sell.

There is nothing of a special nature to report about the evangelistic work in the city. People are coming into the churches by twos and threes - being won to Christ by the steady and persistent efforts of pastors and Christians. At our last communion in the little church at Umeda I baptized four men.

This morning I went to the railway station to send off young Mr. Hasegawa and his bride to the church in the capital of Formosa. He went from our Umeda Church to Hartford Seminary where he graduated in the last class - taking high rank in his class. He is one of the best equipped men among the Kumia pastors. His young wife was the only Christian in her family - a graduate of the Doshisha Girls School. Her father is Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Kyoto - and her uncle was the late Japanese Consul General in China. Isn't it grand to see such splendidly equipped young people - the best brains and culture of this land - devoting themselves to the

Gospel ministry!

The wealthy members of the Osaka Church (Mr. Miyagawa's) are moving to raise money for a new modern Church building. They have asked me to serve as honorary member of their building Com. and I am preparing tentative plans to submit to them and to the architect whom we may choose. A new lot will cost them about 40000 Yen and the building another 40000 Yen. It will take a few year to collect the money and finish the building. Madam Hirooka you remember is a member of this Church - and she is a sister of the wealthy Mitsui family.

I have written you very little ~~our~~ about our family affairs. Mrs Allchin has had a very serious time of it this year. Her recovery from the Major operation last February at St. Luke's hospital has been slow but steady. But her old heart trouble has returned and this has given us the most anxiety. Three foreign doctors have passed judgement on her case and they all agree as to her critical

condition. She was in bed most of the past summer in Karuizawa - and one doctor stated that if she did not improve in two months she would have to go to America if she was able to make the journey. But she has greatly improved since the cool weather set in and she has gone to stay with a friend at the sea-side at Onomichi: She will be there till the end of this month.

She is taking a prescribed diet and is remaining very quiet. We feel that she is in a fair way to complete recovery.

You probably have heard about our children. Florence has another little girl - born two ~~wks~~ weeks ago. Stanley was unable to take a vacation this summer and is still in Buenos Aires. Marion is fully installed in her new position as physical director at the Y.W.C.A of Akron, Ohio. Agnes enters her third year at Syracuse and will specialize this year in the violin - perhaps with the pipe-organ next year. She is doing splendid work with her voice and may get a church position this winter. Bell has started at Vassar without conditions. I send my warmest regards to you and Mrs. Barton. Yours truly,

George Allchin

Oct. 21-1924

REC'D JUL. 29 1916

Osaka July 2nd 1916

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
A B C. F. M.
Boston

My dear Mr. Bell,

In looking among my files I find that I did not send you my statement about the appportionment of my appropriations for 1915. I ask you to pardon me this time and I will try not to repeat such carelessness. I forward it now with the statement for 1916. You will notice that my apportionment is much less this year. The reason is that I have worked off the Kujo church entirely from the books of the mission. That church celebrated its twentieth anniversary a few weeks ago at which time they announced that they had made their last payment to the mission on the Building Loan Fund. They paid 3500.00 yen for the lot their church stands on and it is to-day worth 12000 yen. They have the benefit of the enhanced value. Three times they have enlarged and improved their building all at their own expense. I saw the pastor yesterday and he told me of two pet schemes. The membership is now about 280 - but they are working to increase their numbers to 1000, when they celebrate their 25th anniversary. That will be five years hence. The other scheme is to make

his church a people's church treating rich and poor alike. They really have no rich people — nor any poor people at present. So he is trying this year to raise the finances of the church by an equal assessment of 20 sen each month in all alike. For special needs they will make special appeals. I am curious to know how it will work out. Thank you for your kind letter of May 24th in which you say some kind words about my work. Well I just "keep on keepin' on"

I was never so busy as I am now; but if our general evangelistic appropriations could be increased and I could get five or six hundred dollars more I could open another preaching place in this large and growing city. Just now I am turning over in my mind a very serious question — that is serious for me and Mrs Allchin

The factories are growing so numerous and they are enlarging their plants so fast that the city is being covered with smoke night and day. And we have a new nuisance. Many of these chimneys are sending out sulphuric acid gas and other gases that are affecting peoples throats and lungs.

Strangers notice it as soon as they stay one night in the city. Sometimes I am affected by it, but Mrs Allchin is sensitive to it all the time. Dr. Laning has written a private letter to me advising me to remove to the outskirts. Two families with children have

already gone. Miss McKowan has been spending her nights out of the city. Mrs Allchin and I have not yet decided what is best to be done - as I received Dr. Lanning's letter only last week; the mission as such knows nothing about the matter - although many know the bad conditions. Mrs Allchin's health has been fairly good the past winter owing to special care; but as soon as the warm weather came she had to leave the city.!
She cannot stay long in Japan before going home. If things are favorable she may be able to stay through the year that Agnes is with us before taking her furlough. I want to stay my full time - and longer too.
I am writing you these things privately as you so kindly enquired after Mrs Allchin's health. We will think of a plan during the coming winter - after we return from Karuizawa.
Yes, we are delighted at the prospect of having Agnes with us for a year.
Should it be advisable to sell our property in Tokyo and buy or rent in the suburbs - the Board will gain financially by the transaction. This house and lot which we bought at a very reasonable rate will bring a large sum of money. I value the place at 60,000 yen. The difficulty will be in getting someone able to buy it. Only a large business firm can afford to buy it. I will write more in this subject a few months hence when we have had time thoroughly to consider the matter. A few weeks ago I sent a

package of papers to you containing an account of the struggle we are having with the authorities because of the permission they have given for the establishment of a new licensed quarter just outside of the city.

It looks just now as though the governor will not rescind his order. The large committee of Japanese opposed to the scheme are still working at it - and we four foreigners who are on the committee are keeping them. Mr. Gleason of the Y.M.C.A and I are two of the foreigners. He is giving a great deal of time and thought to the subject. I have become quite friendly with the new governor and I am surprised that he sticks out so. I say new governor because he has been only about three years in the city. I have had seven or eight governors since I came to Osaka. The present one is a graduate of Yale - and was there at the time Dr. Harada studied there. I think he was led into this action by the former chief of police, now mayor of the city. And being led to grant his permission he sticks out to save his face. I have had two earnest interviews with him. He and the other officials have been flooded with petitions. I enclose a photograph copy of one of the petitions sent to him by a women in Sakai - near by. It is written in blood - a thing a Japanese does only on extreme occasions.

I had a curious experience a few weeks ago. The doctors of the city and the officials are anxious to instruct the people on the growing danger of tuberculosis. This disease is spreading in Japan and these leading people feel that something

special must be done to stop its spread.
To inaugurate a special campaign the
arranged one day on a number of them
ride up and down the city in automobiles
scattering hand bills and stoping at prominent
corners to make speeches. In order to draw the
crowds they asked me to accompany them
& sing an anti-tuberculosis song setting
forth its dangers. I asked two Japanese
singers to accompany me - and we three
did the singing before and between speeches.
The mayor was in the car ahead of me
(there were seven autos in ~~the~~ all). I thought
he looked a little confused when we first met
that day - because I and others in the party were
so much opposed to him in this brothel
scheme. The newspaper the next day commented
on the inconsistency of the mayor being so
apparently concerned about the spread of
tuberculosis when he was the ~~chief~~ one
chiefly responsible for the new licensed
quarter - a pest to be dreaded more than
tuberculosis.

Will you kindly give me of the newspapers
to Dr. String - if you have not already done
so. Dr. Pettee and I are a
committee to meet and care for Dr. Smith
and his party when they arrive. We shall
be glad to welcome them, and I am
sure their visit will be helpful to us
and to the leaders in our churches.

There is nothing especially note-worthy

the work of the Churches. All keep steadily at work and small groups of converts are being brought into the Churches almost every month.

In August - during the hot season - all the Churches of the city unite in evangelistic efforts for two or three weeks in a large tent to be spread on newly made land at the docks. Here they will reach thousands of people who ride out to the docks to catch the sea breezes. I am sorry that I will not be on hand then. But that is our hottest month and we need not exist in Osaka at that time.

We are grateful to the Woman's Board to Mr. Higgin and the rest of you for helping to get Agnes back to her birthplace - even if she is to stay for so short a time.

Mrs Allchin I am sure would unite with me if she were here, in sending best wishes to you and Mrs Bell.

Yours very truly

Geo. Allchin

31 Hawaguchi Cho.

REC'D MAY 2 1917

Osaka Japan
April 7th 1917

Rev. E. F. Bell,
Boston

My dear Mr. Bell,

Thank you for your letter of last December and for your kind enquiries about my family. Mrs Adachi has been fairly well this winter but we fear for her when the hot weather begins. Agnes' presence with us this year has put new life into us both. She has livened up things generally. A concert in Osaka last fall in which she was the "Star", given for the benefit of the school - netted the school 1600 yen. She has sung in several concerts since - in fact is in Kyoto just now helping the Episcopalians give the "Ressurrection". She has been a drawing card for our Baikwa School this year. We expect to take in next week 150 new pupils in the first year (three divisions) and in addition about 20 of the graduates will return for the two years higher course. I am helping the school to erect some additional class rooms at a cost of about 7000 yen. We are looking forward to the return of Miss McKowan in the fall. There will be large opportunities for

Christian work among so many new pupils.

I was greatly interested in what you wrote about the Union Christian College in Japan. I am afraid it will not materialize - in fact I hear that you at the Rooms do not look with favor upon it. At present it is impossible to unite so many denominations in Japan in a scheme of this kind. The Episcopalians are at work to establish their own University in Tokyo. The Doshisha, down this way, also, will develope on its own lines. There will be no friction in either of these institutions because the management will be of one mind and purpose. One of them will be managed by foreigners and the other by Japanese. A University where the responsibility is shared by foreigners and Japanese would be in confusion the whole time. And when theological tests were applied to the teaching force - then it would be confusion worse confounded. That is the rock on which a Union University in Japan would split. The past year or two has clearly revealed this fact to us all. The College and the Doshisha

A Woman's Christian University under foreign management would succeed & thrive and should be established & thrive. Our own College at Kobe would make a splendid beginning for a University down this way. But it would need a large

endowment and enlarged grounds and buildings.

I was greatly interested in what you say of the Marion Christian College in Japan. I am afraid it will not materialize – in spite I hear that you do have to do not forget with Japan yet. It would be impossible & unfit to make so modern institutions in Japan a science of the kind. The Japanese are so conservative & establish their own institutions in Japan.

The Christian, down the coast of the world develope on their lines. There will be no question in either of these institutions because the management will be of our personal and purpose. One of these will be managed by foreigners and the other by Japanese. A University where the responsibility is shared by foreigners and Japanese would be in conjunction the whole work. And when Christianized Japan will see replied to the teaching are – then it would be conjunction more consecrated let's the work in which a certain University in Japan will split. The first year or two has clearly revealed this fact to us all.

A Christian University under foreign management would succeed if strong and educated established & strong. Our own college at Kobe would make a splendid beginning for a University down the way. But it would need a large

Tuesday

endowment and enlarged grounds and buildings.
I was greatly interested in what Dr. Edward L. Smith had to say about a "missionary architect". We enjoyed the stay of Dr. and Mrs. Smith with us so much. Had the great privilege of acting as guide to their large party when they came to Japan. Mr. Warner also stayed with us on his return. I can see that in the case of China with a large indemnity fund to spend on an entirely new plant: or in the case of India or Turkey - where so much re-construction work is to be done; or in the case of the Kobe college ~~should it~~ receiving a large endowment fund for reconstruction; ~~and~~ I say in such cases it would be wise and profitable to send a man from America specially trained as an architect. But our building operations in this mission so far have not called for such a man, unless he came as a regular missionary to teach English or do evangelistic work most of the time and to exercise his special gifts only when called for. Our institutions have been built up piece meal and with the exception of Kobe College and the Doshisha we have never had enough money granted at ~~once~~ one time to erect more than the cheapest kind of buildings. And even these two colleges could only erect a brick building - one at a time. The old buildings, erected 40 years ago and since, ~~to~~ could

endowment and undergraduate numbers near twelve hundred. I have greatly interested in what Dr. Lehmann said that to any school a "convocation address." He suggested the idea of Dr. and Mrs. Smith with us to-morrow. Just the near principle of getting as much of their temperament into our lives as possible. Mr. Warner also spoke with us on returns. You see that in the case of Clinton with a large undergraduate number of students we certainly need a great university plant to do our natural work: in the case of Yale or Harvard or Princeton, there is a large endowment and a graduate school to do the work; or in the case of the college should be receiving a large endowment and a graduate school; but I say in such cases it would be more and profitable to send a man from Amherst or Williams to Harvard or Yale or Princeton. But our building in the provinces, as I have not called for such a man, unless he comes as a regular undergraduate, it seems to do undergraduate work and the time and to exercise his special gifts, which called for. Our institutions have been built up pretty much with the exception of Yale College and the Medical School never had enough money planted at once to be a great more than the elementary kind of building. And even these two colleges could only create a larger building - one at a time. The old building created 40 years ago and more, caused

not be torn down because still needed.

In Kobe college we made a beginning of permanent and symmetrical and uniform constructions when the Rockefeller gift came to us. I then put the grounds into shape for other permanent buildings - showed other sums came to us. But the old buildings must do service till money is sent to us & replace them with better structures. And take the case of the Matsuyama Girls' school. I was called down to examine a new site - which is being offered for sale when the city hospital removes to a more convenient site. I was there three days and we made up a plan to buy if the W.B.M approves. Here is a good chance to start in from the beginning with a good site clear of everything. And yet the W.B.M can only grant 25 000 dollars (and that is not all raised) for buildings. Some of this may have to be used to reconstruct the site and provide a water supply. So you see it would not pay to keep an architect in our mission for such small work - and that only at rare intervals. Like many other good things - they cannot be utilized in all the fields of the Board alike to the best advantage. Special fields call for special men. And the need of our Mission today is not for men, even

[illegible] the town down because [illegible] needed.
In this college we made a beginning of permanent
and improved roads, and buildings when the Rockefeller
[illegible] came to us. I think but the grounds with single
or other permanent building - showed after some
time to us. But the old building must do service
for nursery school to [illegible] there with
other activities. And take the case of the Mathiquemo
School. I was called down to examine a new
site - which is being prepared by sale when the city hospital
commission to a more convenient site. I was there
two days and we made up a plan to lay of the
[illegible] 19 Th. [illegible]. Here is good chance to school to plan
to beginning with a good site clear of every thing.
And yet the M.G.M. can only spend 25 [illegible] dollars (and
not is not all [illegible]) on building. Since of this
[illegible] have the week to be constructed the site and
[illegible] a water supply. So you see it means not
[illegible] to help on educational in our municipal
work [illegible] - and that only at some [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] good [illegible] - they cannot be
justified in all the [illegible] of the [illegible] side to the
[illegible] [illegible]. Special [illegible] can be [illegible].
And the need of our municipal [illegible] is not for [illegible]

specialized men - but for money, and money for evangelistic work. Three thousand dollars - little more than the cost of one missionary family - added to our evangelistic appropriation would enable us to do that work well and to utilize the talents we already have on the field. Osaka for its size is not overstocked with missionaries. We do not need any more than one family of our own mission. But that family is not being used to its utmost capacity because of a lack of funds. Five hundred dollars added to my appropriation would enable me to lay the foundation of another church in a growing part of the city - which in twenty years would become self-governing and self-supporting. The young men who have come to us the past three or four years will soon be ready for work of their own. But we shall have to start them making bricks without straw. It would be extremely foolish for any of them to take any of my "filthy lucre" to start a business of their own. It would simple knock me out of business and before you know it you would see me in Boston hanging round your office because I could do nothing in Japan. Come now, let us have that $3000.00 Gold and the men who are already in the field would start some building

Best regards to Mrs. Bell.

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

(I'm about doing)

of prospecting men – but for miners, and miners
in unexplored districts work. Three thousand dollars –
little more than the cost of one prospecting party
added to our unexplored expenditure would
enable us to do that work well and to utilize the
talent we already have on the field. Surely for
the cost is not considerable with minimum.
It will need only more than one fortnight's work
remain. But that fortnight is not long work to do
Government expenditure increase of a hundred.
worked dollars added to our exploration work
enable me to lay the foundation of a permanent
a Government fund of the city – which in twenty years
would become self-governing and self-supporting.
young men who have come to us for work there is
our ages will serve to see day for work of these years
we should have to start there working herein without
our. It would be extremely possible for any of them
take any of our "letting leases" to start a business of
own account. It would mingle work we and of
miners and take your history if you would see
in Boulder working round your office become
would do nothing in future. Come now, let us
see that $3000 gold and the men who are
already on the field would start work finding

operations that would outlast any structure of wood, or stone, or granite. Yes I am aware that we in America are about to enter upon a warfare that is going to take the billions. But we in Japan have a fight on hand that cant be given up. We can help you lots at your end by keeping the devil busy here watching our movements and tackling us. May the money reach your treasury in large sums.

I want to ask a favor of you. When I was home on my first furlough in '91-2' I was naturalized in a court in Boston. I have lost my naturalization papers. I am registered at the Consulate in Kobe and it is all right as long as we remain in Japan and do not travel. I want to get a copy of those papers giving dates, persons, places &c - in order that I may apply to Washington for new papers. Will you kindly ask the proper person to visit the Court and obtain a copy of the ~~Reg~~ papers. I will pay the expense. Perhaps the Court can furnish me with a copy properly sealed that will save me the trouble of applying to Washington. But please get me as full ~~data~~ data as possible. I cannot remember the name of the attorney who went with me nor can it tell you where the court was. I am sorry to give you this trouble. I hope you are all well. Please give our best regards to Mrs Bell.

(excuse the abrupt closing)

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

Gen. Allchin

Gen. 7/19/27

Dear Sir:

Please turn that unused cordwood into stovewood, or pulpwood, or peanuts. We have reason to believe that we in Omaha are about to write upon a phase that is going to take the lightning. But we have been so fright on record that could be given. We can help you out of your end by telling a dozen lumber, matching our measurements and telling us. Then the money we get for your lumber is big enough & pick or planer. When I was here on my honeymoon in '21-2. I was naturalized in a week in Boston. I have lost my naturalization papers. I am registered at the Omaha Ice Co. in Kansas City. All right so long as we remain in Japan and not Tennessee. I need to get a copy of those papers for dates, reasons, places &c - we order that I can apply a Washington for new papers. Will you kindly ask the proper person to visit the Court and obtain a copy of the log papers. I will pay the expense. Perhaps the Court can forward me with copy promptly sealed that will save me the trouble & applying to Washington. But please let me in your debt as regards. I cannot remember the name of the attorney who used with me on N 16th you visited the Court here. I am getting off the trouble. I hope you are all well. Please give our best regards & Mrs Allchin

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

Omaha,

A new family for Osaka 23, 141

19

JUL 2 1917

Osaka, Japan June 7th 1917

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,
A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Dr. Barton,

You are likely to be flooded with letters from our Mission giving facts and necessary information, explanatory of the votes passed at the annual meeting. The report of the meeting will reach you in due time. Each year has its special features calling for special notice. We were not favored this year with visitors from America - but their place was taken by Dr. and Mrs. Scudder to whom we gave a hearty welcome. The entrance of the newer members of the Mission into our discussion caused the older members to sit up and take notice that the "world do move". The times call for new men, new methods, and, as some thought, new mission policy. This latter discussion was intensified - if not thrust upon us - by Mr. Geo. Gleason, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A in Osaka. He asked me to secure a place on the docket for him to place before our Mission some new ideas

concerning mission policy. You may know that Mr. Gleason is the son of a congregational minister - but since coming to Japan he has identified himself with the Presbyterians and is himself a member of a Japanese Pres. church in Osaka. His home however is nearer Kobe, at Sumiyoshi about forty minutes ride from Osaka. He and I have worked in the closest relationship - partly from the fact that before he came, seventeen years ago, I had more to do with the Y.M.C.A than any other missionary. Dr. DeForest, Dr. Hail and I were on the committee for raising the money for the present hall. I planned and erected the hall when the money came - more than thirty years ago - the first Y.M.C.A building to be erected in Japan. Mr. Gleason and the rest of us have been disappointed by the delay in perfecting the scheme for a new up-to-date Y.M.C.A building in this large city. Osaka has added nearly one million souls to its population since the present building was erected - and it is entirely

inadequate and out of date. And while the buildings have remained practically the same for twenty or more years the membership has grown to large proportions. The chief work of the Association just now is educational - confined mostly to a night school.

While Mr. Gleason and others have been satisfied over the increase of membership, he and we have not been satisfied over the spiritual returns. He has tried to find reasons for this - and now has the idea that the churches and the missionaries are more or less responsible for this - and should change their policy.

A year ago he attended the annual meeting of the Presbyterian Mission in Kyoto and placed before them a scheme for disbanding the present four Japanese Presbyterian Churches in Osaka - and to form them into one large Presbyterian church in the city. The present small church buildings could be utilized as branches of the large mother church. An attempt then should be made to build a large attractive building for the mother church - in fact in the North church which is near the present Y.M.C.A building.

Then a young missionary should be sent from

America by the Presbyterian Mission Board & work in connection with this large North Church and under the direction of its pastor. There are three Presbyterian Mission families in Osaka, Dr. Hail and Res-Van Horn - and Dr. Fulton. The two first named are growing old - about 70 years old and over. It is probable that they are not now of very great use to the work in aggressive lines. But Dr. Fulton is vigorous and so is Mrs. Fulton - and both good linguists. He has a Bible School for young men - and he and the young men are working in complete harmony with the four Presbyterian Churches (four in the city and four in the suburbs) - but not under their direction. He has specific duties and responsibilities of his own.

All these Res. Missionaries and their brethren from other stations opposed Mr. Gleason's one-big-church idea. Nevertheless, they forwarded the request for a young man to be sent to Osaka for special work among students. Dr. Speer practically turned down the one-big-church idea and made some comments about the Y.M.C.A. failing to do its own evangelizing. The young man whom

the Presbyterians had in mind was Ray Smith of Kobe - and Dr. Speer was not altogether opposed to his coming to Osaka for student work.
But Ray Smith wanted to stay in Kobe - and so approached our mission last Summer in Karuizawa - and we introduced him to Dr. Lincoln Smith while he was there.
(The request of our mission for the employment of Ray Smith in Kobe was not approved by the Prudential Committee - and I have just heard that he is not to accepted by the Southern Methodist Board to work for them in Kobe).

Mr. Gleason, having failed with the Presbyterians, made an attempt at our Annual meeting to get our mission to endorse his scheme - and to request for a young man to be sent for special work among students in connection with our largest Kumiai Church.
Mr. Iriyagawa pastor of our Osaka church naturally has endorsed this scheme - because the plan was for his church to receive the benefits of the labors of this young missionary.
The other five independent Kumiai pastors are ignorant of this scheme - and probably would show no great interest in the scheme

if they knew about it. But I know that if the proposition was made for them to work under the direction of ~~the~~ Mr. Miyagawa, and for their churches to become branches of ~~th~~ his big church - they would strenuously oppose the idea. I told Mr. Gleason before he went to our Annual meeting that I could not approve his idea and would oppose a change of policy. And if he appealed to our Mission or to our Board for a young missionary family to be sent to Osaka to help Mr. Miyagawa's big church ~~to~~ I would oppose it and so would the Mission. At the proper time in our meetings I laid the facts before our Mission and reviewed my methods of work in Osaka for the past 35 years. For the first 15 years I worked with the four independent Kumiai churches - helping in all of them and having no individual work of my own - where I could take the initiative. I then changed my method and ~~then~~ struck out on new lines of my own. This was done not without some opposition on the part of Mr. Miyagawa. I was impressed at that time

by the great needs of this large city. My thoughts ran in the same channel in which Merle Davis' thoughts have been running for Tokyo. (See his articles in The Japan Evangelist for Sept and Oct 1916) New districts were springing up in Osaka and the churches were doing nothing for their needs. They had all they could do to support their pastors and to provide their own church buildings. They did not need the missionary's help and money so much as these neglected regions. I had a vision that Kujo village, which was gradually being brought into the city - and the rice fields giving way to houses - would some day be a crowded region of the city. I followed that vision and began a separate work - without a Christian anywhere near - but my own personal helper whom I asked to live in the house I hired. After twenty years that region is now one of the most crowded in the city. There is an independent Kumiai church of 260 members who have the true missionary spirit and are doing more to evangelize their region than any of the forty churches of the city. Out of this vision came the Evangelistic loan

Fund of the Mission which has ~~already~~ in twenty years ~~aided~~ been the means of building seven churches in connection with our Mission. Eight years ago I separated from the Kujo church feeling that another needy district called for my labors. But I repeatedly aided and am aiding it and other churches. the Kujo church - and our relations are the closest and dearest possible. The church has paid back to the Mission the price of the land (3500 Yen) and will soon own its own lot and building.)

The new enterprise (Umeda church) in eight years has grown from nothing to 150 members. It has a building and good church lot - being paid for gradually by me - and will be bought by the church in the future when I shall not be here to rejoice with them. And what about the four independent churches that existed when I came to Osaka 35 years ago? Their numbers are the same - just four. They have grown in membership and in financial ability. They have repeatedly started so called "branches" - but only one of them exists, and that one after three years

of existence is about to drop its policy of being a "branch" in order to save it from dying like the rest. I have had repeated commendations from Mr. Miyagawa, Makino, Ebina and other leaders of the Kumiai Churches for the success of my policy of starting new places in needy districts. The last number of the Christokyō Sekai (the Kumiai paper) advises other missionaries to follow this policy.

The success of these two places in Osaka has demonstrated that our work is not a separate work - but that this policy does more for the Kumiai Body that the other policy. Mr. Miyagawa agrees perfectly in this statement and he and I are in repeated conferences about the general work.

In the smaller towns like Tottori, Matsuyama, Maebashi etc, this plan may not work, and it may be advisable for the missionary to join the Japanese Church - usually only one in such a town - and co-operate more closely with that one local pastor and Church. Such towns seldom have a "needy district" Our mission has always left its missionaries to carry out their own plans under the guidance and leading of God's

Spirit. There is no reason at this stage of our history to change our policy.

I have written thus fully of this discussion which took place in our annual meeting because it centred in the city of Osaka and because you may get only partial references to it. And the foregoing remarks have a bearing on one or two resolutions passed in our meeting.

New family for Osaka.

The Mission is sending on a request for a new family for Osaka. We all feel the need of both men and money. But some feel strongly that of the two needs just now the most pressing one is for money. The statements that will come in from the Treasurer and others will make this clear. For some years I have had my eye and heart upon one or two very needy districts in Osaka which promise in a few years to grow into importance. But the expense for rent and preacher will amount to about $300.00 gold. I could superintend

such a place in addition to the work I am now doing. But we are all aware that at my age (66 next January) such a new work could not be borne by me for many years. In a few years, even the work for which I am now personally responsible (one church and two preaching places) will have to be turned over to some one else. Provision should be made for this now by sending a new family to the mission at an early date. It will take three years for that family to prepare. Even should it be felt to be a wiser plan to ask one of the younger families who have had a few years of experience already, to come to this great city, the new family will be needed to replace that family. And this city truly is great. Counting in the suburbs close by there are 2,000,000 people here — without the suburbs more than 1,500,000. Last year Tokyo with a larger population added only 33,000 to its number while Osaka added nearly 50,000 — a large city in itself. There is no city in the land

so needy, and no place offers such quick returns and such a variety of work. There is ample work for two families (including my own) the Presbyterians have three, the Baptists two, the Disciples two. If the Board cannot afford to support indefinitely two families with the necessary appropriations, preparation should now be made for a young family to come and work side by side with us for a few years. If we succeed in selling our house (No. 31) the expense for housing the two families would be well met.

Selling No. 31, Osaka

I may as well at this point give you the reasons for this proposition to sell No. 31 Kawaguchi Cho - the only house the Mission now owns on the old Concession. Stated briefly, this locality has become unfit for residences. Large business firms are buying up the property for offices. Just across the river the Sumitomo Company has large factories for turning out electric and other forms of copper wire.

It's Chimneys are belching out smoke and gas night and day which the wind ~~our~~ repeatedly carries over our houses. Sometimes my wife suffers severely from the gas, causing her to cough which aggravates her heart trouble. Mrs Weakly of the Methodist Mission and others complain of head ache. People who come to visit us from other stations complain of the smoke and gas. I have personally interviewed the manager of the company - but they can offer no remedy. The wisest plan is to sell and build in a healthier region. After permission was given for me to sell No. 26 it took five years ~~to~~ to find a customer. This may be our experience in selling No. 31. If we were on the electric car line or river front we could sell the property for 160 yen per tsubo - which would realize the sum of 64,160 yen = $32,080. But being an inside lot we may have to sell it for $20 000 the price set on it a few years ago. (see Dunning's pamphlet American Board Property in Japan, p. 13)

But you may trust me to secure as high a price as possible.

Even should the lower price be secured it will be sufficient to buy land elsewhere and erect two houses. Or, if the Board preferred to locate only one family permanently in Osaka - one new house could be built - and a sum could be set aside for renting another house for the few remaining years that Mrs Allchin and I are likely to be in Osaka.

Geo. Allchin
Secy. Osaka Station

Before closing this letter allow me to write a few words about the cut we made in the Teachers Salary. As a member of the finance committee I can testify to the great difficulty we had in doing this. With the exception of a few cases we feel that the change is not a wise one and will interfere with the efficiency of the missionary and with the quality of

the work he is doing. Each Missionary should have one man to co-operate with him all the time in any kind of work he may have to do, and to act as teacher, scribe, companion in labor, substitute, investigator &c.
The best name for such a person is not "teacher" but "helper"!
With the rest of my brethren I had to share in the cut down. But see how I am situated. My specialty is hymn-book making - I have spent years at this work. But this is not my chief work - that is evangelistic. But when I turn to the hymn book works - sometimes for months at a time, I cannot pick up a man just when I want him - he must be a man of ability and fitted by experience for such work. Such a man I have to pay 40 yen each month. But he must also be one who is able to do evangelistic work, clerk work, teaching the language &c.&c It is better for me at my age to keep the same man for many years. But this year I am cut down from 40 yen to 30 - and next year to 25 yen per month. I cannot get a young green hand even for the latter sum. And my appropriation for general work does not allow for the extra 15 yen to come out of that, not even 10 yen. And so I have told my man that he

had better keep his eye open for a new position at the end of this year. I will keep paying him 40 yen month (he cannot live on less in Osaka) through this year somehow, even if I have to pay the balance personally.

The suggestions made about "teachers" do not fit the situation in Japan.

Nearly every missionary in Japan after twenty years of service becomes a specialist in some line.

Geo. Allchin

3

Re Thos family

Osaka, June 8- 17/18

Dear Dr. Barton,

In connection with the vote taken at our recent mission meeting, to ask the Board for permission for me to return to the United States on furlough, from April of 1918, a word of explanation may be expected.

My husband came back to Japan early in October, 1911, so our natural furlough would date from the summer of 1918. Mr. Allchin is not asking for his furlough at this time as he feels it would be detrimental to his work. There are several lines that need adjusting, and he feels he could not possibly arrange to leave at this time - as it would be leaving things at loose ends, and it would prevent enjoyment of his vacation.

On the other hand, we both feel it is best for me to go at the time asked. During this last term, I have been, as you probably are aware, a semi-invalid, and have been on the point several times

of asking to return. Two physicians at different times advising it, but I preferred to remain if possible, until our furlough should be due.

I appreciate that I am asking to go two months or so earlier - but going at this time I should avoid travelling during the hottest weather which in my case would be very trying if not unbearable.

There are other reasons which make my going then very desirable but as they are not necessary considerations I do not mention them.

The reasons given I think you will consider sufficient.

Yours very sincerely
Nellie S. Allen.

Dear Dr Barton,

It is hardly necessary for me to add a note to Mrs Allchin's letter. By exercising unusual care we have been able to keep Mrs Allchin in Japan so long. To a stranger she appears to be in perfect health - but the slightest excitement prostrates her. Extremes ~~also~~ in heat and cold too are dreaded by us all. Her worst fits of sickness are in mid-winter and mid-summer. Dr Lanning and Dr Colburn have both stated that Mrs Allchin will be much better in America. And Dr Watson whom we have called in the summer time has expressed the same opinion. Apart from the fact that my furlough is barely due next summer I have no desire to return at present. I suppose there is scarcely a year but what has its "problems" - but just now they are thick and not likely to thin out for a year or two My "bit" just now is to stay by and see them through.

Yours truly

Geo. Allchin.

Osaka, June 8, 1917

Re furlough for Mrs. Allchin

SEP 4 1917

Karuizawa, Aug. 10th 1917

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,
Boston, Mass

My dear Dr Barton,

You certainly are a busy man on account of the special duties that have come to you because of the troubles in Turkey. We therefore appreciate the more your kind letter of June 25th which I have not yet acknowledged.

In your letter you expressed sympathetically the hope that the previous good report about Mrs Allchin's health would continue to be favorable, especially as the hot weather was approaching

I am sorry to state that Mrs Allchin's condition is such that it is advisable for her to return to America for treatment this fall instead of next spring as previously requested.

Mrs Allchin has not yet formulated her plans - nor can we at this moment

4 1917

name the Sanitarium it might be well for her to enter. She has been advised to take regular treatment for a few months in preparation for an operation which ought to be performed. And yet even after this continued treatment Mrs Allchin may not be able to undergo an operation on account of her weak heart. One of the physicians has stated that Mrs Allchin will not be well until the operation is performed.

Dr Carey is forwarding to you the vote of the C.A.F. authorizing Mrs Allchin's ~~Mrs Allchin's~~ return.— which action was taken at the advice of Dr Watson. Two or three other physicians have also advised the same action.

This brief letter of explanation is sent at this time with the hope that we may receive a reply before Mrs Allchin's starts.

I am glad to report that my own health is in perfect condition so that

there is no necessity for me to return with Mrs Allchin. But should Mrs Allchin's ~~her~~ condition become serious when the operation is to be performed I may wish to return. My desire is to remain at my post for at least two years longer before I take my next furlough.

We send our best wishes to you and all your colleagues at the Rooms.

Yours very truly,
Geo. Allchin

Karuizawa, Aug. 10, 1917

RECD JAN 12 1918

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Osaka, Japan
Dec. 20th 1917

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.
Dear Dr Barton,

I am writing this letter to you officially, but as it relates to Miss E. Ward, of Osaka, one of the missionaries of the W. B. M. will you kindly send this letter to the Woman's Board after you have read it. Miss McKowan of our Station has already written at some length to Miss Lamson upon the same matter.

I never began a letter with more reluctance. During my thirty-five years of missionary life nothing has caused me more grief and given me so much worry as this matter of Miss Ward's relations to the Baikwa School.

For some years there have been unpleasant occurrences - but we have kept them within the confines of the Station and have not felt justified in bringing anything to the Mission. Even when Miss Ward went home on her furlough we did not feel that any fault of hers was sufficiently serious to deter us from inviting her to return to Osaka. The Chief

Reason for this was that Miss McKowan was so cheerful and enthusiastic about the school and so well able to take the initiative in everything that she more than counterbalanced Miss Ward with her shortcomings.

But we were not aware, as we are now, that Miss Ward's deficiencies and disposition were a great trial to Miss McKowan. Of course I was not without knowledge of many things that occurred from time to time in the school that were very trying to pupils and teachers both foreign and Japanese. Even before Miss McKowan's day Miss Colby told me confidentially that she had to take the teaching of two classes that Miss Ward formerly had in order to save the girls of the school.

Miss McKowan has written about her relations with Miss Ward in the school and the difficulties she encountered on many occasions. Only on one occasion did she have to confer with me about these difficulties and seek my advice and assistance. This was an occurrence in which Mr Iba, the Principal was at fault.

But the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of Miss McKowan and she went home on her furlough feeling contented.

But during her absence the Principal again showed his lack of wisdom by

discharging one of the Christian women teachers because she would not do as he wished her to do. To explain this matter would take too long and I will not attempt it.

Mr. Iba was himself a deacon of one of the Congregational Churches in the city, the Lenirna Church, whose pastor was secured through the influence of Mr. Iba. For some reason these two became estranged and the breach between him and another pastor became wide and serious. So Mr. Iba himself began religious services in the school itself on Sunday mornings and required all the Christian teachers to attend and to influence the pupils to come. In this he was wrong and had he continued it must have resulted in his dismissal.

I reasoned with him and so did others and he closed his services and joined another church with his family. Some of us thought that it was because this Christian woman teacher refused to attend his service that she was dismissed. But she weakened her cause by unwise proceedings and the matter had to be allowed

to pass. I saw that it was useless to get the Trustees of the school (including these two pastors) to take any interest in the matter.

This incident occurred during the summer of last year. On the return of Miss Ward to the school after the vacation she manifested a spirit of opposition to Mr. Iba that was very exasperating. It displayed itself in the faculty meetings in the teachers' room - on all occasions. She repelled the other teachers by her complaining and scolding. The pupils felt it and complained of it. My daughter Agnes who also was teaching in the school observed it. I ventured to send a note once to caution Miss Ward - but it was resented. She seemed bent on making trouble for Mr. Iba so that he would be dismissed. In this she was aided by the pastor of the Lemma Church with whom Miss Ward consulted. The pastor himself told me one day that he had taken little interest in the school but would henceforth - and it was clear to me that this interest was to move in the direction of getting Mr. Iba removed.

Matters were brought to a crisis when Miss Ward sent a letter of complaint (in English)

to Mr. Miyagawa, pastor of the Osaka Church who himself had not shown a friendly spirit towards Mr. Iba. The complaint was that the English teaching was poorly done, and that the pronunciation of both Mr. Iba and Mr. Yamanaka was very poor.

I suppose Miss Ward had the good intention of inducing the Trustees to hire a more competent English teacher. But it was a tactless procedure. Mr. Miyagawa had taken no great interest in the School although he was one of the Trustees. He was known to be a little unfriendly to the Principal. But apart from this, the Government of the School, the hiring and dismissing of teachers, was entirely in the hands of the Principal, and complaints should have been made to him. The missionary teacher gives no money for the support of the School and has no part in its management.

If Miss McKowan had been in the school the letter would never have been written. She did not take the precaution to mention the matter to Mr. Allchin or myself - the other members of the Station. Mr. Yamanaka had been one of

the strong supporters of Miss McKowan in her efforts to increase the Christian influences among teachers and pupils. He was dean of the English department, and this complaint about Miss and other teachers to an outsider was more than he could bear. He and the Principal drew up a letter, signed and sealed by every member of the faculty practically asking for the withdrawal of Miss Ward. The letter was sent to Dr. Cary the secretary of the Mission which just then was meeting in Armia. This letter also was an irregularity because it should have been sent to the Board of Trustees of the School. It is only with this Board that the Mission deals. Because of its personal character and because of its irregularity it was not brought before the Mission. A few of us however interested ourselves in the matter and interviewed Miss Ward and several members of the Trustees - and also Mr. Iba and Mr. Yamanaka. Dr. Newell was one of the persons asked to investigate because his family were close friends of Miss Ward, having brought her in the first place to Japan as a helper to their children. Dr. Newell's interpretation differs somewhat from the rest of us about these interviews. He took the view that the

Principal ought to be dismissed - sharing the view of Miss Ward and the pastor of the Jemma Church. My own view - after very complete enquiry of all persons - including the Trustees - was that while Mr. Iba had been at fault in many things, more blame was ~~to~~ be attached to the other side. In this view I was supported by every one else who knew anything of the case. But in my perplexity I turned to the Kyoto Station for advice.

Miss Ward and I were practically the only members of the Station. Mrs. Allchin's health was such that it was unwise to let her know much about what was going on. But she did know and it affected her seriously. Kyoto is our largest Station, ~~and~~ is near by, and has in it a large number of wise men and women. I asked them to take the matter up.

Miss Ward was greatly offended at me for this - because it brought the matter before the Mission. She felt that I was trying to turn her out. But no one else felt so. I tried once to get a frank talk with her and to advise her. My advice was not acceptable. I left it therefore with the Kyoto Station - who later

called in the C. A. & informally for consultation. Miss Ward was determined to stay in the school and to "line this down" the ~~mafan~~ C. A. & informally advised her not to do this, but to do one of three things.

1. To accept an invitation of the Matsuyama Station to assist Miss Judson in her school for two years at the end of which time Miss Ward's furlough would be due. (Many advised against this for reasons which I will not stop to state).

2. To accept an invitation of the Miyazaki Station for the same period.
(This invitation was given under a false impression of the situation. Mr. Clark later hearing of Miss Ward's return to America on account of sickness asked me if Miss Ward did really go home for this reason. This shows that the facts were not known by that Station. But neither of these stations wished Miss Ward to return to them after her furlough.)

3. To return to America. (Miss Ward was advised to go as soon as possible and to go quietly.

It took her some weeks to decide and in the meantime she had become sick and nervous. We all sympathized with her in this most trying situation - and no wonder

She became sick.

Her most intimate friends in Japan are in the Baptist Mission, and her closest friend Mrs Scott invited Miss Ward to accept a situation in the Baptist School in Himeji. I advised her to accept this situation - because I have felt for years that she was happier and more congenial with the Baptists than with our Mission.

I need state no more by way of history. By this time Miss Lawson has had a full statement from Miss Ward herself and she has told the reason why she went home as she did.

You now, perhaps, want to hear my judgement of the situation. What at the bottom is the trouble? I would rather say no more than state the facts as I have done. But my duty to the Board compels me to state frankly that constitutionally Miss Ward is pessimistic and of a complaining disposition. She casts a gloom over her companions and repels the students. If left to her own initiative she will always be in trouble because of her lack of tact. She tries hard to impart Christian teaching, but her personality nullifies her teaching.

I need say no more. And what I have said ~~I have~~ has been with deep pity and compassion in my heart. I have put off writing this letter because I dreaded to do so. May God guide her and give her His wisdom.

And now for the future. Miss McKowan has returned to us and the whole atmosphere is changed. The Principal, teachers and pupils are all lending a hand in some form of christian activity. The Trustees themselves are satisfied and pleased with the new turn of things and are themselves showing more interest in the religious growth of the school.

Perhaps I cannot put the present situation before you in a better way than to copy a letter I sent to the C.A. I when the Osaka Station asked for a new teacher.

"The Osaka Station requests the C.A.I. to ask the Prudential Committee

1st To appoint a lady missionary to the Japan Mission at the earliest opportunity with the understanding that she is to teach English and Music in the Baikwa Girls' School.

2nd To grant the usual allowance at once for a temporary teacher to help in the school until the permanent missionary is ready for work.

It is hardly necessary for the Station to make a lengthy explanation of the reasons for this request. I have enclosed a copy of the request that has come from the Standing Committee of the Trustees of the School. Miss McKowan and I both heartily support these requests. Miss McKowan began her work at once, as soon as the Trustees had acted.

She is perfectly satisfied by the attitude of every one connected with the school, the Principal, the faculty and the Trustees. All are showing a Christian Spirit and many christian activities have begun in the school.

All the members of the Trustees except one (who lives in Hiroshima) were present at the meeting. Some very plain words were spoken to the Principal. He at first objected to the appointment of a chairman of the Trustees *(other than himself) who should have, as he thought jurisdiction over him. It was made clear that such was not the purpose, and that the chairman would have no more rights or

*. (In all Japanese schools the Principal is really at the head of everything connected with the school)

powers than the rest of the Trustees.
The chairman was then elected by ballot and the choice fell upon Mr Yamaguchi (pastor of the 4th Kumiai Church in the city)
The Standing Committee assure Miss McKowan and myself that the School shall be a thoroughly Christian School as far as the Governmental regulations will permit. Certainly everything is satisfactory now.
It is the strong conviction of Miss McKowan and myself that Miss Ward should not return to Osaka. The Osaka Station cannot invite her back.
Therefore we are moving to secure a new lady. The Trustees have taken it for granted that Miss Ward is not likely to return, although we said nothing to them on this matter. It is our wish that an answer to the 2nd request be sent by cable although we thought it unnecessary to put this into the request to you. Miss McKowan and I will both write letters to the Board when the resolutions are ready to be sent."

Geo. Allchin Secretary.

Dec. 20, 1917.
Geo. Allchin
Osaka

This letter is already so long that I must close at once. Thank you for your sympathetic letter about Mrs Allchin. I hope you will see her soon.

Yours very truly
Geo. Allchin.

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Osaka, Japan,
May 31st 1918

Rev. James L. Barton D.D.,

My dear Dr Barton,

I am requested to write to the Board about the sale of No. 31 Osaka, and the plans for a new lot and home in Osaka. Already Mr. Cobb has written concerning Mission action and probably by this time Mr. Reed has arrived in Boston who will be able to give some additional information.

If you refer to my letter on this subject written about one year ago you will observe that 60,000 Yen was the sum I expected to realize from the sale of my house. You may therefore be surprised to learn that we are to get 50 000 Yen when the transfer is made. The registration fee, the commission to a Japanese real estate agent, the expenses of advertising &c - will reduce this sum by two or three thousand yen. Then Mr. and Mrs Holmes, (who have been located in Osaka, and with whom I shall live for a few months before I take my furlough next Spring) will need to hire a house for a residence while the new house is being built. This will reduce this sum

by perhaps one thousand yen more - including moving expenses. But if the request of the Mission is granted to allow this 50,000 yen to be placed on deposit until the new house is built - then these expenses mentioned above will be met out of the interest. This interest will not be on the whole sum, because if a new lot is purchased next October when we are to receive this 50 000 yen - we shall probably have to pay out at once about 45 000 yen. Then if we begin to build a few months later the sum will be still further reduced by payments on the building at various stages of progress. Still, if this sum is left here with the Mission Treasurer who can place certain sums on fixed deposit of periods of three months, the above expenses may all be met by the interest - leaving us the 50 000 yen clear as the price received for the sale of No. 31. It gives me great satisfaction to state this and to show an increased valuation of 20,000 yen over the price I quoted to the Board last year. This is partly due to the increased price of land over one

year ago. This is going to work against us when we come to purchase a new lot - in fact I find myself up against it at every turn I make just now. But I spent fifty or sixty yen to good advantage a few months ago. Instead of inserting a small advertisement in the Japanese daily papers for several days, I selected the most popular evening paper which gives the price of stocks &c - and which is scanned by the large business firms, and paid 30 yen for one advertizement in the middle of the front page of reading matter. This brought me land agents by the score in a few days - and I did not need to advertize again. But it has taken months to get what I consider the top price for my house and lot.

I have worked an American firm against a Chinese firm - and these two against several Japanese firms. Perhaps if we had held the property for a few more years we might ~~have~~ obtain a few more yen per tsubo than the 200 yen per tsubo that we are getting. But this rate would not increase quicker than the current interest on the 8000 yen we receive.

Then again it is common talk that

when the war ceases there will be a slump in prices. I have repeatedly been in conference with the C.A.B. (of which I am a member) and we concluded that it was not wise to speculate in this way. The reasons still hold good that the present site is not so healthy as other parts of the city. The smoke and gas and dust are very bad in this region making the former concession no longer a desirable place for a residence.

So much then for the sale of No. 31 - which sale cannot be completed till Mr. Cobb receives the power of attorney from Treasurer Higgin. Again I must express my regrets at seeing this last piece of American Board property pass out of the hands of the Mission.

During the past few years I have sold five houses which have been linked up with the early history of the Japan Mission.

And now a word about what is before us. The discussions at the last Mission meeting - among the members of the Mission, with the Japanese Standing Committee and with the Deputation, made one or two things clear.

First of all, the Japan Mission is to increase its activities, rather than decrease them. These activities are to be linked up closer with the work of the Japanese Churches; but our responsibilities, our expenses and our forces are not therefore to diminish.

It is especially desirable that we in Osaka take advantage of the increasing popularity and usefulness of the Baikwa Girls School (which now has nearly 450 pupils), and increase its foreign teaching force to three instead of two as in past years. This school is in the centre of a new regim with a present population of 100000 and increasing five times faster than the normal rate of increase in the city proper. We already have one church in this region with a chapel and three Sunday schools in addition. It is proposed to establish one more church, one more chapel and at least two more Sunday schools.

While the Christian work in the Girls' School and in the Sunday Schools will be under the special care of the foreign lady teacher, ~~the~~ the special evangelistic work of

this rapidly growing region, and the general evangelistic work ~~of the~~ in other parts of this great city will be in charge of one male missionary. It will take all his time and then he will not be able to keep up with it. If I were a younger man and did not devote so much time, as I must, to singing and hymn-book making as well as to architectural work for the mission, I could well care for this growing work.

But the Mission fully recognize my specialties and they as well as the Japanese urge me to give attention to them, should I return to Japan after my furlough next year. But this is very uncertain on account of Mrs. Allchin's health and my increasing years. So the Osaka Station, heartily endorsed by the Mission, has called to Osaka Station Mr. and Mrs. Holmes to take hold of these unusual opportunities and to push with vigor the evangelistic work in this city for a long stretch of years. There is

no more encouraging field of labor in any part of Japan than this whole is now open to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. And they wish to live in the midst of it. Any missionary coming to this great city of one and a half million people should be willing work under city conditions. Mr. Holmes not only wishes to be on his job but on the spot - and not to be an absentee missionary working at arms length. Up to the last ten years my house has been well located. However the increasing smoke and gas of the nearby factory chimneys has made it undesirable. It is now sold at a good price and we want to erect a house on higher ground and comparatively free from the smoke region and still be no farther away from the center of our work. We have three lots in view (they have been in my eye for years) which are on high ground but covered with rather poor Japanese houses. It will take some months to eject these tenants and then to put the land into shape for building. It is impossible for me to give an exact

estimate of what it will cost us to buy one of these lots and make it fit for building. But through an agent I have been getting prices - which range from 40 000 to 45 000 yen. At present prices it will take 15 000 yen more for the house with all the out buildings and necessary pictures to make it habitable for the family - without any other expense as far as I can now judge. This ought to leave from 15 000 to 20 000 yen to be used elsewhere. But it is advisable to leave the whole sum received from the sale of No. 31 intact for the present - until this residence is completed for this missionary family. Should Mr. Allchin and I return to Osaka after our furlough, it will be only for a short term of service and we shall be engaged in special lines of work. A house could be rented in a near by suburb for this short time.

No action towards purchasing land and building a house in Osaka will

be taken without the full consultation with and approval of the building Committee and C.A.J. In a week or two you will receive word from the C.A.J about the purchase of one of these lots. The most desirable one should be secured at once and a deposit paid before we leave for the mountains. Then notice can be given to the tenants to vacate. It will take some months to get them out. We therefore ask that you cable your reply to us when the request reaches you. We may lose this desirable lot if we wait till after the summer. It is also wise that I do as much work as possible on this lot and on the house building before I leave on my furlough. In a few days I am going to Matsuyama to inspect building lots there and to appraise some property that we may have to purchase for the Girls' School there.

I tremble at the responsibility placed upon me by the mission in giving my judgement involving such large sums of money. I can assure you that I always have the best interests of the Board

and of the mission at heart.

Let me add one word of appreciation of the Deputations visit to our Mission. You will hear much from some of them - especially from Mr. Bell. They did us all a great service although their coming started some perplexing problems which we hope were solved to their satisfaction.

Yours very truly,
Geo. Allchin

Omaha, June 11th 1918

Rev. James L. Buxton, D.D.

Dear Dr. Buxton,

I wrote you last week concerning the sale of No 31 before I received your communication. I have almost wished we had not been in a hurry. We have taken action about a request for $125.00 for the purchase of a lot in Omaha. There were two figures before I gave mine before leaving and which we think will cover the expense of the purchase, the commission to the agent and the registration fee. If there had been time a few days ago we would have altered this sum to $125.00 for to include the cost of grading out a lot in well. We added three thousand. We have passed the Committee at once. Both our Committees wanted to get the matter off at once so as not to delay matters in the purchase of the lot. To-day I was told by our agent that there may be danger of our losing a desirable lot by our waiting for the regular meet

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Geo. Napoleon

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Osaka, June 11th 1918

Rev. James L. Barton, D.D.,

Dear Dr. Barton,

I wrote my last letter concerning the sale of No. 31, before I went to Matsuyama. I was absent about one week and during my absence the C.A.I. took action about a request for 42,000 yen for the purchase of a lot in Osaka. These were the figures which I gave them before leaving and which we think will cover the expense of the purchase, the commission to the agent and the registration fee. If there had been time after my return to have altered this sum to 45,000 yen to include the cost of grading and a retaining wall - the added three thousand yen would have passed the committee at once. But our committee wanted to get their first request off at once - so as not to delay matters in the purchase of the land. To day I was told by our agent that there may be danger of our losing a most desirable lot by our waiting for the answer which

we have requested by cable. If we lose it we must make the best of it. Some of us felt that our request to the Board last year and the kind of answer the Board sent in reply to our request was sufficient authorization for the Mission to proceed in building a new house in Osaka to replace the old one. But in order that our proceedure should be unquestioned we are sending specific requests to the Board before going ahead. But the delay may cause us some inconvenience and much regret.

I am writing this letter just to explain the difference between ~~my~~ the estimate stated in my letter and the one now requested by the C.A.I. All these estimates are approximate. In the nature of the case we cannot give the exact sum until the transaction is about to be closed. It is not wise to disclose the fact that foreigners are negotiating for the lot. Nor can we examine the lot carefully ourselves.

I have stealthily walked around the lot from all sides - but cannot at this stage of the proceedings enter it and examine carefully & see how much grading and how many feet of retaining wall will be needed. That estimate must come when we are in possession - and must prepare for the erection of the house.

What we need ~~to~~ at once is your sanction for the purchase of a lot which will cost us about ¥2000 yen. When the lot is secured we can bring in an estimate for the grading &c - and a separate one for the house. As I have stated before in Osaka we have to deal in large figures and our estimates are large. But so are also our receipts when it is our turn to sell - and so far our transactions have been profitable.

Yours very truly,
Geo. Allchin

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Osaka, June 11th 1918

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Dear Dr Barton,

Just a personal word to you. You will be glad to see Mr. Bell and Dr. Berry back and to hear their interesting report of what they saw in our several stations and what they heard at our Mission Meeting. We enjoyed them greatly - especially when we could throw off all mission business and enjoy a good time together.

In reading over my letter which I sent a week or so ago I saw that I had dropped out the letter "a" in appraise and intended to insert it. I fear that I sealed the letter without doing so. I corrected other places but not this one perhaps. Kindly do so for me. I hope you will see Mr Allchin soon - as I understand she is to be near Boston in July when my son and his bride are expected.

I trust your own family are in excellent health. I am planning to leave Japan early next spring.

Best wishes to you all,

Yours very truly,

Geo. Allchin

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Chicago June 11 1918

Mr. B. Bretton,

Just a personal word to you. You will be glad to see the Press and learning that we are in our annual meeting today. We regret that we could not have been with you at our Missionary Meeting. We enjoyed them greatly especially as we believe we caused thoughts of all Missionary Societies and days of good times together.

In reading over my letter, which I sent week or so ago I see that I had dropped the letter "t" in appearance and misunderstood it. I see that I sealed the letter without doing so. I sometimes write places but not the one perhaps. Hardly do so for me. I hope you will see my meaning - as I unfortunately also in S. Dakota. Brethren in Christ when my son and his bride are expected.

I trust you are personally are in excellent health. Mrs Hammond & Jennie joined with me all.

Yours very truly

W. Hammond

Rec'd 18

Dear William

Mentation for the lot. We can see examine the lot carefully ourselves

REC'D NOV 27 1918

Yokohama, Nov. 5th 1918

Rev. Enoch Bell,

My dear Mr. Bell,

Before writing on Mission matters let me state why I am in Yokohama. I have received an urgent call from Vladivostoc for service on behalf of the refugees in Siberia. This noble work which the Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross are doing just at this time of ~~the~~ greatest Russia's greatest distress is being taken up by young men. Young missionaries from all Boards (six have gone from the Methodist Mission in Japan - My own in-law among them) are going men cheerfully and eagerly because they feel that this special call for immediate service for the Czechs and Russians in Siberia is not only absolutely necessary to save the lives of these people - but the service itself will result in greater good to Russia and Japan in the future than the same amount of effort expended in Japan in the same number of months. It is stated that there are already 300000 dependent people (mostly women and children) this side of the Urals. Funds and provisions in abundance are being poured into Vladivostoc - from America - but men and women are needed to distribute this aid - and to help these refugees in many ways - at least during the winter months. Miss Matthews is here in Tokyo trying to get thirty lady missionaries to go back with her on the 11th for this

pressing work. Miss Matthews is the chief secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Japan and has been placed in charge of the relief work for the women and children of Siberia. Eventually she will get her whole unit - but not by the 11th. This is all under the control of the American Red Cross. Men are not so easily available. The Y.M.C.A. (in charge of Mr. Phelps) has been able to secure about thirty men from Japan, Korea and China - over Mr. Moran is one of them. But the Red Cross need men with special business ability - along various lines. Dr. Scudder is in charge of what is called the Eastern Zone with Mr. Hall in charge under him of the work in Vladivostok. Bishop Lucker (with the rank of Major) is in charge over them of several zones. He calls last summer for special work in Barrack construction and Sanitation. All this work in Siberia is a young man's or a young woman's job - but as Dr. Scudder stated to me for this particular work I am more valuable to them than a younger man with no experience in this line.

On account of my uniform good health - there is authority for that I should be able to stand the stress of the work as well as any of them. With special provision of warm clothing - and special care on my part - I should also be able to resist the rigors of a Siberian winter.

So I am here now staying with my daughter Agnes - and consulting with the authorities in Tokyo about my outfit &c. The Mission has released me for this work - and voted for the continuance of my salary (as in the case of Mr. Hall) until word is received from Boston. The Japan Mission therefore will have in Siberia (perhaps all of them in Vladivostok) three men and three women - all except Mr. Moran - doing Red Cross work. Will write you later about this matter.

Mr. Cobb, Mr. Holmes and others will write you by this mail about the purchasing of a house site in Osaka. I did not have time to write before I left Osaka - so am sending my comments directly - and not through the Secretary. The sale of No. 31 has been completely satisfactory. If we had kept the property a few months longer we probably could have obtained a still higher price perhaps thirty per cent more. Prices for real estate are still going up. But as I wrote when I made the bargain - I felt it safer to see when we had reached the 200 yen per tsubo mark - and not to hold it any longer and speculate - perhaps to lose. We started at once to search for land in the healthy parts of the city. We settled on a fine site - on one of the highest points in the city and about as free from smoke and noise as any place in the city. It was very convenient for all our work. But during the summer and before we could receive word from Boston - the lot was sold at an advanced price. We were greatly disappointed - but not defeated. We concluded to concentrate our property in one section of the city - and our work also. I have asked Mr. Holmes to mark that section on one of the maps of made of the Kumiai work in Osaka - and forward to you. Perhaps he has done this. In my last annual report I referred to this section and its wonderful growth. There is probably no section in any of the great cities of Japan so favorable for

Christian work (from ~~the~~ our Mission standpoint) as this section is for our work. With the exception of two small preaching places in Japanese houses on the outer fringe of this section our Mission is the only one in the whole region. The Baikwa Girls' School with its large attendance and valuable property is in the centre of it. The ladies home is there also. One church (Umeda church) is to the West of the School and another about to be started (Nagara church) to the East. In the centre we already have a large Sunday School - one of the largest in the city - and a regular preaching place. The region is a long and narrow one between the railway and the river. We have laid plans to have in this region in a few years, two churches, two chapels, six Sunday Schools, a large Girls' School and a social settlement in the factory part of the section. Some of this work is already successfully in operation. I personally will not live to see the completion of all these plans - but I am happy to say that I was there at the beginning and am now in the full co-operation with the whole station (and with the Japanese so far as they are interested in these larger plans). We all feel that, after having lost the above mentioned site, it is not wise to search for house lots farther removed from our work. The traffic in the city and suburban car lines is becoming so congested that one has to fight his way off and on the electrics. We lose much time - not only in the real

tself - but in standing at the various stops waiting while car after car runs by packed full. Some of our ladies cannot possibly ride on these cars. Our section has a car line running from end to end which is not so crowded - and not likely to be for a few years. This car line will help our work - ~~and~~.

By placing our homes in the centre we can even walk to any part of our work without a great loss of time. So we searched for land in the vicinity of the Bukwa School - and found that one of the old families which has held property for a few hundred years - was in financial distress and wanted to sell. The Japanese house is our old one and must be removed - but we may be able to make some use of it. The garden is full of trees, some of them quite large, - but the land is too low for good drainage. It is on the same level as the ladies home was when we purchased that lot. We must therefore raise the lot - but this will not interfere with the trees. On one side of the lot is another old family residence with large trees and on another side the same conditions. All who have seen the lot (at a distance) wonder how we could have succeeded in getting the offer of such a property at such a low price. The run down condition of the property makes it unattractive to Japanese. No foreigners except ourselves have any

reasonable secure property in that locality. This is our opportunity - about 300 tsubo of land (¼ of an acre) at 70 yen per tsubo - the cheapest land of its kind in the city. This is really suburban prices - where it is possible to obtain city water, gas or electric lights - and transportation. We cannot think of putting up any Board property where these things are not to be obtained. In bringing earth from a distance for filling up - and in building a stone or concrete foundation to retain the earth and form the foundation for the surrounding fence - the expence will average perhaps about 30 yen more per tsubo - making a total of 30000 yen. But when this is done I have no doubt - that if we became bankrupt and had to put the improved lot on the market - without our building on it - we would easily get 35000 yen for the lot. Two years ago, you remember, I bought a lot for Umeda church - and we have done nothing to it because we are waiting for the Government Railroad Department to order us to remove the church from present site - in which case we would get money from them for removal. We gave 52 yen per tsubo for that lot and now we could sell it for 90 yen. But the most remarkable instance of increased values I ever heard of (even for Osaka) is the case of our Kujo church.

Fifteen years ago I bought a rice patch and filled up and put on it the Kujo church. The church building was a small one and the money being raised by

the Christians themselves and their friends - was owned by them. The lot itself cost us (with the improvements) 3,500 yen, which money I borrowed from the Evangelistic Loan Fund of the mission. In accordance with the rules governing that fund the Christians themselves have purchased that lot - paying for the 3500 yen by installments. The lot therefore morally was theirs although we continued to hold it legally till the church was in a position to form a property owning legal body. The lot is too small for a large growth of the church - and at the start I advised the church to sell it when the price reached 150 yen per tsubo - five times what I gave for it. Then they could purchase of a larger lot in a cheaper region. As I expected, this ~~the~~ outskirt region which 15 years ago was growing rice on low land, has become one of the most crowded parts of the city. During last summer while I was in Karuizawa I was informed that one of the large banking corporations of Tokyo wanted to establish a branch in Osaka - and in this region. They were determined to get ~~out~~ our church lot - for it has a street on three sides - and of their own accord offered us 480 yen per tsubo! This is sixteen times more than we gave for it!

So last week I sold this lot for ~~for~~ 52,000 yen and passed the money over to the church which had

formed a company for that purpose. We need no more arguments to show the benefit which this evangelistic Loan Fund has been to the Mission and to the Japanese churches. And the Board ought to require no further urging to buy a suitable lot in Osaka for the residence or residences of its missionaries. Whatever may be or have been the conditions governing the sale and purchase of Board property in other lands or even in other parts of ~~Osaka~~ Japan - the property in Osaka must stand by itself. In your last letter you spoke of "inflated" prices and about the Board not being accustomed - when buying residences for its missionaries - to deal in "foreign cypher". ~~Did~~ Has the Board ever had an experience in any of its fields similar to our experience in Osaka? Within the past four years I have sold for the Board five houses in this city at big prices. The last one was sold last week for 201 yen per ~~ft~~ tsubo and we gave 11 yen for it. We received over 80,000 yen for the property (roughly $40,000). Here are foreign cyphers. And yet when we ask for foreign cypher for the purchase of another lot - we are told that the prices are "inflated" - but not a whisper about inflation when the money comes our way - as in the case of No. 31 and the Kuji church - or even the Umeda church lot - or the Ladies Home - if we had to sell these places. You have men on the ground who are watching

all the time for the interests of the Board. In no instance in Osaka has there been ~~to~~ during my residence of 36 years a miscalculation that has been on the wrong side. You can therefore understand how disappointed we all feel - when two missionary families of the Board (I am alone at present - but do not always expect to be alone) located in this city are without a home - and are held up in our movements looking towards getting a home - because the rules of the Board governing the sale of Board property all lands and all cities are so inflexible and unchangeable that the Board can make no departure to meet these circumstances in Osaka - which are unique. England and America have had to change their policies repeatedly during this war to meet unusual conditions. Why cannot the American Board do the same in its business? We asked for 42,000 yen for the purchase of a good site in Osaka. This is in larger in proportion, than a request from another place of say 4000 yen - when you receive only 8000 yen from the sale of ~~an unchangeable place~~ such a property. Now we have gone to a cheaper region and are asking for 30,000 out of receipts that have netted nearly 80,000. a proportion of three to eight. And we are in danger of losing this cheaper lot - the cheapest in the city. Every member of the Mission - including the C.A.O.

who knows anything about our conditions in Osaka is inclined to make a deposit at once & secure this lot. Every day I fear to get the news that this lot is sold to another person at a higher price - or even at the same price - because he got there first. We have to do all this preliminary business in secret and at a distance - in fear that it may leak out that foreigners are after the lot. Prices would soar at once if the owner scented the matter. But whatever our desires - not one of us is individually inclined to saddle the loss of a deposit - should the Board hold us up on this lot as was done on the last lot.

So we felt that the safest way was to cable. Eleven days have gone by and no reply. I am not going to Siberia until this real estate business is settled. I have been to Matsuyama - and I can do no more in that city for some months. The report may reach you by this mail. The Sale of No 31 (and of Kujo Church lot) is settled.

There remains only this purchase of the lot for a new house in Osaka. I may have to leave this to other people - leaving my opinions and judgement behind.

We were authorized by the Board to rent houses in Osaka in the meantime. We have enquired - but found the matter up to almost hopeless. Nothing suitable - in or out of the city is available - unless at an enormous expense for rent - and repairs to make the Japanese house fit to live in for the winter. We have therefore hit upon a very satisfactory plan for us all - and submit this for your approval.

My absence - or Mrs McKowan's absence - in Siberia for a few months will not alter the plan.
My goods have got to be stored somewhere - for I have to vacate No. 31 this month. Most of them I can store in the attic under the roof of the ladies home - by boarding up several places. I can also make a comfortable room for myself in the same place. Mr & Mrs Holmes can also live at the home - by making enlargements and alterations - in the servants quarters and in the main house.
Even if we could find one suitable house to rent - it could not be obtained for much less than 100 yen per month - besides alterations - and daily cars fare to reach it.
I have calculated that we can make ourselves comfortable by making alterations that will cost us more than $100.00 - as against a probable expense for one year of more than $600.00. This is a gain to the Board.
The gain to us personally is great also. Prices are so high for living - and many of the missionaries are going into debt as it is - it is quite an item to cut down servants wages and fuel - to say nothing of car fares - by clubbing together as much as we can.) I have not time now to write on this salary question - or any other question. - ~~you know~~.
But it is a very serious one for us all. I was able last year to come out on the right side - because a young man boarded with me. This gave me assistance and cut down

my expense. That arrangement closes now, & that I sold my home. By my going to Siberia - the salary problem takes on a new phase for me - and I am not able to express an opinion just now.

Well, you must have already grown weary - and perhaps received a head-ache - by reading such a long letter - you know it is difficult for me to call a halt in my pen and - tongue. I know however that you like to have mission problems fully explained - and I try to do this.

I send many good wishes to you - you and the officers of the Board. I hope they will feel hurt at anything I have written. A few plain words do not always carry with them bad feelings - there are none in my case.

Yours very truly,

Geo. Allchin

Pardon the frequent use of the personal pronoun. Everything that I do for the mission in house building or real-estate is submitted to the C.A.J. and often a special committee examines the plans in addition to the C.A.J. But you can readily understand that with regard to prices in Osaka especially, the Board and the C.A.J. to a large extent must take my appraisement as to values. So it seems to us a great loss of time and funds to send all the money we receive from Japan back to America before we can purchase even one lot for the Board missionaries. We lose in exchange, in interest, and especially in our chance to secure desirable lots just when they are in the market.

Nov. 5, 1918

Geo. Allchin
Okayama

REC'D JAN 21 1919

Vladivostok, Dec. 14th

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Rev. Enoch Bell,

Dear Mr. Bell,

I have been here not quite two weeks and a lot has transpired since I came. I wanted to write you before I left Japan, but my going was so hurried and my duties so ill-defined that I thought it better to wait till I arrived and could clearly state what I am here for. Since the summer I have had several intimations that I would be needed in Siberia for Barrack construction and sanitation. In fact during the summer in Kamizawa Dr. Scudder consulted with me about such work just at the time he himself was being appointed to this Red Cross work in Siberia. After he arrived all the American Red Cross work in Siberia was taken under direct control of the office in Washington - and disconnected with the Japan chapter. But many of the Japan workers were retained. Dr. Teusler of Tokyo is practically at the head of the work here. Bishop Tucker is in charge of the refugee work on the field - and Dr. Scudder in charge of the Refugee work in Vladivostok. Mr. Hall and I are assistants to these two men. Once I gave up the idea of going and after an interview with someone in Tokyo (Mr Frazar who is treasurer here and had returned for a brief visit) I returned to Osaka to prepare for new work in Osaka for a few months before going to America. But Mr. Frazar after his return to Vladivostok sent an urgent telegram for me to come. Of course I consulted with the C.M.S. and others in Kyoto & Kobe - and the general advice was for me to go for a few months. So here I am - and in the thick of it. I am working on two schemes for the benefit of these Russian. I have written fully to Mrs Allchin about these two and I asked her to show you the letter. In brief the

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as follows. The British Red Cross - including the Canadian - have no Refugee department. It is purely a medical arm of the service. So if they have any Refugee problem they come to us for advice and assistance. The Canadian Regiments are troubled about their laundry problem and thinking that they could employ our refugee women to do this work for them - they detailed an officer to talk the matter over with us. The scheme has not yet materialized - but they propose to erect - or rather fit up - a building with everything necessary for doing the Canadian Army's washing - heavy pieces only - and ask us to get from fifty to one hundred women - according to the number of troops in the country. I am detailed to work up the matter with this officer - but nothing has as yet come of the scheme. In the meantime Major-General Sir Charles Herbert Powell, K.C.B. arrives in Vladivostok. He comes to represent the civilian side of the British Red Cross. His name, long as it is, may be familiar to you. Before the war - in the heat of the Ulster excitement over the Home Rule Bill - he was to lead the Ulster troops - against the National Army. He made his reputation as a General in India. He is now retired. It took him some time to sense the situation here. I have made three trips with him in his car to examine barracks that are vacant - and each visit reveals a new phase of his new education in Siberia. The first time he carried the air of a British General in India where he could say "do this" and it was done. He felt and talked as though he could "commandeer" everything, any barracks that were vacant no matter who were occupying them; any house near the railway for a store house even though it belonged to private people; any railway trucks or shunting engine to bring up supplies to the refugees - in spite of the fact that ~~there~~ this railway stock belongs to a private Russian Company.

I tried to enlighten him about the situation here - without telling him that Russia was not India. He thought the Russians were like a lot of children &c. But he is a nice old gentleman I would like to tell you more about him but must get to other matters. We went three times to examine vacant barracks a few miles out of the city that might be utilized in housing

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a large number of refugees which the British have picked up all along the Siberian Railway. They will be here in a few days and the General wants the American Red Cross to help him. On our last trip he realized that nothing can be done, nothing taken without the orders of the Russian Commandant of the forts and barracks. On our last trip Col. Rodziankos of the British staff accompanied us as interpreter. He is a son of the President of the last Russian Duma - and has been in the British Army from the beginning of the war. These refugees which the British want to aid are mostly families of the Russian officers of the army and Navy under the Czar regime - and they number about 1000. I am asked to set other refugees to work in repairing and constructing so as to make these barracks suitable for these families. It is a rush job and I shall have to stay by after these better class people are sheltered to attend to their other wants.

The British pay all the bills and use our personnel. We are shorthanded at present but must do our best for these people. Already we see an affectionate regard for Americans. The Armenian refugees whom I have visited many times are at times overcome in their gratitude. There are at least 350 of them in the city - mostly in one barracks. I met one of them today whom Dr. Barton may know. He came through from the massacres with the others - but has been employed at the Y.M.C.A "hut" in the city. His name is Asadour Derboghosian. His fathers name was Markar and his mothers name Mariam. He speaks feelingly of Mr. Gates who befriended him - and he knows all our missionaries. He was in Robert College for a time. A number of these people have been in our schools. The few months work which our American Board Missionaries are able to do in Siberia can bring nothing but good to our Board and to our land. We did not come for this purpose - but that will be one of the results. The Y.M.C.A work is likely to be permanent and the missionaries in that work should be replaced at once by men from America. Several have come

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during the past week. But the work of the ~~Red~~ American Red Cross can be only temporary - perhaps a few months. The Russians themselves should take this work over as soon as they get a stable government. For the refugee work the most suitable persons are missionaries. The people need to come in touch with kind-hearted Christian Americans as well as to be supplied with food and shelter. I am glad I came. We ~~ourselves~~ are most comfortably situated in Naval Barracks which are provided with steam heat - hot and cold shower baths - and good wholesome food. The weather as yet has not been very cold - and we are well prepared for what may come. One or two days its was 10 below zero.

As to salary I get what will be about the equivalent of what Mrs. Allchin and I are now getting. Because I am not a volunteer but receive a salary I had to provide part of my outfit. Everything is very expensive. But I shall be able to send to Mrs. Allchin what she is now getting and get along for myself about the same as I would in Japan! So it is but fair that during these few months - the Board should be relieved of our salary. But I would like Treasurer Wiggin to still to pay Mrs. Allchin as formally and charge it to my personal account with Mr. Cobb. I am paid monthly and will send money to Mr. Cobb every month for Mrs. Allchin.

I am in perfect health and anticipate no trouble with the climate. I appreciate the generosity of the Mission and the Board in releasing me for a few months from my duties in Japan. The knowledge of my going for this work made a deep impression on my Japanese friends in Osaka. I am sure that this experience here will be of great service to me on my return to Japan.

For the time being I have laid down the Japan problems and am against a great human problem. When these thousands refugees arrive - a few hundred at a time - and are placed under my care for a short time, I shall have many a story to tell of human suffering and sorrow. I will try to write you frequently. Kind regards to all my friends at the Rooms.

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

George Washington

Dec. 14, 1918 –

Administration
Bldg
Treasury

REC'D JUN 5 1919

Osaka, May 9th

Rev. Enoch Bell
A.B.C.F.M.,

My dear Mr. Bell,

I am glad to hear that you are again at the helm in Boston. You are getting to be a veteran traveller. I returned from Siberia about the middle of March - and since returning have given my chief attention to Matsuyama Girls' School new site. While there I made the dirt fly in making new roads, paths, bridges &c. Not only are these beautiful woods made available for exercise - but I have enlarged the flat area ~~also~~ suitable for buildings by about 1000 tsubo (nearly one acre). That land is worth ten yen per tsubo - so you can see that the work of digging and levelling has more than paid for itself. We have a beautiful spot on that castle hill - and the girls and people of the neighbourhood are in raptures over the improvements. Now that I am back I must attend to my own affairs and get ready for my journey to America. I have a reservation in the "Korea" sailing July 2nd but I am trying to get on a steamer that sails the first week in June - either from San Francisco or Vancouver. I cannot now tell whether I will succeed or not. I want to arrive in Boston about the end of June - as I understand that Stanley and his wife are likely to be there by that time.

I am just writing you a note to let you know something about my movements. When we meet I can give you all the latest information.

I send my best wishes to you and your family and to my friends in the Rooms.

Yours very truly,
Geo. Allchin

George Allchin

Osaka May 9. 1919

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
AUG 11 1919
Ans'd

The Arundel
Kennebunkport
Maine
Aug. 9th

My dear Dr. Strong,

After receiving your second letter I went into the village for the first letter and received it.

My first impulse was to answer you in the affirmative and tell you that I would try to do what you ask me.

But on second thought I find that I cannot do any sort of justice to the article.

I drift away from all material — have nothing to verify data — have no pictures. Dr. Rowland has worked up all of his material and can easily put it on paper.

I have made no attempt to bring my material together

George Allchin

not even for a speech on Japan
I am unfit for an effort of
that kind just now - I am too
tired. Next I leave here next
Monday to be absent for one
week. By that time Stanley
and his wife will arrive
and I must give all the
rest of this month to them
I shall be in a much better
condition and position when
I return to the city - to my
trunks early in September
I could not promise anything
before the end of September.
I hope that will be too late
for your purpose. I think
however just that two such
pamphlets would help our
Japan cause. But I am no
writer and hesitate to
do anything of this sort.
What do you say? Can you

wait till the end of September.
Please address me as above. Hope you and your family will get some rest this summer.
Marion and Bell are both with us - and need the rest. It is very cold here - too cold to be pleasant for me.
Best wishes to you all

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

George Allchin

Kennebunkport Aug 9, 1919

Kennebunkport
Aug. 18th

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG

Dear Mr Strong.

Ans'd

I arrived home late on Saturday night and found your letter awaiting me. All right, I will send you something by the end of the month & thanks for the suggestions about what you want. A telegram from Stanley states that he left Liverpool on the 16th with his wife. We shall expect them early next week.

I still feel the need of a few figures that would necessarily come into a sketch of this kind. I cannot trust my memory. But I will generalize where I cannot particularize.

It is quite cool here - cold I call it. Best wishes to you from us all.

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

Dear Allston

Kennebunkport, Aug. 18, 1919

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

KENNEBUNK PO
AUG 19
1919
USA
ME

Rev. W. E. Strong D.D.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston
Mass

Dear Allston

Kennebunkport Me.
The Arundel
aug. 19th

Dear Dr Strong, Please send me at once the last two issues 1917 and 1918 of "The Christian Movement in Japan" - I will return them in a week or two. I need them for my article

Yours in haste,
Geo. Allchin

Rev. G. Stewart
14 Beacon St.
Boston
Mass

Kennebunk
Aug 29
1904

Postmaster: If not delivered in 10 days return to Geo. Walker

REC'D NOV 8 1919

125 Bruce Ave.,
Yonkers N. Y.
Nov. 6th

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,

My dear Mr. Bell, Thank you for your good letter which came a few minutes ago. The Prudential Com have certainly met the situation in a generous way and no one has any reason to complain of their decision. With regard to my own case. The special agreement about rent is only for three months and less than two months remain. I have made my arrangements here - as to living &c - on the basis of that agreement. Would it not be better therefore to let this agreement remain until Jan. 1st when we can enter on the 1500 dollar arrangement. It is confusing to break off now in the middle of the agreement for Oct. Nov. and Dec. and to go back to Sept 1st (before this

agreement was entered into).
Probably there are some others who like myself have arranged their mode of living for the remaining part of this year by special agreement. At any rate could you not ask, on our behalf, that we start on the new arrangement on Jan. 1st. I do hope that the Churches will back up the Board in this necessary expenditure.

I certainly will do all I can to boost Japan – now I know that a young man and his wife can just about meet expenses without anxiety – under this new salary plan. I had no heart to advise anyone to go to Japan knowing that he could not meet his expenses when he arrived there – under the old salary.

Thanks for your confidence in me to get men for Japan. My remarks at the Council were entirely unpremeditated and I am surprised at their effect. Many evidently were waiting for some explanation (after Dr. Scudder's remarks) that would clear away the misgivings they had for voting for the Treaty. Recent events in China make my remarks more true.

Yours very truly
Geo. Allchin

George Allchin

Yonkers Nov. 6, 1919

Tomorrow I am going to the Presbyterian Hospital for an examination and may have an operation. I may be there two or three days or two or three weeks. I am have trouble with the Prostate Gland – have had for a year or two – and feel that now is the time to rectify the trouble.

I have written this letter as a personal one. You may bring the matter of my going to Res Home before the P.C. if you think that they might consider it favorably. If they will not do not mention the matter. Japan has certainly made a good plea for re-inforcements.

I am sorry I could not see more of you the day you were in Yonkers. Was surprised to hear of the death of Miss Bush. It was a happy relief. We send our best wishes to you and Mrs Bell

Yours truly
Geo. Allchin

George Allchin

Meriden

Dec. 8, 19

[redacted]

Rec'd MAR 8 1912

Private

34

Auburndale
March 7, 1912.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I am not quite sure that you are the right party to address on this little matter of business which I have to present, but please pass it on to the secretary or committee who should act upon this request. I find myself unable to meet the

enclosed bills for dentistry and medical attendance. These are the first and only bills for myself that I have asked the Board to pay since my furlough began. Dr. Hutchinson's bill is a mere nominal one, as I was under his care during a surgical operation and his charge was almost ridiculously small.

I hope the Prudential Committee will be able to grant my request

for the payment of this bill, as it requires close economy to meet my regular obligations, apart from these irregular ones.

Very sincerely yours,

Nellie S. Allshin.

Mrs. George Allchin

Auburndale

Mar. 7-1912

HW
a

Auburndale
Sept. 9-

Rec'd SEP 10 1912

Dear Dr. Barton

Herewith an extract from Dr. Berry's letter, in answer to mine at your request.

"The normal price for the operation on Agnes's throat is $35.00 including anaesthesia and subsequent treatments the following day. From this a reduction of 50% will be made in the price of the operation and subsequent treatments

and 25% on anaesthesia
making in all a reduction of $16.25, thus leaving
the net expense of $18.75 (a)

Her stay at our house
will be without expense
as she will be our guest.

I think this explains
itself.

I plan to have Agnes
go to Moreslin Wednesday
of this week for operation Thursday.

Cordially yours,
Nellie P. Alledin.

Mrs. George Allchin

Auburndale. Sept. 9-1912

Rec'd SEP 24 1912

59 Woodland Rd,
Auburndale
Sept. 23.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am enclosing the bill from Dr. Smith. You remember we had some conversation about it. He is a friend of Mr. Allston's and so was glad to make the reduction. I have written Dr. Berry to send in his bill, which I suppose

Mrs. George Allen
Box 23.
Auburndale Sept. 9-1912

Dear Mr. Porter:

Your welcoming
the gift from Mr. Harris.
He commends you for the
fine sentiments which
it. He is a friend of
Mr. Collins and so was
glad to make the
donation. I am writing
Mr. Fenn to send in his
bill, which I enclose

he has sent to you or to the treasurer, as I have not received it.

I have two bills ~~for~~ $20.00 each for dentistry which I have not sent in, as I hesitate to do so, but it is going to trouble me very much to pay them myself. What do you think about my asking for this also?

Sincerely yours,
Nellie S. Allen.

Mrs. Geo. Allchin

Auburndale Sept. 23-1912

Rec'd OCT 14 1912

144 Hancock St.
Auburndale
Oct. 12.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Some time ago I wrote you concerning my medical bill but have received no definite reply. I am leaving Boston on the 21st and so have just one week to settle up everything. I have sent you Dr. Smith's bill, about which you remember we had conversation, and without which treatment

it was thought I should
not be able to return
to Japan. You see that
he has given me a discount
of 25% and it is so marked
on the bill as you requested.
I pray this comes at
a very busy time for you
and am sorry to have
to urge haste.
Dr. Berge's bill has
just come, came just before
I left for Portland.
I think this bill was

voted on before he had actually sent it in.

I also wrote you about a dentist's bill of $20.00 which I hope will also be met by the Board, as I have still another equally large and also another medical bill of $12.00 which I am making effort to pay myself.

Very sincerely yours
Willie S. Allen

Mrs. Geo. Allchin

Auburndale- Oct. 12-1912

(a)

RECD SEP 4 1917

38

赤坂病院
東京赤坂氷川町十七番地
電話新橋二五八三

Akasaka Hospital

Founded 1886 Incorporated 1902

17, Hikawa Cho, Akasaka,
Tokyo

Telephone: Shimbashi 2583
Private Patients
9.30—11.30 a.m. Weekdays

This is to state that it is my opinion that Mrs George Allchin of Osaka is well advised to return to America on account of the state of her health and in order to receive treatment for the restoration of her health. I have advised her to return during the coming Autumn.

Signed

William R. Watson
MB. F.R.C.S.

August 10th 1917

Wm. R. Watson

Tokyo, Aug. 10, 1917

Re Mrs. Allchin

Karuizawa, Japan. Sept. 10. 17.

39

Dear Dr. Barton,

This is not an official letter, but a personal one, as I presume some little explanation of the condition in which I find myself, is in order.

When Mr. Aschin and I put in our request at Mission meeting for a furlough for myself in the spring, I had a suspicion in my own mind that it would not be well for me to delay longer than the spring, at the latest

7

So I was not taken very much by surprise when two physicians here in Karuizawa urged my leaving as soon as possible, one telling me that I could not last much longer in my present condition.

An operation seems to be necessary, but my heart condition will not allow it at present, and the hope is that at a Sanitarium I might have treatment which would place me where an operation might be

safely undertaken later.
I am told that it could
not be done here - although
the operation itself is not
a difficult or dangerous
one - The difficulty is in
the kind of anasthetic that
would be given and the
treatment preceding.
I still look the "picture of
health" and all my friends
have been congratulating
me this summer on my fine appear-
ance and return to health.
So that I feel quite
like a hypocrite in posing

as an invalid. I have much in my favor as to a naturally healthy constitution, with good red blood and perfect digestion. I am hopeful (at least, I have my hopeful times) that all will come out all right, once I can get into good hands.

It is a very sore trial for me to go now and alone, especially when our daughter, Hope, is here in Japan, but as the plan is for me to go to a Sanitarium and I really am able to take the journey alone, it would be a great loss to break into the work of any

2 of my family to go with me, as pleasant and helpful as it would be -

I am booked to sail on the "Tenyo Maru" November fifth arriving in San Francisco Nov. 21st I am advised to go to Battle Creek, Michigan by several friends here who have been successfully treated there at least at first, perhaps going elsewhere later for the operation -

Can I trouble you to write a recommendation to Dr. Kellogg, so securing a place for me there, with the usual

discount to missionaries.

It may be that you would suggest some different plan for me, possibly Clifton Springs, or Southern California for the winter. Extremes of heat or cold affect me seriously, and I particularly dread the over-heated trains and the cold weather, which I am likely to have to endure.

I am writing to Dr. Kelsey in San Francisco, asking him to meet me on my arrival. He may have some plan to propose.

Will you kindly address

me there in his care.

You can see by this letter how indefinite my plans are. - I am waiting for light, and any that you may be able to throw on will be a great help. Naturally I wish to be at as little expense to the Board as possible, while at the same time, I know that the situation demands expert assistance.

With kind regards to Mrs. Barton and best wishes to yourself, I am

Very cordially yours,

Nellie S. Allchin.

Nellie Alchin

Japan. Sept. 10, 67

REC'D DEC 24 1917 40

Dec 24

THE SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

December 20. 1917.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I arrived here last Saturday afternoon (Dec. 15th) after a pleasant and uneventful journey. Friends all along the way, including Drs. Kelsey and Witherbee helped to make the way easy and comfortable. I was tired and a bit lonely, at first, but am fast recovering my equilibrium and am very thankful for all the quiet, restful comfort this Sanitarium affords me. Every one is most kind and attentive, and

think I have come to the right place, at least for the present. A full and thorough examination of my whole condition has not yet been made - the doctor evidently thinking it best to attend to one thing at a time.

I am expecting my two daughters Florence and Bell, to spend their Christmas holidays with me. They will board near by.

I have had no conversation with the authorities here in regard to the expense of my being here, rather taking for granted that you have it in hand and know what the charges are. I presume a bill will come in before long and I

would be glad if you would let me know what the arrangement will be. Shall I ask the Treasurer to settle the account with the Board or what do you advise?

I have not yet been able to make out my travelling account, but hope to do so within a week. I left Osaka November 12th, was delayed ten days in Yokohama, waiting for boat which had run on to the shoals. Arrived in Clifton Dec. 15th

I have a little money left from the allowance given me by Mr. Cobb in Japan, which is sufficient for my ordinary needs (apart from the Sanitarium) for the present.

should be glad to know when my home allowance should date from, and what the amount will be. Perhaps you will think it best to wait until I have finished with the Sanitarium before I draw my fixed allowance. Kindly let me know as to these matters. My plans for the future are very indefinite. I have no home whatever now in this country, and what is best to be done is still a problem.

Could I trouble you to write to Battle Creek, and inform Mr. Kellogg that it seemed best for me to ~~go~~ stay last on account of my daughters, and to have given up going to Battle Creek for the present

THE SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

of course thanking him for his exceeding kindness.

I would write this letter myself but it seems not to be just the thing for me to write from another Sanitarium. I realize how kind they are to Missionaries at Battle Creek and I should be sorry to offend in any way.

It is quite likely I have mail there - as my friends in Japan expected me to go there - Kindly ask to have any mail for me forwarded to the "Rooms" in Boston and they have such mail re-forwarded

me him at Clifton Springs
N.Y. Quite likely my Japan
mail is stranded there.

May I trouble you also
to inform me as to the steamer
Mr. & Mrs. Berry sail on for
Japan from San Francisco
and the date of their sailing.
I was exceedingly glad to
get a glimpse of Mr. Bell
in Tokyo - We had about a
half hour together.

Hoping that you and
Mrs. Barlin are well and
with kindest Christmas
greetings to you both -

I remain
Most cordially yours,
Nellie S. Allen

Nellie Allchin

Clifton Springs

Dec. 20, 1917

REC'D JAN 18 1918

Mrs. George Allchin

January 15 - 1918.

THE SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

(a)

Dear Dr. Barton -

Extract made for incoming Dept. × I am enclosing my travel account which will you kindly hand to the Treasurer. In comparing it with the account when I went out to Japan, I notice that it is a trifle over a third larger. The F. C. L. has evidently made the difference, as I have only paid out the necessary money for the journey.

I arrived in Frisco on Saturday and as Dr. Kelsey was out of town no plans could be made until Tuesday, and

no tickets bought. I was glad however to have the extra days in San Francisco, as I needed the rest and my plans were so unsettled that time was necessary for consultation. This accounts for the size of my S.F. bill. Dr. Kelsey was most helpful. Together we came to the conclusion that I would better go to Clifton Springs and as things have turned out I am exceedingly glad that I came here in preference to any other place. I thank you very much for your telegram which connected me up with Mr. Miles here, who has been most kind, giving me a sunny south room in the annex.

Another special expense was my being delayed ten days in

Yokohama & Tokyo by my steamer's running on the Shoals outside Yokohama harbor.

I have included in my account telegrams sent in S. F. on arrival. We had been reported as lost, as we were due ten days before and I thought it a very necessary expenditure to telegraph my arrival to my daughters and also to my cousin who was expecting me in Los Angeles. I found later that they had been very much worried and were on the point of telegraphing to the "Board".

If this charge is not legitimate as well as the charge for postage, please omit from the account.

Treas. Wiggin will have received

from Mission Treas. Cobb, the amount credited to me or rather given to me on account on leaving Osaka.

I would be glad to have this settled up as soon as possible. I have been living on the balance of this money since coming here and have about come to the end of my rope. I left Osaka Nov. 12th Yokohama Nov. 15. I suppose my allowance here begins about twenty days from my leaving Japan. I arrived in S.F. Dec 1st

I do not know what the allowance is, but I should suppose that it must have been raised at least to $600.00 for very evident reasons. Can I trouble you to have my allowance up to date sent to me. X

THE SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

On regard to my bills here — (a)
May I collect from the Board
all charges except those for
board? I am enclosing the
four weekly bills which I have
already paid. Exclusive of
board, only including the
items marked ✱. the amount
is $7.10 thus far. Shall I send
in these bills for payment
month by month? I hope to
stay here until the cold weather
is over.

The doctor here says that a major operation is out of the question for me, at my age and with my heart condition but he thinks he can have me fixed up so that I can be fairly comfortable, and if I live a simple, easy life, take time to care for myself all of which is easier said than done I will live as long as most people do.

The cold weather is trying for me. But here the houses are evenly heated, I feel I could not be placed better - and I am really in much better

condition than when I came.

The whole atmosphere of the place is correct and lovely, and I find myself very happy and contented in the present. It has been a great joy to have my two daughters with me in the holidays, boarding outside. (Marion contemplates going to France in the spring.) I have written of both business and personal matters in this letter, but I hope you can separate the business items as I shall be glad to have them all fixed up at your

earliest opportunity -

Very cordially yours,

Nellie S. Dell Sin

WEEKLY BILL

Mr. Geo Allchin ROOM 330a

TO THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, DR.

THIS BILL IS RENDERED TO INCLUDE BREAKFAST SATURDAY MORNING, PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY, P. O. ORDER, NEW YORK DRAFT OR BY CERTIFIED CHECK

BILLS ARE TO BE SETTLED AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE EVERY SATURDAY A. M.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. Dec 22 191

ARRIVAL 8/17/15

Room & Treatment	7 Days @ Rate 1.00	(7.00)
Meal Service		pd by self
Nurse		
Attendant		
Wheel Chair	Blanket	
Surgery		
X Ray	Radiograph	
Laboratory		
Pharmacy		
Mineral Water		
Bath Supplies		.20
Laundry		
Orthopaedic		
Crafts		
Bus & Baggage	otherwise charged.	(.50)
Cash		
Telephone & Telegrams		
Express		
Stamps		
	Corrected Bill TOTAL	7.70

RECEIVED PAYMENT _____ 19 _____

_____ Clerk

Per _____

DEC 28 1917 CLIFTON SPRINGS

WEEKLY BILL

M Mrs. Geo Allchin. ROOM 330a

TO THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, DR.

THIS BILL IS RENDERED TO INCLUDE BREAKFAST SATURDAY MORNING, PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY, P. O. ORDER, NEW YORK DRAFT OR BY CERTIFIED CHECK

BILLS ARE TO BE SETTLED AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE EVERY SATURDAY A. M.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. DEC 29 1917 191

ARRIVAL		
Room & Treatment	Days @ Rate 7.00	(7.00)
		pd in full
Meal Service	~~[illegible]~~	
Nurse		
Attendant		
Wheel Chair	Blanket	
Surgery		
X Ray	Radiograph	
Laboratory		
Pharmacy	25 .25 -	~~1~~ 50
Mineral Water		
Bath Supplies	10 - 10 - 10 -	~~1~~ 30
Laundry		
Orthopaedic		
Crafts		
Bus & Baggage		
Cash		
Telephone & Telegrams	45	1 ~~[illegible]~~
Express		
Stamps		
	TOTAL	8 25

PAID DEC 29 1917

Per Clerk

RECEIVED PAYMENT _____ 19 _____

_____ Clerk

WEEKLY BILL

M Mrs. Geo Allchin. ROOM 330a

TO THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, DR.

THIS BILL IS RENDERED TO INCLUDE BREAKFAST SATURDAY MORNING, PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY, P. O. ORDER, NEW YORK DRAFT OR BY CERTIFIED CHECK

BILLS ARE TO BE SETTLED AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE EVERY SATURDAY A. M.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. JAN 5 - 1918 191

ARRIVAL		
Room & Treatment	Days @ Rate 7.00	(7 00)
Guests 3.00 Less 1/3		(2 00)
Meal Service	pd by self	0 00
Nurse		
Attendant		
Wheel Chair	Blanket	
Surgery		
X Ray	Radiograph	
Laboratory	3.00	$3 00
Pharmacy		
Mineral Water		
Bath Supplies	10-10	$20
Laundry		
Orthopaedic		
Crafts		
Bus & Baggage		
Cash		
Telephone & Telegrams		
Express		
Stamps		
	TOTAL	12 20

PAID JAN 5 1918 Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co. per

RECEIVED PAYMENT _____ 19 _____

_____ Clerk

WEEKLY BILL

Mrs Geo. Allrichm ROOM 3159 q.

TO THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, DR.

THIS BILL IS RENDERED TO INCLUDE BREAKFAST SATURDAY MORNING, PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY, P. O. ORDER, NEW YORK DRAFT OR BY CERTIFIED CHECK

BILLS ARE TO BE SETTLED AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE EVERY SATURDAY A. M.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. JAN 12 1918 191

ARRIVAL

Room & Treatment	Days @ Rate		
Guest Dec	101		(7 00)
" Dec 7	200		(3 00)
Meal Service 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1			0000
Nurse			
Attendant			
Wheel Chair	Blanket		
Surgery			
X Ray	Radiograph 4 00		$4 00
Laboratory			
Pharmacy	25		$25
Mineral Water			
Bath Supplies	10-10-10-10-	25 00	$65
Laundry			
Orthopaedic			
Crafts			
Bus & Baggage			
Cash			
Telephone & Telegrams			
Express			
Stamps			
		TOTAL	1490

pd by self

PAID JAN 12 1918 Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co.

RECEIVED PAYMENT _____ 19

Per Julie

Clerk

13

42

THE SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

February 9. '18.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Since writing you a while ago that an operation did not seem advisable for me, the complexion of things seems to have changed.

After consultation with the surgeon, Dr. Webb, Dr. Schoonmaker and he are inclined to advise it. I have asked Dr. Webb to write you, which he says he will do Monday.

They recognize that there is risk on account of my heart condition, but hold out such

hopes of a probably successful result and greater activity, usefulness for me for the remainder of my life, that I am inclined to take the risk.

Before definitely deciding however I would like your opinion and advice.

I presume I need not worry as to the expense of the operation. I shall want my daughter Marion to be here for a short time. Could the Board help out in this expense?

Thanking you for your letter and for your kindly

interest?

Very cordially yours
Nellie S. Aldrich.

Mrs. George Allchin.

Clifton Springs Feb. 9, 1[illegible]

WEEKLY BILL

M. Mrs. Geo Allchin ROOM 315a

TO THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, DR.

THIS BILL IS RENDERED TO INCLUDE BREAKFAST SATURDAY MORNING, PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY, P. O. ORDER, NEW YORK DRAFT OR BY CERTIFIED CHECK

BILLS ARE TO BE SETTLED AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE EVERY SATURDAY A. M.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. FEB 9 1918 191

RIVAL		
m & Treatment	Days @ Rate	7 00
l Service 1-1		0 00
se		
ndant		
el Chair	Blanket	
gery		
ay	Radiograph	
oratory		
rmacy		
eral Water		
Supplies	10-10-10	30
dry		
opaedic		
s		
& Baggage		
hone & grams		
xpress		
tamps		
	TOTAL	7 30

a. my Bill for nights lost handed to Cashier

PAID FEB 9 1918 Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co.

RECEIVED PAYMENT _____ 19 _____

Per _____ Clerk

X .30 (?)

WEEKLY BILL

M/so Gus Allchin ROOM 315 a

TO THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, DR.

THIS BILL IS RENDERED TO INCLUDE BREAKFAST SATURDAY MORNING, PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY, P. O. ORDER, NEW YORK DRAFT OR BY CERTIFIED CHECK

BILLS ARE TO BE SETTLED AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE EVERY SATURDAY A. M.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. Sep 2, 1918

VAL		
& Treatment	Days @ Rate	
Service		
ant		
Chair	Blanket	
y		15 00
	Radiograph	
tory		
cy		25
Water		
Supplies	10-10-10	30
y		
edic		
Baggage		
ne & ms		
	TOTAL	15 55

ED PAYMENT _____ 19 _____

_____ Clerk

I started to
cut off the top
to save postage
but concluded
it was better
not.
This week's board
was made out on
separate sheet
and will be sent
hereafter Sid

se										
endant										
eel Chair	Blanket									
gery										
Ray	Radiograph									
oratory										
rmacy										
eral Water										
h Supplies	10-10.				20					
ndry										
opaedic										
ts										
& Baggage										
phone & grams										
ess										
ps										
	TOTAL			7	20					

PAID
JAN 28 1918
CARON-[illegible]

EIVED PAYMENT _____ 19 _____ Per _____

_____ Clerk

x .20(?)

Bag

Private
receipts.

WEEKLY BILL

M. Mrs. Geo Allchin. ROOM 315a

TO THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, DR.

THIS BILL IS RENDERED TO INCLUDE BREAKFAST SATURDAY MORNING. PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY, P. O. ORDER, NEW YORK DRAFT OR BY CERTIFIED CHECK

BILLS ARE TO BE SETTLED AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE EVERY SATURDAY A. M.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. JAN 19 1918 191

RRIVAL		
oom & Treatment	Days @ Rate 7.00	7.00
	Private Pat	
eal Service 1-1-1-1-1-1-1		0.00
urse		
tendant		
heel Chair	Blanket	
urgery		
Ray	Radiograph	
boratory		
armacy	25	25
neral Water		
th Supplies	10-10-10-10-	40
ndry		
hopaedic	7.50	7.50
ifts		
s & Baggage		
ash		
elephone & elegrams		
vers		
mps		
	TOTAL	15.15

RECEIVED JAN 19 1918 CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM CO.

EIVED PAYMENT _____ 19 _____

_____ Clerk

7.00
8.15

Extract from letter of Mrs. George Allchin, Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., dated Feb. 6, 1918, addressed to Mr. Wiggin.

"Will you please call the attention of Dr. Barton to the enclosed additional medical bill ($8.15) for January. This I have paid as I did the others. I would be glad to have this and the others already sent Dr. Barton, as soon as possible, in order to help meet this month's bills."

8.15
30
20
15.55
24.20

44

Extract from letter of Mrs. George Allchin, Clifton Springs Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y., dated Feb. 14, 1918, addressed to Mr. Wiggin.

"Please hand the enclosed to Dr. Barton. This enclosed bill I have not paid, but I have the former ones. As I am expecting to have a rather serious operation within a few days, I would like this settled up as soon as possible."

Mrs Allchin

$8.15
.30
.20
15.55
$24.20

4 weeks

Nellie Allchin. Feb. 14, 1918.

THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

45

REC'D FEB 19 1918
Ack'd " 27 "
ANS'D.

Dear Mr. Wiggin,

I find that I omitted to enclose these bills (medical) in my letter of this afternoon.

I hasten to send them. From last week, I am having the board-bill & the medical bill made out separately for convenience in payment. The two small bills are paid, the last larger one I have not. In the future I will bunch all medical bills for the month and send them separately.

Sincerely yours,

Nellie S. Allchin.

Yonkers Mrs. George Allchin

REC'D JAN 6 1920

128 Bruce Ave.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Jan. 5 - 1920.

Dear Mr. Bell.

I want my grateful
s for your sympathetic
ulty, and Mr. Allchin was
leased to hear that you
d written. Dr. Smith
ned at the hospital yester-
y (Did you suggest it
him?) I found my
usband a little drowsy
sterday from the effects
anesthetic examination
nder gas. Today I am
to be a consultation as
when the operation

~~to be, and~~ it will
probably be within a few
days now. On, the doctor
told Bill after the examina-
tion (Saturday) that the bladder was
in the worst shape of any
bladder he had ever seen
that the trouble must have
been going on for years, that
an operation was the only
thing and that the specimen
was only waiting, before
that the condition would clear
up enough to make the
operation less serious.
An opening has to be made
into the bladder.
There is no return of

feeling now, only the natural
discomforts, - nausea, etc.
I will report to you again
a little later.
The operation itself is not
a difficult one. The serious-
ness comes from the
infection.
I am greatly troubled
financially
at now
because Miss Babson
in answering to Mr. Williams
to Jno. Higgin
request that our allowance
might be sent both
the first and the fifteenth
the month but not seen
it to send it, and I
writing Mr. Higgin
sent it today.

I am boiling over about some things, but refrain from uprising my mind yesterday. Are we the personal employees of Miss Babson after nearly ~~twenty~~ years service under the American Board?

This is a personal & private letter and I had to explode a little bit.

Fraternally & yours
Lillie S. Allen

Mrs. George Allchin 47
New York Mar. 12, 1918.

12

THE SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

March 12, '18.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I think you very much for your very kind notes from time to time - I am gaining in strength every day, I think, and am most thankful that the operation was performed and so successfully. I shall always be more or

I am boiling over about
less handicapped by a mus-
cular difficulty of the heart,
so am especially glad to be
rid of other mendable
ailments. Thanks for en-
closures sent me. I am
asking the clerk here to
put together in one file,
after this, all medical and
surgical accounts, so that
I may present them at one
time at the end of my stay
here. I am rather planning
to leave here about the end
of this month.

This made me to ask if you would enquire through Mrs. Barlow, if I could be accommodated at the Home in Auburndale. I do not know who the matron is now, and even though I did, it would be nice to have a friend at court to intercede for me.- If there is no vacancy, I wonder if I could take a send my trunks there, and perhaps stay a day or two until I could do some re-packing, thus making my head-quarters there until I

could get my bearings.

With kindest regards to both yourself and Mrs. Barton,

Very cordially yours,

Nellie S. Allchin.

RECD APR 20 1918. THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM
CLIFTON SPRINGS
NEW YORK

57 Grove Ave.
Lynn. Mass. April 19, 1918.

Dear Dr. Barton,

As you see, I am here with my sister in Lynn - My plans are not at all settled, so I cannot say how long I shall remain here, or when I may go to Auburndale - I hope to go to Boston some day next week and will then call in at "The Rooms", when I shall hope to see you.

I presume you will receive or have already received my medical bill from the Clifton Springs Sanitarium. It seemed to me to be correct.

My personal account is settled.

I am very grateful for all that I received at the Sanitarium - and also for the help of the Board in meeting the medical and surgical expenses.

~~THE CLIFTON SPRINGS SANITARIUM~~
~~CLIFTON SPRINGS~~
~~NEW YORK~~

My stay there has done much for me, and although I still have my limitations, I expect to have better health than I have had for years.

Frequent letters from Mr. Allchin speak of the deputation's work and doings - Dr. Berry being the lion of the hour. I was amused to read in one of his letters that Mr. Allchin told Mr. Bell that he (Mr. B.) was the tail-end of this business - and Mr. B. replied "And you're the wag."

With kind regards,

Cordially yours,

Nellie S. Allchin

Expires

Sept 13 1915

REC'D APR 26 1919

Mrs. George Allen

13 Hancock St; Auburndale

April 23, 1919.

Apr. 23, 1919.

Dear Mr Bell,-

You will remember the conversation we had a short time ago concerning my health condition, and the difficulties I was having on account of my teeth.

Acting upon your advice, I am now throughout you addressing the Board's Committee which acts upon such questions. Will you kindly present this letter.—

Distress from ulceration of my teeth came upon me so suddenly that it was impossible to consult any authority before seeing the dentist here. Dr. Afford after giving me some relief sent me to a specialist in Boston, Dr. Thomas, who did some work

Mrs. George Allen
April 23 1919

for me at that time - He also advised me to consult a nose and throat specialist thinking that possibly infected tonsils might be the cause of the general ~~tooth~~ disbalance.

Dr. Sanders here at the Cottage was then receiving treatment (through the medium of the Board) from Dr. Bodin, a nose and throat specialist, so I went to him for his opinion and he advised operating at once on both throat and nose.

This was so upsetting that I thought it wise to consult Dr. Crosby Greene for corroboration of Dr. Bodin's judgment. Dr. Greene gave me a most thorough examination and I furnished him with the history of my case for some years back.

His opinion was strongly against any operation for me and said

REC'D JUL

my condition would not be relieved by ~~operations~~. He however advised me to return to Dr. Thoma for more thorough dental examination and if necessary tooth extraction and then urged my consulting without delay a heart and blood circulation specialist, mentioning Dr. Goodall. He has of his own accord writing Dr. Thoma and seen Dr. Goodall on my account, and he believes their charges will be reasonable. (Dr. Greene is a warm personal friend of ours, hence his interest and kindness)

Up to date, I have finished with the oral surgeon Dr. Thoma but still have to return to the dentist for plate work, and have

England

yet to see Dr. Goodall. I will wait for instructions from the Board before proceeding further.

Thus far there has been no option but to go ahead - but I have taken pains to ask each doctor for reduced missionary rate.

May I hope for the Board's approval of my dentistry bill and its sanction to my consulting Dr. Goodall -

Very sincerely yours

Nellie S. Allen -

Mrs. Geo. Allerton 50

128 Bruce Ave.

Yonkers - N. Y.

Jan. 24 -

Dr. Bull,

Thank - you for your letter which came today - I will speak to the authorities at the Hospital about waiting for the account to be settled until it is all in - I presume it will be all right.

Mr. Allerton is doing as well as could be expected. The crucial time has

Visit me sometime. The Lord Plymouth Hymnal isn't mine it isn't mine it. Sincerely yours J. S. Allerton

arrived during the last day or two - when the wound in the abdominal wall has healed and the ~~urine~~ urine from the bladder should begin in the normal way. Gringo has been dreading this time as he knows too well the pain that is likely to attend this stage of the game. The past two days he has suffered excruciating pain - He says his cries must have been heard throughout the whole hospital. But today the head doctor told him that something

would be done so that he would not have to suffer so intensely - It may be that the wound will have to be re-opened.

It certainly is a very painful process and it is the time ~~that~~ (the specialist told me) ~~that~~ the crucial period.

Thank-you for your congratulations - Your premises were a trifle incorrect, however, so that felicitous condition on which ~~is~~ not quite complete.

Then you are out of date. That state of affairs used

to be the fashion, but
even in Japan the state
of inkyo is becoming
passé. So practically
since the present A. B.
will have to "fork out".

It certainly is a very pitiably
genuine old Board (except
perhaps in one department
Sh!) and I am very grateful
to it.

Now, Mr. Bill, we are looking
forward to that grand sing
when Annie comes, and we
have Marion and Bill, besides
Harold (Annie's fiancé) who has
a wonderful voice, and yourself
besides Ginger and me.

REC'D JUL 18 1918

Mrs. George Allchin

Old Orchard, Maine.
Tuesday P.M.

Dear Mr. Bell.

After Bell left this morning, I had a few afterthoughts. or rather some things I had intended to write in my note to you, I had forgotten.

One is in regard to the fact that Bell's father is a naturalized citizen and she herself born out of the country. In connection with this, you might add that Bell's mother was born in Boston, ~~and is~~ and ~~some~~ ancestors are from old New England stock. This might

offset a little prejudice.
An addition to the list of Bess
natural assets is her ability
to lead others. Wherever she
has been she has always
had a big following.
A position in which her aptitude
in meeting people and ad-
justing affairs, could be called
into play would be most
fortunate. She prefers active
work rather than strictly
clerical. Her athletic type
tactful manner,
and pleasing presence
are assets which should
count for much.
This from me may
sound strange, but her
record bears out in

this. It is the common remark of all.

Will you remind Bell that I think we, she and I, neglected to put down anything about his fondness for mathematics and his liking for figures generally. I think she should include this in his general remarks at the end.

Hoping for the best results and with deep gratitude for whatever you may be able to do for Bell,

Affectionately yours,

Adelia S. Allchin

(over)

P.S. I see that we are to have you at Ocean Park this summer. That's fine! I hope to see you then.

Perhaps you plan to stay here. I wonder where the Carys & Pettus are - I would like to locate them if possible.

N.S.A.

Box #595

Kindly hand the enclosed note to Bell or forward in case you do not see him soon.

REC'D SEP 6 1918

To Mrs. G. W. Davis
Buxton, Maine
September 4.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I am spending a quiet and comfortable summer in Maine (until recently at Old Orchard) & hope to return to Auburndale in a short time. I hope you have had a pleasant vacation. I am writing my husband some hints as to his preparations for returning in January, and for our edification and convenience I wonder if you would, perhaps through

Mr. Case, have enquiry made
as to what red-tape to go
through in order for Mr. Allchin
to bring with him some necess-
ary articles, such as bed and
table linen, comforters, blankets
etc, dishes &c perhaps for
light house-keeping - such
house-hold furnishings as
those which have been in
actual use and are needed
here -) Prices are so high no
that they are almost prohibi
but I do not wish to write
Mr. Allchin to bring them, if they
would be prohibited on arrival
or an immense duty imposed

In such case as this, would there not be special privileges.

Cotton is not allowed to be sent out of the country but I would like to know from official headquarters what restrictions are made on bringing in. Conservation of shipping, of course affect this, but I wonder if there are any special privileges for residents abroad.

I shall be greatly obliged if you would furnish me with this information.

Very sincerely yours,
Nellie S. Allskin.

Nellie S. Allchin

Brighton, Maine, Sept. 4, 1918

Referred to Hosmer.

JAN 2 1920

Mrs. George Allen
Dec 31, 1919
53

128 Bruce Ave
Yonkers N.Y.
Dec 31. 1919.

Dear Dr. Bell.

I am writing you in regard to my husband who is now in the Presbyterian hospital being prepared for an operation.

At first it was thought that the operation on the prostate gland would be simple but under an anaesthetic examining it was found that there was infection in the bladder. Now I am told by the doctor that the urethra has become inflamed by the bladder

his suffering is intense
(They tell me there is no
suffering to be compared with
it) I saw the doctor who left
him in charge yesterday.
and he said that today he
would be a consultation as
to whether to risk the opera-
tion which must be performed
sooner or later.
I fear I must write you
there is serious cause for
anxiety. The doctor told me
plainly that it was a serious
case.
Mr. Allerdin went into
ward at first but a few
days ago I had him change
to a private room - I will
(that is subject to your

which is the cheapest kind
a room one can have to
him-self — The fact was
that he was unable to sleep
owing to the time in account
his own great suffering and
then he could sleep the
suffering of other ward patients
kept him awake —
Feel sure that the Board
would uphold me in making
a change and would be
willing to authorize the
change. Dr. Smith
told me by telephone that
would be all right to
write you about this —
Will you kindly lay the matter
on the proper authorities —

and infamy. We [illegible] the room is three and a half dollars per day. Other private rooms range from five to eleven.

We are all very much concerned about Mr. Allen's condition and are just waiting developments. Sir Dymp[illegible] was here yesterday. I am waiting Marion return tonight to tell the news today. One of the family is with him every day.

With warm regards

Very sincerely yours,

Ellen S. Allen.

Rec'd APR 25 1910

Magnoketa, Iowa. 54
April 22nd 1910

My dear Mr. Bell.

Yes - the way has opened in a very strange and unexpected way for my return to Japan, and I have received a letter of approval from the Woman's Board of the Interior. My next step so forestalled by your letter received this morning. Will you kindly present the matter to the

P.S. How could you write to me without putting in a word about Mrs. Bell and your son John?
I trust they are well. Love to them.
You have probably heard the last word of Mrs. Greene - "failing rapidly."

M. J. B.

Committee for their action.
I cannot tell yet just how soon I shall be ready to go - possibly in the early Summer - possibly not before fall.
With many thanks for your cordial interest -

Yours most Sincerely -
Martha J. Barrows -

Martha J. Barrows

Marquoketa - Apr. 22-1910

a

Rec'd MAY 18 1910

Magnoketa, Iowa.
May 14th 1910

Dear Dr. Barton.

Your favor of May eleventh was received this morning. I thank you and the Prudential Committee for sending me back to Japan. I hope I may be of some use there a few years longer.

I am not yet able to make definite plans as

to time of leaving. My work here is not quite completed. It is possible that I may be able to get away so as to be in Kōbe in time for the opening of the Bible School year in September.

I will write as soon as I can see my way clearly.

Yours very sincerely

Martha J. Barrows.

Martha J. Barrows

Maquoketa - Iowa - May 14 - 1910

Martha J. Barrows
Magnolia, Iowa.
July 14th 1910

Rec'd JUL 16 1910

My dear Mr. Bell.

I suppose you have been looking for some intimation of my time of sailing for Japan. but when such sudden changes come it takes time to become adjusted to the altered circumstances. Now however I am thinking I may be able to leave here in the course of another month or so.

It has been very trying here, is a bit cooler for a day or two.
I hope you are well. also Mrs. Bell and John. My sister has found the heat very trying.
Our Japan Mission Meeting seems not to have lacked in interest this year. I had a fine report of it from Mrs. Stanford and others as well as in Mission News. I suppose Dr. Barton and the others who attended the Miss. Conference will be returning soon.

I understand there are quite a number of missionaries crossing the Pacific in the near future, and write to ask if you know with certainty of any to leave from San Francisco?

I prefer that route as my last stop of any length will be at San Diego. I have a nephew there whom I must see.

I wonder if the weather has been as hot with you as here.

Such a meeting ought to give a great impulse to the work.

With love to Mrs. Bell and the boy.

Yours very truly

Martha J. Barrows.

May I trouble you to pass on the enclosed to Mr. Higgins.

No one sailing fr. S. F. until Oct. 25 – Miss Phelps

All others sail from Seattle – Burnetts Aug. 30

Miss McCullough Tyler Sept. 19 Mrs. Gordon " "

" "

NOV 29 1911

Kōbe. Japan. 57

Nov. 6th 1911

Dearest Aurora

I wrote yesterday to Isabel. Sincerely yours W. J. Barrows

Dear Barlow.

You will hear through others of the new loss which has come to us. Our dear Miss Talcott fell asleep on the evening of November first, after an illness of thirteen days in bed. though she had really been ill for a week before she gave up.

The doctor called her disease Pneumonia of the kind which only comes to old people and little children. We know that she was really worn out. It has seemed to me all the summer and fall that her strength was giving out. She has seemed so tired, and everything has seemed such an effort to her. I have tried to persuade her to cut short her work till she felt better and devote herself to the school ~~work~~ only but all has been of no avail. She has kept on with her church work as usual. Only the Monday before she was taken down we went together

[illegible]

to Osaka to attend the meeting of the Sōkwai. Wednesday and Thursday she taught her classes. Thursday night I persuaded her to stay in bed on Friday. We called the doctor - a German physician whom she has been in the habit of consulting, and in whom she had great confidence. He looked grave from the first - fearing Pneumonia. On the contrary we were hopeful to the last that her splendid power of endurance would help her to overcome the disease. But she was too much worn out. She had not the strength to rally. On Saturday we laid her body away on the hill-side, between the mountains and the sea.

A long procession of Japanese friends joined us in the last rites. She had their love and respect and confidence to a remarkable degree.

And now we must take up as we can the work she has laid down - but what shall we do if there is not one to [illegible]

Nov. 6 1911

It looks as if all of the meetings of the Actions, Interests and Associations are brought to a close. Remembering of early, I remember that it is not in vain that I collect the debtors, examine objections, items, etc. in the habit of arranging, and in them she had good results.

Once from the field-learning Commission Health Institute we were helped to the last that had adjusted houses of neighbors would help her. It becomes the Officers. But she was to be moved, and, the last and the always to be fully. The debtors are loved her daily among on the field-side, between the associations and the are

a long procession of Japanese physicians gathered in in the last side. The that then have and supported and confidence to a remarkable degree.

Just now we must talk of an accident the work she has had closer - but what shall we do if there is a real sense to come and help. We shall [illegible]

Rec'd SEP 20 1912
KOBE WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC SCHOOL.
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION (W.B.M.I.)

Martha J. Barrows 58

Kōbe. Japan.
Rokkozan. Aug. 26th 1912

My dear Mr. Bell.

In the two and a half weeks I have been here on the mountain I have been trying to lessen my pile of unanswered letters. and this morning I come to your good letter of sympathy of Dec. 8th /11 - I will not waste precious time in excuses, but leave them for your memory and imagination to supply. I need not tell you that we miss Miss Talcott at every point

Yours very sincerely
M. J. Barrows.

Mr. Bell - Arrest - Iona to

Stow-

Nov. 1911

from our home and work.
The close friendship of thirty-six years makes her seem still near, and the feeling often comes that if she had been able to work more in accordance with her strength she might still have been with us.
Those of us who were nearest to her had seen her failing strength for some time, and she herself had been conscious of it, but she could not seem to diminish the amount of work undertaken because the greater need was so constantly before her. She never talked of going home, but I think the probability of it was always before her.

and she felt that she wanted to do all she could before going, and I don't think it occurred to her that she was so near the end of her strength. She told her doctor before the last sickness came that she must stay another year, - until Miss Cozad's return - and she wanted him to fix her up. If she could have dropped all but her school work it seems as though that would have been possible, but she simply couldn't, and Ikuta church is experiencing the good results of her devotion today. No, it is not possible for any one to take her place. Her

Experience and devotion, and her association with the work from the first, gave her a peculiar place which no one else can enter into. but we each have our own place, and may we fill it as well as she did.
We are rejoicing now in the prospect of Miss Cozad's return. She and Miss Ward are due in Yokohama to-morrow.
You have heard how our third member at #59 has gone back on us. I remember Dr. Barton's saying once that the institution of the family was prior to that of woman's Boards - and it seems difficult to combat the fact
I don't know if the W.B.M.I. will

have the courage to send us another young lady.

Last year was a good one in the school. Mr. Nagasaka gave us excellent service, his influence was most helpful. and we hoped he would be willing to stay longer. but he is devoted to pastoral work. and only promised us a year when he came. We congratulate the Okayama church. and are still looking for his successor.

We have had an interesting application for the coming year, quite a new departure. It is for a young Korean woman, and comes from our former Kōbe pastor who is working there for the Koreans. This woman has some knowledge

of the Japanese spoken language, and as they use the same Chinese characters he thought she might get on. We wait to see how it will turn out.

I have been up here with Miss Hoyt since Aug. 9th and find it a very restful place. It has its advantages over Karuizawa, one being that it is nearer home. And another which may be in one sense a disadvantage - that it has not so many meetings and conventions going on. I go down tomorrow to put the home and school in order for the fall campaign.

I suppose John is a large boy by this time. I hope he and Mrs. Bell are well.

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and as they use the same ch
characters he thought she m
get on. We wait to see how
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by this time. I hope he a
Mrs. Bell are well.

C'D MAR 18 1910

8/20

35, SHIOMI DAI CHO
OTARU, JAPAN.

Account work in Otaru Slums

Feb. 17, 1910.

My dear Dr. Barton:

I want to tell you a little in a personal way of the nature of the work we are engaged in there. It is difficult to ~~tell~~ I wish if you have the opportunity you would take pains to meet Miss Alice Donald of Andover, — and winter of ~~Hartland~~ Newbury street, Boston care of Dr. George Garland and let her describe it to you. I suppose she knows more about it than any other person outside the little group of Japanese who are running it with us.

To emphasize its pleasures — merely as they truly exist is to risk giving an entirely wrong impression, and to say enough of its difficulties to give these pleasures just-might look like whining, to some people.

Well, I have no disposition to whine — least of all about our present situation, nor am I ready to acknowledge that the problem is solving itself so smoothly as to leave a no-

ments insipidity or boredom. It is needy
enough to be well worth working at and attrac
enough to keep itself going automatically.

I may as well start by saying it furnishes u
with a regular weekly evening engagement for every day
but Saturday and Sunday, every afternoon
but Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, an
the whole forenoon three days in the week
besides Mrs. Bartlett's engagements and my
irregular ones, which add one or two after
noons or evenings in the normal week.

The region around which most of this work
centres is Otaru's second slum - judged by ob
servation, common report, and police records.

It patronizes a primary school of about 90
pupils, whose reputation is so tough that pa
go to the extreme of making false registry e
to get their children into neighboring dis
tricts, so that the school population with
my otherwise unevangelized region is
not far from 1500, I suppose, largely fr
the lowest families who can afford to sen
their children to school at all. Further
more it is one of those regions which helps
to pull down Japan's very high average of

school attendance. In the same region are scattered some of the best families in town called here by local schools in which they teach — like the one I teach in, Olam Middle School, and others who are looking forward to the time when the present wave of undesirable population will be driven on by rising ~~land-~~ ground rents etc. It is as centers, and training a spot as can readily be found in Japan. Some of these undesirable citizens will not move when rents rise. They will find a way to prosper and remain. They are immigrants from the main island who have "got it in them", though not on the surface.

Every Sunday and Thursday night, from 150 to 200 of these ~~people~~ citizens present and future gather in our chapel for an hour's singing and familiar talk, followed by a preaching service ~~attend~~ with a crowded attendance almost all adults. The whole charge of these services except help in the ushering is with Mrs. Barchet and me. I hope you will not misjudge my spirit when I say that I have not found a Japanese who can preach to such a crowd or take charge of the meeting without giving offence as

the only alternative to submitting to utter lawlessness, except a young man we had here a little while last Summer who was able to relieve me about half the time.

The crowd that gathers does not come whole for spiritual up-lift. There is a thief or two among their for the clogs nearly every time, which is embarrassing. Others come for mischief and when untactfully corrected raised all the disturbance they dared — which was a little not quickly reached. One bunch of boys had a cavalry bugle with which he deafened us; another had a good-sized bell tied to his girdle behind so that he could "ring out wild bells" without suspicion. Happily he decided for some reason not to wear it. There are boys well into their teens. Some came from the very start with the idea of annoying; others were merely weak and got led into it.

Two or three times a drunken man has come in and tried to pick a quarrel without alienating his neighbors, and while

and so it has gone, for nearly a year.

The last two times have been quiet and orderly. The bad boys' ring-leaders came to my house and apologized about a month ago and have attended faithfully and cordially ever since. A smaller bad boy - notorious in the region (they say that three separate families complained to his parents in a day) - has given notice - and kept it for two meetings - to "quit".

A small group - from 3 to 13 have gathered every Monday night to study the New Testament - entirely brought together by the chapel preaching. Three have been received into the church, one of whom is an unusually faithful and growing Christian whose life is immediately put to service for "other sinners". Several others have announced themselves as ready for the Christian stand - and the chapel seems to have the hearty good will of the neighborhood.

Some school-teacher, Buddhist monk, or other thoughtful person seems to be there every time, and I fancy that it was by no means a small item among the reasons which induced six or seven of my teaching colleagues at the middle-school to ask me to teach them

them the New Testament in Japanese on Tue
days — this in addition to the 4 or 5 who co
regularly to study it in English on Fridays.
is said to be very uncommon for so large a pro
portion of the teachers in a Middle school to
be turning their attention to such things.

Some of the hymns we sing are to be heard
all around the streets, the swimming holes in
summer and on our hills — the popular song
of the day. It cannot be said, to me tha
there is very much of reverence in the ma
they make of them. Three little naked ru
in a by preparing to dive, sing a verse tu
and dive as they yell the last word. But o
the other hand there are several little boy
who are definitely trying to be like the ol
who have been very helpful by their stead
loyalty when there was a distracting
rumpus going on.

I think in a way the future of Otaru
and the Hokkaido, and Japan is by n
means in a small degree wrapped up
in this effort.

Yours truly

MAY 2 1910

No. 35 Shiomi dai
Otaru, Japan
April 2, 1910

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
Assistant For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have to day received the letter of March 1 in which you state the Prudential Committee's interpretation of their recommendation concerning furloughs.

At the risk of being thought ultra-protestant, I wish again to protest for the following reasons:

1 It seems to me that the whole course of the Prudential committee in this matter is rather wounding to the self-respect of us missionaries. We do not need legislation in this matter nor warning against wasting the Board's trust funds and the Lord's time. We came to the field of our own free choice when we could have stayed at home altogether. No man hired us, and no man had anything to do with our coming except to make

feasible the course already pointed out to us by God. We do not need, now ~~that~~ we have learned by experience to love our work, and by long custom to do without the everyday comforts of the home land, to be held here by any outside force.

My conviction that the term of service expected by our American ~~ad~~ representatives was unwisely long is no result of self indulgence nor sloth - but a solemn conviction. This, however, I kept to myself for fear of misunderstanding until we were warned to be more ~~care~~ ful consistent in asking either for less vacation or less reinforcements, as if the death of one was sufficient and patent cause of the need of the other.

2. When, however, the period of continuous service ~~as~~ recommended by the Prudential committee was shortened to seven years; since, while still in my judgment uneconomically long, it was more in accordance with my judgment than before; I purposed adopting the arrangement with satisfaction and

family the house already furnished and it is my fond. We do not need, nor should we have learned by experience to live our work, and by our custom to do without the many comforts of the home land, to be held here by any outside pressure.

My conviction that the time of service spent by our Missionaries at relaxation was unwisely long is the result of self-indulgence rather than a wise conviction. This, however, I felt I ought for fear of our under-standing until we were assured to be more fair-feel convinced in making existing in location or for reinforcement, as if the death of one was sufficient and present cause of the need of the other.

2 Then, however, the point of continuing service as recommended by the Prudential Committee was challenged. Seven years since, which still in my judgment unnecessarily long, it was run in accordance with our judgment then left; I purposed adopting the arrangement with satisfaction and

having a family to plan for began to plan on the reported basis only to learn that the seven year period is for me and the majority virtually an eight-year one after all, practically the period which we were having in our attempt to stay out the long time suggested by the Presidential Committee.

A moments consideration will make this plain. We are expected to remain on the field 84 full months, which brings the time for departure for the majority at an unsuitable season in which case we are requested by the committee to remain on till the next suitable season, or the major fraction of an eighth year.

Moreover for such members of the Mission as sail for home at a suitable time (either naturally after 84 months on the field or by waiting over for it) it inevitably follows that the next seven year period will come ~~at~~ two months later than a good time, so no one can conveniently get the advantage of the seven year period more than once in 42 years, which

having a family & how to begin & how on the infinite train only & learn that the seven year period is for me and the ma-jority virtually an eight year one after all, practically the period which we were having in our attempt & step out the long time suggested by the Presbyterial Committee.

A mature consideration will make this plain. We are expected & assume on the field 8+ full months, while doing the time for departure for the ma-jority of our initiate reason in which case we are requested by the committee & remain on till the next initiate sea-son or the major portion of an eight year period.

Whereas if we take members of this division on roll for time at a initiate time (either internally after 8+ months on the field or by waiting over for it) it inevitably follows that the next seven year period will come at the initiate later than a good time, in no one case can get the advantage of the seven year period more than once in 42 years — which

like the wine of holy writ is "a mocker" though we are the ones who remember "strong drink."

To be more personal: The seven year period brings my date of return to America in 1912. I shall be sorry indeed to leave at that time but I believe I ought to do so. The date, however, of my arrival in Japan last time* (in the fixing of which I had no voice as I will explain later) was October, too late to make suitable arrangements for my family that year and calling for a winter passage and a winter arrival here, the following year - an arrangement practically impossible.

My previous furlough, because I could not see my way clear to leave a needy field - which my departure did indeed close - was prolonged nearly two years beyond the recommendation then in force, and a year after medical recommendation that I go home. Now, however, if my

* I was detained in America several months by an entirely accidental failure on the part of the Japan Mission to request my return - a tried missionary of whom no complaint was ever made!

this the wine of truth until is "a mocker"
though we are the one who remarks
"strong drink"

To be sure however: the reason upon
having any date of return to America
in 1915. I think he was in doubt & leaner
at that time but I believe I caught it to
me. The date, however, of my coming in
Japan last time (in the fitting of which I
now see I will explain later) was
October, too late to make matters coming-
ment in my family that year and calling
for a winter passage and a winter arrival
here, the following year - an unexpected
practically impossible.

My pension through, because I could
not see my way clear to have a nearly
field - which my departure did indeed cho-
ose for longer nearly two years longer
the recommendation then in force, and
a year after medical recommendation
that I go home. Now, however, of my
own choosing in America real mentally or
in truly accepted judge on the part of the Japan
Union to request my return - a total misfitting of
what we consider are real people!

furlough on a liberal seven year plan would bring me home to the quarter centennial of my college graduation and at a time soon enough to permit my children to wait and take the journey home with their parents.

My conclusion is that seven years ought to mean at the most 82 months ~~for~~ and for those whose present terms and past services render it desirable an accommodating shortening, and that in cases where requests go in the presumption be for, and not against, the request coming as it does from the principal in the work and his colleagues.

I recently heard a missionary of over a score of years' service whose industry and cool perseverance no one could call in question, greatly esteemed, too, in Boston; whose seven years is not up by a year and a half; say I believe the Board would gain money to send me home now; the coming year in my present condition is not worth a fraction of a year

funding on a third year plan then would bring me down to the question contained of my college graduation and of a time more suitable & permit my children & wife and take the pro-ny have with their consent.

My conclusion is that seven year course & mean at the work 8-2 months ~~to~~ and in this extra present time and not having remedies it classifies as accommodating that course, and that in case extra re-quest go in the Measurement be by and not against the required course as it does from the principal in the work and his colleagues.

Recently read a monitoring of one a year & year course extra in district and cost Pressures on me as cost call in question quality, attained, in in Boston; takes seven years is not up by a year and a half. Long & Polaris the board would gain money to send me home early; the coming year in my present evaluation is not worth a position of a year

after furlough; but I am glad not to go as I have other plans which suit me personally better." But for the Prudential Committee's vote I think he would feel constrained to ask for what he does not wish, merely because it is in the interest of the work. It is in the same spirit and the hope I shall be so understood that I write my protest.

I must not omit a further criticism of the plan as interpreted. I refer to the augmented outfit for those who ever stay. Of course so small a sum would never be a make weight in deciding the time of furlough, but unless great care is exercised, it will be interpreted as an indication that the Prudential Committee prefers the lengthened period to the normal one, and thus defeat its purpose in shortening it, i.e. the maintaining of the force at its greatest efficiency. It is not a concession to us which some will be vicious not to accept, but a provision for the better spread of the gospel. Otherwise neither the Prudential Committee nor

Yes, I believe; but I am glad not to go on a two years' plan which such an unusually letter." But for the Industrial Committee vote I think he would feel continued it out for what he does not work, merely because it is in the interest of the work. It is in the majority and the tips I shall be so unless that I write any letter.

I must say I wait a further criticism of the plan as interpreted I refer to the equipment outfit for the work ever.

I believe a small a sum would have be in made weight in deciding the time of publication, but unless great care is exercised, it will be interpreted as an indication that the Industrial Committee prefer the longitudinal being to the normal one, and this defeat it purpose in adopting it i.e. the maintaining of the prestige of it greater efficiency. It's not a common to the actual news will be written and a credit, but a provision for the better phrasing of the report. Other wise neither the Industrial Committee nor

we have any right to it.

I wish some of you friends could spend a week with us and see why we would be sorry to take a furlough, and why we need it.

It would do your heart good to rush from supper out into a howling and freezing snow storm as I did last Thursday and find six little dirties from 10 to 14 lined up ~~half a mile~~ at your gate whither they had come a good greater of a mile and waited to go half a mile to chapel with me, and to find another 100+ of youngsters waiting outside the chapel door in spite of the storm and the fathomless mud it was falling on. Especially if you remembered that these affectionate little chaps and their big brothers who came to the second meeting are from the class which furnishes the most criminal city in criminal Hokkaido with its 2000 thousand crime cases for the higher criminal courts a year. You'd feel the same way could you have seen some of the once roughest boys and girls of that notorious neighborhood (32 in all) gather on a school holiday after spending a sunday afternoon

we have any right to it.

I wish more of you Friends would attend a week-end so we could see what we would be doing if take a Friday, and what we need it.

It would do you least good to walk from supper out into a blazing sunset and imagine as I did last Thursday and find in little Quaker town 10 & 15 lined up ~~[illegible]~~ we at your gate with the last case a young quaker of a mile and written & spoke & chapel week ago, and & his country 100 of young men coming outside the chapel door in light of the moon and the lantern he read it was falling on. Seriously if you remember that these of Pentecostal little chapel and their big Friday came & the second meeting are from this place which furnishes the most young and city in Criminal Multitude with its 1000 thousand lives in the higher court of appeal. You ill feel the same way could you have seen some of the young lad boys and girls of that notorious Hazelgl for long (32 in all) gather on a school holiday - after spending Sunday afternoon

the previous day here studying as usual — to take a written examination on the life of Christ. Marks ranged from 15 % to 100 % but the low mark was that of such a tiny fellow, it was plucky for him to try.

But you cant have and lead a meeting of some sort nearly every day in the week and two or three on some days without needing more change of scene than Japan furnishes. Two years hence will seem dreadfully soon to leave the fellows, just about the time they reach a decision for Christ and go out into temptation, but it will give a better prospect of my coming back to them fit to help them.

After my next furlough, too, it will be time to look toward organizing a little church where the chapel is. It will be a good thing to be back soon with seven years ahead rather than string out now with at most an extra year or two. You see we know how things are and are severely interested. You will have to trust us a little more. The

the Passing of my Ice Hockey as usual —
It takes a written examination on the
life of Christ. Pupils average from 75 to
100 % but the low marks was that of
such a stupid fellow, it was pleasing for
him to fail.

But we had a meeting of course
last week and two or
three in one day without reaching
more glorious of course than before for
nights. Two years here we will seem clear
fully now I have the following point
about the time they need a decision
for Christ and go out into temptation,
but it will give a better prospect of my
coming back if they fit to help them.
After my next furlough, too, it will
be time I not have wrapping on
little class or when the chapel is. It
will be a good thing if to look more
with more years a hard rather than
doing out work at work on up to
year or two. For we are hard here
thinge on and we heartily interested. You
will have I hope us a little more. The

AUG 1 1910

women the description.

Warm regards to Dr Barton and the other friends in the room

Yours truly

Samuel C. Bartlett

The undersigned have been authorized by the Japan Mission to write to the Prudential Committee in explanation of the following resolution passed at the recent Mission meeting, May 26 – June 1:

Resolved: – 1. – –

2. That we ask P.C., after supplying the needs of existing stations, to send such re-inforcements as will enable the Mission, at the earliest possible time, to establish at least two new stations, as the first move in a policy of extending the work of the Mission. The normal force for a mission station is two families and two single ladies; and no new station should be opened with a smaller force than two families or one family and two single ladies.

On the 3rd April next, Japan Mission p. 2, the peace was carried out with unexpected success; and by the end of 1908 seven thirty new churches had been added to the independent Kumiai Body. Then the Japan

Warren the ten printers.

Please respond to the Boston and the other papers in the same.

Yours truly

Samuel C. Bennett

Warren

AUG 1 1910

Sapporo, Japan, June 23, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy. A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

The undersigned have been authorized by the Japan Mission to write to the Prudential Committee in explanation of the following resolution passed at the recent mission meeting, May 26 – June 1, [offered shut]

Resolved:– 1. – – –

2. That we ask P.C., after supplying the needs of existing stations, to send such re-enforcements as will enable the Mission, at the earliest possible time, to establish at least two new stations, as the first move in a policy of extending the work of the Mission. The normal force for a new station is two families and two single ladies; and no new station should be opened with a smaller force than two families or one family and two single ladies.

[Note, 38th Annual Rept., Japan Mission p. 2.

The plan was carried out with remarkable success; and by the end of 1908 seven thirty new churches had been added to the independent Kumiai Body. Then the Year

over the ten positions,

Please respond to the Boston and the other friends in the course.

Yours truly

Samuel C. Bennett

Charles:—1. —

2. That we ask Pres. after duplicating the results of existing relations, it should then be superseded to make equable the training of the earlier family lives, to substitute at least two new relations, or the first means in a failing of substituting the work of the training. The removal here for a new relation in the families and the single ladies; and no new relation should be opened with a smaller for their two families or ~~the~~ one family and two single ladies.

Note 38th Hunt Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 1 1910

Sapporo, Japan, June 23, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Secy. A.B.C.F.M.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Doctor Barton,

The undersigned have been authorized by the Japan Mission to write to the Prudential Committee in explanation of the following resolution passed at the recent mission meeting, May 26–June 1, & offered herewith

Though the mission has not opened a new station since 1895 – new missionaries have been asked for every single year since that date.

The Kumiai churches have been assured by several ~~circumstances~~ influences especially by the results of the late Russo-Japanese war to a new self consciousness. They undertook, Jan. 1, 1906, a plan for perfecting their complete financial independence within three years. The plan was carried out with remarkable success; and by the end of 1908 some thirty new churches had been added to the independent Kumiai Body. Then the year

Stafford, Texas, June 23, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Boston, D.D., Secy. M.E. Bd.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Brother Boston:

The undersigned have been authorized by the Texas Mission to write to the Industrial Committee in explanation of the following resolution passed at the recent mission meeting, June 16- June 19 after which the mission has not convened.

"Our Mission since 1879 - Our missionaries have been noted for long single year since the date.

The Mexican churches have been assisted by several ~~missionaries~~ independent especially by the results of the last three-fifteen men to a year only missionaries. Thus workers, Jan. 1, 1904, a plan for furthering their complete financial independence within three years. The plan was carried out with remarkable success; and by the end of 1907 three thirty new churches had been added to the independent Mexican Conf. Then the Mexican

Report of the Joint Meeting of the committees of the Kumiai Churches and of the American Board Mission to consider the action of the last *Sōkwai* regarding the need of aggressive evangelistic work, together with the action of the Com. ad Interim called forth by that meeting.

A joint meeting of the above committees was held at Kyoto, Jan. 20th, 1910. Of the former committee, consisting of Messrs. Ebina, Harada, Kozaki, Makino and Miyagawa, all were present except Mr. Kozaki; of the latter, consisting of Messrs. Allchin, Davis, Gulick, Newell and Pedley, all were present, and in addition, Messrs. Cary and Learned attended by invitation. Mr. Miyagawa was elected chairman. Dr. Davis opened the meeting with prayer.

After a few preliminary remarks making clear the purpose of the meeting and the status of the two committees, Mr. Ebina started the discussion by referring to his addresses at our Annual Meeting and at the *Sōkwai*. He emphasized afresh the imperative need of a wide and strong evangelistic work, which, however, the Kumiai churches are unable adequately to do, hence the need of seeking aid from the American Board.

Others followed, emphasizing one aspect after another of the pressing need and of the complicated, many-phased and difficult problem. The relation of the theological school to the work and the great importance of raising up suitable workers was considered at length, and definite suggestions made. From first to last, every address and even every sentence, manifested the utmost mutual cordiality.

The meeting lasted about three hours and closed without any formal action, but with the expressed wish on the part of the Japanese members, that the Mission Committee would take such action as seemed to it wise in view of all the facts and considerations.

The Mission Committee met the following morning and after due consideration of the situation, decided to make a report to the Com. ad Interim containing the above statement with regard to the joint meeting and the following summary of the thoughts and considerations presented by the Committee of the Kumiai Churches:

1.—The present fraternal relations and cordial spirit of coöperation, combined with complete organic independence of the Kumiai churches, on the one hand, and of the Japan Mission of the American Board on the other, is perfectly satisfactory. It is so nearly ideal that no change in methods of coöperation is desirable. As the churches have their own independent work and aggressive plans of enlargement, so the Mission should have its own work and aggressive plans. Each should have complete freedom in initiative. But in both initiative and work, mutual confidence and fraternal consultation is highly desirable.

2.—The need of aggressive evangelistic work is increasingly manifest and pressing. The Kumiai churches are unable to meet the many opportunities and urgent calls. There are wide-open doors which we should enter at an early day if the nation is to be won for Christ. The Kumiai churches and the American Board Mission are especially called to this work.

3.—The great value of the work, methods, and spirit of the American Board and its Japan Mission cannot be questioned. There is every reason to anticipate a long period of great usefulness for the missionaries of the Board in Japan.

4.—The Kumiai churches, accordingly, would welcome plans of large aggressive work on the part of the American Board Mission —both as to the establishment of new stations and the opening of preaching places in hitherto unoccupied but strategic towns and cities.

5.—The Kumiai churches feel, however, that in the formation of such plans it is undesirable for them to take the initiative, as that would impair the principle of our mutually complete organic independence. They desire to leave the concrete formulation of plans to the Mission, although they will gladly render what personal aid they

may through consultation or otherwise; and when the plans are formed they would be glad to be informed of them, and will heartily do what they suitably can to support these plans when they are presented by the Mission to the American Board.

These paragraphs summarizing the discussion, have been submitted to the Kumiai Church Committee and have been approved by them as correctly expressing their thoughts and utterances.

In view of the situation set forth in the above paragraphs the Mission Committee also decided to make the following recommendations and to ask their authorization by the Com. ad Interim:

1.—That the careful consideration of the subject of the enlargement of the mission field and work be referred to Mission Meeting. But in order that all the important facts may be in hand at that time,

2.—That each Station be asked to make a careful study of its field with a view to the questions, how many new places are calling for workers, how many new Japanese workers are needed, and how many new missionaries are required, to supply the field suitably. The names of the new towns or cities, their population, and strategic features should be stated, and also whether representatives, either Japanese or foreign, of other denominations, are located therein.

3.—That the station reports on these matters be sent to the Chairman of the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee (Mr. H. Pedley) by Mch. 15th, 1910.

4.—That the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee be asked to make a careful study of the regions not covered by station reports, with special reference to the places where American Board missionaries or Japanese workers should be located sooner or later. Attention should be given to the question whether other denominations, represented by Japanese or foreigners, have work in those places.

The above report of the joint meeting of the committees and the recommendation of the Mission Committee have been duly made to the Com. ad Interim, who voted to accept the report, to authorize the recommendations, and to have a copy of the entire report and recommendations sent to each member of the Mission.

In closing this report of the joint committee meeting, we may also add that the Theological Faculty of the Dōshisha, together with pastors Miyagawa and Makino, were asked to consider the desirability and feasibility of in some way providing a shorter and largely practical course of theological instruction for those who do not wish or are unable to take the five year course now given in the Dōshisha.

1909 passed in which both the Kumiai Body and the Mission were becoming adjusted to the new order of things.

With this awakened self consciousness and this life and new adjustment has come a new sense of responsibility for the evangelization of Japan not only, but for the evangelization also of the continent of Asia.

Early in 1910 committees of the Kumiai Body and of the Mission met together to consider ways and means. For the results of this meeting see the ~~enclosed~~ affixed printed report.

In pursuance of §§ 1, 2, 3, and 4, p. 3 of said printed report, the Outlook and Evangelistic Committee through Mr. Pedley as chairman, after a thorough study of the whole question seeking information ~~from~~ from (1) the different Stations, (2) the Local Associations (Kumiai Bukwai), and from (3) some forty missionaries of other denominations, presented to our recent mission meeting an elaborate report of its findings. On the basis of this

1909 found us which left the
Study and the Mission since been
joined to the new order of things
but the connexion is still one
and the life and work of [illegible]

Since a year there of [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] not only
the [illegible] also of the [illegible]
Early in 1910 Committee of the
Study and of the Mission met to
consider ways and means, by
of the [illegible] as the [illegible]
[illegible]

In pursuance of ¶¶ 1, 2, 3, and
said printed report, the Outlook
Committee through Mr. [illegible]
chairman offer a through the
which question arising [illegible]
from (1) the different stations,
Association (Kumiai Kurswai); and
(2) there for maintenance of
[illegible], formerly to our
mission meeting on [illegible]
to finishing. On the basis of

report and after full discussion by the mission in committee of the whole, the resolution quoted at the beginning of this letter was passed without a single dissenting voice.

As further explanation of the situation necessary: Here is Congregational Christian responsibility for the evangelization of (9 000 000) nine million Japanese; Japanese Congregational (Kumiai) Christianity tho fully recognizing its opportunity, confessing its inadequacy to the task; the American Board Mission in a position to work effectively with our Japanese brethren if it is adequately supported by the American Churches through the American Board.

We would call especial attention to Japan's predominating political influence in Korea and Manchuria; to her potent educational influence upon the new China, both by sending teachers to chinese schools and by receiving Chinese youth into Japanese schools; and to her increasing the less direct influence upon the regions beyond, India and Burmah. (Less than a week ago a young man from India now studying in Oxford and expecting to

Pr. Boston June 3 1910

report and after full discussion by
the Committee of the whole, the resolution
passed at the beginning of this
report initiated a single discussion
to further explanation of the
measure; there is inappropriate
legislation of (1000
million) Japanese; Japanese
(Kanaiji) Unfortunately the bill
is objectionable, inasmuch as no
to the task; the American Government
is a position to work effectively with
Japanese treaties; it is only
hurted by the American Chamber of
Commerce Board

He would ever exercise effective
moderating political influence in Asia
Manchuria; to the Japanese
influence upon the new China, but
treating the Chinese schools and by
Chinese youth; the Japanese schools
for increasing the low direct sup
the requires longer studies and
(this then a week ago a young Tu
Indian now studying in Stanford

graduate from the University next year came to me in real distress about a repeated, persistent, shameless temptation to which he had been subjected by a woman in his boarding house. According to his story he had resisted the temptation but only after a long struggle, a struggle which had brought on insomnia from which he is now suffering. This Indian youth had been an adherent of Young M.C.A. Service. ~~to suppose he has joined the Institution~~ For the sake of the Orient Japan ought to be Christianized as rapidly as possible so that her people can help every Oriental to resist temptation and so that there shall be none of her people to tempt others to evil. Christian work done for Japan now is Xn influence exerted throughout the Far East in the very near future. "Japan is the key to unlock the Orient" in a fuller sense than Joseph Cook knew.

We earnestly hope the Prudential Committee will be able to send us speedily the moderate increment of men and means needed to carry out our plans for this slight advance.

Yours truly,

Samuel C. Bartlett

George M. Rowland

Upper Canadian Pioneer Recollections

Communicated by Mr. Robert Patton, Collector of Customs, Amherstburg, Ont.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Great Father ought to be [illegible] as nothing on Parnassus as that the Father on high sent Christ to teach Christianity and so that there shall be peace of his people to Jesus to wit,

Christian work done for Jesus here is Xn influence exerted throughout the far West is the very true future, "Jesus is the key to unlock the Great" "Jesus is the key to unlock the Great" "Jesus is a fully consecrated Christian"

He seriously hopes the Industrial Institute will be able to hold on steadily the wonderful movement of men and means needed to carry out our plans for this eight chosen,

Yours truly,

Samuel G. Bartlett

Jesus Xn. Indians

REC'D AUG 1 1910

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35, SHIOMI DAI CHO
OTARU, JAPAN.

July 2, 1910.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Since I wrote you before we have made a sudden change in our plans, which will doubtless reach you officially in due season through the Mission Secretary, but which I feel sure you will care to hear informally at once.

Our son Colcord, whom we rather intended to keep with us till our furlough, and at the earliest had no thoughts of sending to America under a year from now, we now propose to send to his Aunt, Mrs. Stimson, in New York at once, and have therefore requested the C. A. D. to communicate our request formally to Boston and — in order that he may reach school in time (Sept. 24) — to authorize the Mission treasurer to advance his travel.

I suppose the matter of paying his allowance (of $250 on American soil) arrangeys itself automatically, but in case that is not so will you kindly see that this letter serves the purpose of

35, SHIOMI DAI CHO
OTARU, JAPAN.

AUG 3 1910

July 2, 1910

My dear Dr. Dodson:

We have made a positive attempt to raise a fund to develop work for the Russian people and have been successful to the extent of Yen 100 (Gold) which we can transmit at once.

We have obtained letters of recommendation from the Russian Consul and other prominent men in the town, and we feel that we shall be able to carry on the work successfully.

We have also written to the Russian Consul in Tokyo, and have had an interview with the Russian Consul here, who has promised to do all in his power to help us.

We have also written to the Russian Consul in Yokohama

an application, although preceeding in time the formal vote of the C. A. D.

He will notify you of his arrival in New York at once, and ~~accompany that by a l~~ so that the treasurer can calculate the proportion due on the new Fares for the remainder of this year.

Yours truly

Samuel C. Bartlett

35, SHIOMI DAI CHO

OTARU, JAPAN.

1909

Otaru
Aug 1st
1909

JAN 19 1911

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Otaru,Japan,Dec.,20,1910.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Though I am not the secretary of the Japan mission and may be out of order in so doing I am venturing to write on the recent letter to the mission sent by you under date of Nov. 17.

In that letter you say for substance that the P.C. took no action on the increase of salaries asked for because there was no letter of explanation;and you further imply that there was a question whether the request was voted by the mission.

For the committee to decline to change the rate of the salaries on the ground that they could not or that they knew of no need,all things considered would be all right - though leaving room for individual opinion as to their judgemnet. But the rea sons given seem to me to irrelevant. It is or should be well known to the committee that every item in the estimates is a vote of the mission and has the datailed attention of the mission. That request had the vote of the mission just as much as any separarte item. On the point of a separate letter calling attention to the need,what has become of the letter which went in the previous year? The request which went in this year was <u>not</u> an

Otaru, Japan, Dec. 20, 1910.

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increase over our request carefully explained the previous year. To the average man it would seem as unnecessary to explain a repetition of that sort as to reiterate the statement that a man was dead and add that he was still dead.

How a vote that is passed by a deliberative body in the face of a declinature can fail to be self explanatory I do not see. More over it is the first time so far as I have heard that a vote of the mission has been doubted to be a vote of the mission on the ground that it is not referred to outside of the certified minutes.

To sum up, I for one rather feared that the committee would not see its way clear to grant the mission's request, but I think that the ground given is without the shadow of a standing by the committee's own rules most technically pressed, and moreover hardly worthy if it did have technical standing.

I think I have appeared as a malcontent more or less for the last few years. I am truly sorry to fill that role, but it seems to be thrust upon me by the attitude of the committee. Its action, I can largely accept with comparative equanimity, but the spirit of the action as explained seems irritatingly distrustful of the missionaries and lacking in candor.

The way has opened for me to take the first definite vacation I have had since I came to the Hokkaido. Whether that will give more idle time to think up kicks in, or disincline my nerves for kicking at all, remains to be seen.

Your kind expressions of sympathy at the first long separation in our family

Yours truly
Jonathan C. Davison

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Your kind expressions of sympathy at the first long separation in our family.

I thank you for heartily. The advantages to the boy are so great and he is so happy that we are much reconciled to separation from our first-born. The trip through the floods to get him aboard the t steamer last summer with its hardships and worrying delays brought out a lovely side of his character that made the parting the harder and the easier for the new pleasant memories.

We are apparently greatly blessed in our work. The atmosphere of love that surrounds us is delightful. This little church has telephoned me through its deacons that the coming year there will be need for only three fifths the present aid and year after next no aid at all. This without the slightest pressure to reduce even a cent. A recent conversion of a stubborn and somewhat malevolent (so far as Christianity was concerned) Confucian scholar and teacher in the school where I teach English, is causing wonder and joy to us all. Has put his confession of faith into a Chinese poem of four stanzas to be read at the coming Christmas festivities of the Sunday school which is in our house. That celebration is to be in a hall where four hundred and fifty can be accommodated and it will not hold nearly all who want tickets. Several of the young fellows from nonChristian families who have been growing up in our society are coming forward with their confessions now. But do you know that at times it is hard for me to pray down the feelings which some of the mission letters arouse in time to preach a truly gospel sermon. These things ought not to be. We who are working at home and abroad for Christ ought to be a help to one another's faith.

Yours truly Samuel C. Bartlett

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Your truly Minnie C. Bonnell

Stone Jahan

Dec. 28, 1910

Rec'd SEP 12 1911

For The Prudential Committee.
Japan,
Otaru, Aug. 16, 1911

My dear Dr. Barton:

I have just received notice of my appointment to write concerning the Mission's vote requesting enough re-enforcements to open two new Stations. The vote reads: " The needs of our work require us .....to repeat our request fot the Board, after supplying the needs of existing stations, to send such re-enforcements as will enable the mission, at the earliest possible time to establish at least two new stations as the first move in the policy of extending the work of the mission."

It was also arranged that a special letter be sent presenting this to the Prudential Committee, but the appointment has but just been made.

The important part of this vote is the last part, in which the Mission reiterates after a year of consideration, ~~that~~ its conviction that <u>extension is its policy</u>.

Before, then, going into the number of stations suggested, I will state as briefly as possible some of the reasons for adopting this policy.

In the first place this conviction coincides with the views of all or nearly all of the prominent workers in our own, the most ~~a~~ independent of the denominations. That is of course a weighty argument, but it does not stand qu[illegible]ne.

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One great argument in favor of accepting Christianity in Japan is that the Christians of foreign countries continue to care enough about it to send workers abroad and to care enough for the Japanese to send to them. The weight of this argument cannot well be overestimated.

Akin to it is the fact that the future of Christianity in Japan is humanly speaking very largely dependent upon the friendly relations of America and Japan. Whatever the condition on the American side, the preservation of a friendly feeling out here is very largely in the hands of the missionaries. Residing in many of the smaller cites evan now they are winning the good will of multitudes, with whom they seldom or never come into conscious contact. Gossip does it. They ought to get further afield, opening new stations in regions where provincial prejudice is still feeding the flames of race friction. (Excuse the mixture.)

Whatever may be said of the fitness of natives to evangelize their own people, and of the missionary policy of leaving them to do it at the earliest possible moment, it remains a fact that in these days when all nations are composed of many races, there is in the sense of the argument no such thing as a foreigner. In certain ways foreigners have advantages which natives cannot acquire. In the eyes of a large number of Japanese, he speaks with an authority which does not belong to a fellow countryman. He also is more conspicuous and thus attracts inquirers who are almost if not quite unaware of the Japanese workers in the same community.

But supposing all these arguments to be inconclusive there remains the fact the the Native force of Japan is (and considers itself) entirely inadequate numerically to cover the territory. A very large part of Japan proper is in no sense evangelized. Not only are the millions who know nothing of the gospel ,but whole communities,where no one knows it. These will either be evangelized with foreign aid or the work will be indefinitely postponed - till a less opportune time. Such communities will mean time be contributing to the reactionary movements,which are continually making themselves felt. I suppose your attention has been fully called to such a movement now in progress,which greatly affects the communities where Christianity is little known or not firmly established. But as it is pertinent here I will digress briefly to comment on it.

The department of education ,to which is committed the oversight of education ,amusements (including public prostitution!) and religion;has become alarmed at the corruption of the people,which they ascribe in part to the educational department's own policy of discouraging all thought of religion on the part of students. The gross materialism thus fostered has produced a class Japan and her critics alike deem impossible in Japan:, i.e.:one hostility to the sacred imperial house.The policy adopted is to bring to bear in all the scools p religious pressure toward Shintoism and somewhat toward Buddhism, but only in a few places does it fail to be more or less actively against Christianity. The reaction is certainly

a good sign but has taken a bad form. The presence more widely of foreign missionaries at such a time would greatly change the result in many communities.

But after all, the old argument of the perishing millions cannot help moving those who are willing to think of it, to try to supply the evangelizing force from the only available sourse of supply - abroad.

The numerical weakness of the Japanese is still further aggravated by the responsibility that Japan has for Korea. Whatever we may think of the situation politically, religiously it is important that Japanese Christians and Korean Christians look on each other as brothers. Today the Christians of Korea are more or less under suspicion. The missionaries, who have worked for them as an independent people are some what in danger of the same. The Japanese Christians feel that it is important that in their new intercourse with the Christians of of Korea, they be accompanied by fellow country-men of the missionaries already there, and that these missionaries for the sake of winning the confidence of the Japanese government, be men who have already got a standing in Japan.

These are some of the reasons why the Mission has decided on a policy of expansion, and why it wants the endorsement of the Board.

Now, why two station, and what two.

Two, simply because that is the least we can well contemplate as a proof of our expansion policy, and the most we dare ask for at present.

SEP 12 1911

There are more than two places now in mind, five or six, at least, where (irrespective of our conviction that our type of Christian is the best to plant other things being equal) the mere pro rata responsibility of our board would require new stations. Which of these shall be selected must, of course, be left for the time when the families and ladies asked for are ready. That will be three years hence if they are found at once.

It is nearly twenty years, now since our Mission in cooperetion with the Board began losing opportunities by fearing that by the time men were ready, circumstances would have made them less necessary. If we had the men now that we failed to ask for then, the Kingdom would be much further advanced - and men would not be so hard to get now. The doubts then raised in the minds of candidates have come down to their younger brothers and sisters. Let us not carry on the "drying up process" any longer!

Yours truly,

Samuel C. Bartlett

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Yours truly,

Samuel G. Barnett

Copied

Stam-Salas

Amount

Approved

Aug. 16-1911

Rec'd SEP 12 1911

92

Otaru, Japan, August 16, 1911

Dear Dr. Barton:

I am Writing to Rowland today, a letter which perhaps he will show you, but I will not refrain from saying to you a part at least of what is in it.

During twenty - odd days of June and July, Pedley and I toured the Hokkaido - a most delightful tour. We saw signs of the growth of the church to strength and prosperity as well as other places where there is great ignorance of the gospel and no immediate likelihood of being enlightened.

A couple of weeks after getting home we were all terribly shaken up by the dangerous illness of our youngest boy. His life has been spared, and we have had a chance to see how we loved him and how worthy of our love he is - for the little lad was so thoughtful and loving in his suffering - even in his delirium. We have not got him back yet where he was. His face is still somewhat distorted by paralysis, but we are encouraged by the doctors to believe that time and electricity will restore it.

We were greatly impressed with the kindness of every one near and far - doctors and all - for in absence of doctors competent to handle such a case we had to keep the wires hot five days before we got the medical help which the doctors in consultation here urged us to get. That dely was very harrowing, seeing that we could not tell whether the boy would live through the next hour

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We hear of floods all over the country,and having worked through some very terrible ones last year in a frantic (and as it proved barely successful) attempt to catch the steamer for America with my boy,I can appreciate what they mean. Today we are getting the rain that made the floods further south. We are situated on high ground ,so no direct damage can well get to us,two years ago the little river,which runs two or three blocks away carried off seven bridges,practically isolating us for a time from the main city.

With regards for yourself and Mrs. Barton

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Since I wrote to you I have been on one tour through the Sendai field,which was ,by vote of the Mission committed to the especial care of the Out-look and Evangelistic Com. Of which Pedley and I are the nearest representatives. I had an exceedingly cordial welcome,and enjoyed it very much.

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Samuel F. Barton

Stanley Taylor

Aug. 16 1911

Rec'd OCT 18 1911

Otaru, Japan, Sept. 20, 1911

My dear Dr. Barton:

Thank you very much for your kind note of August 24 expressing sympathy for us in the illness of our boy. You will have received from me direct, a good many of the details you hoped to hear, not long after sending the note. I do not remember the date, but it was as soon as I could get a breath from the nightmare.

We are still in doubt as to the cause of the attack, and while every day more hopeful of complete recovery, are compelled to rest in hope still.

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Clare Jordan

Aug 16 1911

1912 JUN 27

Dr. B. 2

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We have had no call to discount our daughter, yet. There may be others - but they are rare, I'm sure.

Thanking you again,

I am,

Yours truly,

Samuel C. Bartlett

Dr. B. 2

May I trouble you to find out for me, or put this letter into the hands of the right person to do so, what arrangement I can make with the Board for travel home in case I should desire to sail by the eastern ports and the Atlantic.

My family at the time of my probable start — January 1918 — will consist of self and wife and two full-fare children

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Thanking you again,

I am,

Yours truly,

Samuel S. Bartlett

Stone

Sept. 20-1911

JUN 27 1912

85 Fluvmi dai Otaru
June 6, 1912

My dear Dr. Barton:

I do not know whether it is required of me to add a personal word to the Mission's vote asking for my furlough after October 1st at my discretion, or not.

The only explanation is that seven years will be fully up on the 4th of that month and that, while I may need to go at once, I now plan to stay a little for a more convenient season to leave the work, and to travel.

May I trouble you to find out for me, or put this letter into the hands of the right person to do so, what arrangement I can make with the Board for travel home in case I should desire to sail by the eastern ports and the Atlantic.

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JUN 27 1972

81 Thousand Oaks
June 6 1972

Dear Mrs. Dorothy:

I do not know whether it is required of me to make a formal vow at the Monastery with taking for my religious name Father Peter.

The only explanation is that Jesus really is filling up on the ¾ of that vacuum and that, while I never need it for art, I now flow to him a little for a more convenient season like the birth, and it travel.

May I trouble you to find out for me, or just this letter with the Jesuits of the night Jesus I do not without accompaniment I can make with the Bread for travel Jesus in case I should choose to avail by the Eucharistic and the Catholic.

My family at the time of my baptismal — January 1918 — with exception of had consented and the full-fee Jesus 1918

respectively, a half-fare son, (11) and an infant under 2 years.

I have heard that others have been allowed ~~the~~ the use of a lump sum sufficient to have taken them home first class with incidentals - meals etc. - by the usual ~~rank~~ route, and salary up to time of landing (less some days) in America. Could I have the same arrangement, and if so what would the lump sum be?

Further, I remember that up to some twenty years ago the Board not infrequently sent Missionaries once by that route at Board expense so that nearly all who have been in the field as long as I have, have had that opportunity. When the custom was changed, the rule was not, as I remember it, made absolute to the contrary. There were some such ~~cases~~ as "except in special cases to be arranged by the P. C."

How is it now? Is it ever permitted at Board's expense?

respectively, a half-dozen or (11) and an infant under 3 years.

I have heard that cities have been allowed the use of a lump sum sufficient. I have taken them home and over with insufficient - weak etc. - by the usual ~~work~~ work and taking up it time of teaching (two more day) in Dunsiers. Could I have the same arrangement, and if so, would the lump sum be?

Further, I remember that up to recently year ago the Board met in - frequently that minimum was a that week at Board expense a that usually all who have been in the field so long as I have had that opportunity. When the system was changed, the rule was not, and remember in Dunsiers absolutely to the contrary. There were many words about "great" in planning. Since it is arranged by the P. E. Who is to pay? Is it over permitted at Board's expense?

I have just got my family back from Mission Meeting. We made the round trip this year in 19 days, everyone of which we grudged at home even if it was a quick trip for a Hokkaido family.

We are eagerly waiting for Dr. Rowland's return. The Mission voted to request him to come back to us here.

The Mission was sorely tried over the Niigata and Sendai problems. We ought not to let either of those fields go down hill now. Niigata is so heathen, so wide and has had so much of the preliminary work done in it! Sendai, too, linking up this ~~of~~ increasingly important Hokkaido with Japan proper, Sendai where the reaping is so near at hand — and yet so unlikely to be done if we do not increase our labors, ought not to be left at this critical moment. Of course we know that every moment for the last twenty-five years has been a critical moment, but to-day is none the less so because the

I have just got my family back from Business Meeting. We break the record this year in 19 days, averaging a week we spended at home since if we a quick trip to Matheuski family.

We are largely working for Bro. Matheuski return. The business need it respect him it were hard to see.

The business was really tied over the Bigelow and Jackson furniture. We could not let entire of these fields go down but Bro. Bigelow is in Rockford, we made our bed in Church of the Business work done in Mr. Jackson for building up this ~~ge~~ in accordingly important Matheuski with Bro. Bigelow, Jackson where the working is so near at hand - and yet in small it done I we do not in come our future, only in Mr. It is left of this political movement. I figure we have that my movement for the last week - the year has been a political movement but today is more the law in because the

expression has become hardened.

We have not yet raised up enough people to take charge of the evangelization of Japan by native strength yet; and yet the public is looking to Christianity for help as never before. That was clear when such a crowd came to the opening exercises of Doshisha University on the 20th of May. I have recently been a guest at the opening of two universities - one Christian one a government university. Prominent Christians and noted officials were present at both in abundance, but there was no such teasseners of anticipation, such deep feeling of every sort in the latter as at the Doshisha. There is an earnest desire to make of the new University a secular institution that shall be an honor to Christianity, and an equally earnest desire to make for the theological school such an equipment and tone that it shall be the dominating influence of the whole.

of Newman Hall because I believe,
If time and space would admit, I might
take charge of the Congregation of Jefferson
by writing among it yet, and yet the public
in hearing & Christianity be left as now it
are. That was also when
a sound came & the opening ex-
ercises of Berkeley Seminary on
the 20th of June. I have recently
been apart at the planning of two
Seminaries - one Christian one a
Government Seminary. Government
Christians and Jewish officials were
present at both in Schenectady, for
there was no small hesitancy of an tri
Jewish, Jewish deep feeling of hearing
part in the letter as at the Berkeley
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make of the new Seminary a secular
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& Christianity under equally earnest de-
sire & hope of the theological school
that an equipment and true that
it should be the cornerstone religi-
ous of the state.

You have doubtless heard that the head of the Western Hongwanji sect was present, having asked for an invitation. This eagerness was without doubt partly because of what the Doshisha has done, but it was even more because of what it is hoped the Doshisha will do for Japan in its crying need.

But I must close now. Still I must not forget to mention another vote of the mission which concerns me. You note that the mission endorses the Doshisha's request that Mr. Cobb and I be permitted to canvass with Prof. Hino for funds for the Theological Dep't. I am assenting to this, after some months of correspondence. There was some talk on the part of the trustees of asking ~~you~~ P.C. to give me my furlough a few months sooner on that account, but when the Presidential campaign was thought of that was abandoned. If in your judg

Nor have doubtless heard that the head of the Western Thoroughfare Railroad, having called for an invitation. This happens when without death, health, because of what the Berlinite has done, but it was been more because of what it is hoped the Berlinites will do for them in the coming year.

But I want to have. Still I want not hope to mention another part of the business which happens me. You note that the business makers the Berlinite's request that Mr. Gilt and I be permitted to connect with Dr. Mine for funds for the Theological dept. I am connecting it this, after some months of consideration. There was left on the part of the trustees of asking P.C. to give me my funds a few months more on that account, but when the Pres. - elected commission was telling me of that was abandoned. If in your judgment

22 1912

ment the object — getting funds — would not be materially hindered by the excited times. I am sure the G. A. R. would be glad to ask a furlough for me earlier — in the reverse order of the usual procedure.

That would have the additional advantage of getting us home in time for the fall schools. However unless there is material change in the health of my family I do not personally care to ask for any hastening of the date.

Fortunately, my youngest son, whose illness last year still remains a terrible night-mare, is declared by physicians in Tokyo, to be doing splendidly, and not to need any further treatment. There is some slight area of paralysis left, but it is not conspicuous and may disappear altogether.

Yours very truly
Samuel C. Bartlett

U. S. We are delighted to have the coming to night of Queen Dowager Liliuokalani accompanied by Princess Kaiulani

Heart the object - getting funds - work
but is materially hindered by the
exactitude times I am now the
C. E. I. work the place & work a fur-
lough for me further - in the se-
vere order of the usual procedure
that would have the administrative ad-
monitions of getting me home in time
for the fall school. However unless
there is material change in the health
of my family I do not personally
see it safe for any lengthening of
the date.

Fortunately, my general son, whose
illness last year still remains a
sensible anxiety - seems, in obedience to
physicians in Tokyo, to be doing
admirably, and he & wife are quite
cheerful. This is some ship lift on
of harmonious life, but it is not en-
tirely and may disappear with
quietness.

Yours very truly
Samuel L. Baxter

Chairman
Prudential Committee
Boston
June 6 1912

Rec'd JUL 22 1912

35 Shiomidai cho Otaru
Japan

June 25, 1912

S. C. Bartlett

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter of May 18th crossed one from me to Dr Barton, which reduces the news available to a minimum.

You speak of excitement over elections in Boston. Roosevelt and Taft have their eager backers in Otaru and occupy a good deal of space daily in Otaru papers. You will be amused at these two pictures, the labels of which you need to read to appreciate them. Harper's Weekly would enjoy them. Pres. Elliot's picture was in the same issue with "Taft" (?)

The Hokkaido Ministers meeting, local Council, and association have been having their respective meetings in Otaru and vicinity. Only seven of the ~~nine~~ ministers got together

Hakodate and Mr. Motoura-Kawa being absent, but we had a very good time. It looks as if we were surely on the move forward, with Moriyama and Hakodate well supplied, Otaru independent, Asahigawa supplied with a strong man whom they know intimately, and Obihiro almost ready to move into their church building, which is going to be pretty beyond their highest expectation. The seven men we got together (present writer excepted) are a very strong group, and in love with their Hokkaido field.

Our little chapel here is a weak affair, but is doing some good and has a field for more unpaid work that we can concentrate on it. Joy can be pronounced well, strong and likely to improve in appearance. The little girl was baptized yesterday by the Mayor's father who was baptized 25 years ago by her grandfather, Dr. Batchelor. Yours truly Samuel C. Bartlett

Samuel C. Bartlett
Otaru Japan
June 25th 1912

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

83 Shigmidaicho Otaru
June 29, 1912

30

My dear Dr. Barton:

Mrs. De Forest and I were appointed a committee to write to the Prudential Committee concerning the Sendai Field. As we have had no opportunity for collaboration, and approach the question from such different points of view we have decided to write separately and forward you both letters. Both letters, however, go from us both as a committee, except where there is explicit dissent.

The Mission was convinced (and showed the fact in its votes) that the placing of a family in Sendai, and supplying it with sufficient funds to work the field is a natural and necessary part of the ~~natural~~ maintenance of our work in Japan; and yet one which cannot be accomplished without more forces of men and money than has been guaranteed us.

1 The reinforcement of Sendai at this time is the logical demand of its ~~twenty~~ quarter century of history as a mission station as well as a justification of our presence in Japan at all.

While much faithful work has been done there resulting in many conversions and the establishment of many greater or less christian communities, the work hitherto has been clearly largely preliminary to a more aggressive one to follow; and was so recognized by Dr. DeForest and others. It was necessarily so. Means of communication were inadequate, and the force too small to do otherwise. Now over as the anticipated time of intensive and expansive advance drew near Dr. DeForest's health, and national and international occupations retarded the fulfilment, but I heard him speak of it in public and in private as in his plans.

Moreover the region is one where prejudice was strong, not against christ-

ianity alone, but against other things which open the way for its presentation. Now much of that general prejudice is gone, and with it a principal barrier to good work.

Two things are quoted against the natural expansion there. One is the disadvantage of putting upon the local churches the responsibility for their region; the other is the presence of other denominations working in Sendai and its field.

The first of these — the self-support and responsibility of the Japanese churches — appealed to me strongly until I went to the field at the Mission's request. I then saw that there is no hope of the local churches in the near future supporting their own pastors, much less evangelizing the field unaided, while the Japanese Missionary Society has its hands more than full elsewhere. These little churches present an additional responsibility and opportunity to the Mission that has brought us many of them thus far.

Regarding the other denominations,

there are two large portions of the field which they voted in conference to assign to the especial care of our mission. Nor could they if they would fill our place there. To attempt to turn over to others most of the work that has ~~heretofore~~ hitherto been on our hands would be to kill it. But supposing it were not so and that we might hope to have our places more or less filled there: it is not necessary for our denomination to have the credit and honor of bringing to fruition the work of this region, I gladly grant; but it is necessary for the best welfare of Christianity in Japan that the influence of our denomination be felt in every large division of the country, and the Sendai field not the least.

Sendai field includes two separate regions on opposite sides of Sendai the one, Aizu, rich and populous and unevangelized is a block, soon to be joined by railway, between Sendai and Niigata. Manning and financing this

will greatly help that most difficult Niigata field, which is almost wholly a burden on our mission, by bringing near to the lonely Niigata evangelists other men, in their turn nearer to Sendai and Tokyo.

The other section of the field, is on and near the trunk railway of the Hokkaido, so that a group of workers there can give and get encouragement from both sides.

Most important in this connection, is that both Sendai and Niigata fields are ~~constantly contributing~~ especial contributors to the population of the Hokkaido, which makes it important that the friends at home and the friends in the new home have common Christian influences around them. The future importance of the Hokkaido is assured. With it the whole north will gain. To influence it is to clinch the years already put into Japan.

2 But this integral and natural part of our work in Japan cannot be done

with the resources of men and money we are allotted. I have tried to show how to omit it would be to cripple the whole; I must call your attention to the fact that to cripple the other parts of the whole in order to maintain it would be equally disastrous.

The truth is we must go forward in order to maintain ourselves, and we must maintain ourselves and advance some years more in order to make good our right to have entered Japan at all.

I do not mean to say that the founding of the Kumiai Church has not been a grand work, but I do mean that founding it and leaving it too soon, is to raise a doubt, at least, whether we have not burdened Japan unnecessarily with a weak denomination instead of fostering it till it fully justifies its presence.

Sendai field furnishes the concrete example, but the question is as wide

as the whole field of Japan, and carries us back to the beginnings and calls us to account for entering on the field not only of Sendai but of Japan.

I think this letter represents the mind of a majority of the mission especially those who have visited the field within recent years; for my appointment to write was after urging action along this line at mission meeting

Yours truly
Samuel C. Bartlett

Clara -

E. T. Bartlett

June 29. 1913

E.T.B.

2 copies

5

Samuel S. Forster

REC'D JUL 29 1912

35 Thurindai Otaru
July 1, 1912

69

My dear Mr. Bell:

Yours of June 6 reporting the vote on my son's return to America arrived on the 29th of last month. Thank you for the notice and the good will.

The date of the boys departure is not fixed. It is not so simple a problem as it may seem, to put the Pacific between us and another boy.

Yours truly
Samuel C. Bartlett

S. C. Bartlett

Otaru - July 1 - 1912

JUL 8 1912

REC'D AUG 29 1912

35 Phoenix dai cho Tokio
August 5, 1912

My dear Mr. Bell:

Your letter announcing the permission of the Board for our return after Oct-1, came yesterday.

I note also that you report Treas. Wiggin as saying I can count on $275 per adult if I go round the world via Siberia. Other letters in the same mail determined me to come directly to the United States in October, reaching the East at an uncertain date between Nov. 10 and Dec. 10.

This sudden change of plans leaves us somewhat at sea relative to a temporary home while seeking more permanent quarters; so we would like, if Auburndale is so fixed to engage entertainment there while we look around.

I will write direct, but bespeak your good offices.

I did not, to be sure visit the Hokka

do, while you were in Japan, nor did you get over to Tottori, but we did meet on the mutual ground of Kobe, and Kyoto, once or twice.

You letter implies that I am to have permission to work with Mr. Hino and Mr Cobb, for the Doshisha, but does not explicitly say so.

I hear from experienced observers that soliciting is best between Nov. and April - so I hope that permission is to be granted and promptly.

This letter is more personal than official, so that I have not used Board paper. There is nothing in it, however of a private nature, so use it as you see fit.

Yours truly

Samuel C. Bartlett

Aug 5, 1912.

S. C. Bartlett

Otaru, Japan.

Rec'd NOV 18 1912

New Mexico
Nov. 12, 1912

EN ROUTE

My dear Dr. Barton:

Just a lovely word to announce my safe arrival at San Francisco on the day before the election. You can immagine the thrills.

We are all quite well now but Mrs. Barlett, who has been but slightly indisposed and still feels the fatigue of travel a good deal.

We shall spend next Sunday the seventeenth in St. Louis and then hasten on to Boston, to reach there on the 19th or morning of the 20th. I will look you up soon after.

Yours truly

Samuel C. Bartlett

Samuel C. Bartlett

New Mexico Nov-12-1912

Rec'd DEC 9 1912

86 TOXTETH STREET
BROOKLINE, MASS.

Dec. 7, 1912

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have just received your letter of yesterday announcing the Cabinet's thought. I shall make it a point to see Dr. Barton next week as early in the week as practicable.

I have been intending day by day to get to the office about noon, but have not had engagements which took me to Boston at an appropriate hour, and have let it go till I could kill two birds with one car fare.

Dr. Hind and I are planning to get together this

evening.

I have, of course, not been able to do any direct work on the Dorlinka request pending the P.C.'s action; but I have promises of helpful introductions in Chicago from two sources. Hopes have been held out to me in New York also. There is a little bit of hope in this region also — I judge from inquiries that have been made of me.

However, other engagements are offering themselves and can not be held in abeyance long on an uncertainty.

Yours truly
Samuel C. Bartlett

Samuel C. Bartlett

Brookline Dec. 7-1912

Rec'd JAN 1 0 1913

ans

86 Toxteth St. Brookline
Jan. 9, 1913

Dr. J. L. Barton:
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Dr. Barton:

Will you please tender for me to the Prudential Committee the resignation of Mrs. Bartlett and myself from the foreign work of the Board. This step is necessitated by circumstances which render it imperative that we extend our stay in America much beyond the year allotted to a furlough. It is our hope that circumstances and the Board's decision may in due season permit us to return to the foreign field, but for the present that must be indefinitely postponed.

Regarding details of arrangement I had a full talk with you last Friday and will beg leave to bespeak your good offices in arranging them with the Prudential Committee. Suffice it to say of the financial one that I shall need while adjusting myself to American surroundings such allowance or retiring fund as is possible in such cases. I should be satisfied with the arrangement

Samuel C. Bartlett

Mr. J. J. Boston

Brookline, Feb. 4, 1912

My dear Mr. Boston:

Will you please
be so to the Prudential Committee
resignation of Mr. Bartlett and express
the keenest sorrow of the Board. Mr.
is necessitated by circumstances w
for it is unfortunate that we expect
May in Kansas would happily
open allotted to a funeral. It is
that circumstances are the Trouble
may in due season permit us
turn to the foreign field, but for
and that event is indefinitely not
happening delay of arrangement
a full talk with you last Friday on
by leave to express very good offer
arranging them with the Prudential
committee. Suffice it to say of the
are that [illegible]

you suggested as probable, but would
like an additional sum for the trav
from Japan of certain effects and
which my prolonged stay in Ame
makes necessary.

It is not necessary to express
or the committee, the longing and
get with which we look on a
we are leaving, at least for a ti
need of which we are realizing m
we who are compelled by conscie
leave it - even at its critical

Hoping it may prove point
serve you in various ways on ch
of the sea.

I am yours truly

Samuel C. Bar

P.S. Not
able in Japan, which d
some financial help to bring
I believe there is pre-
cedent as well as pro-

Jan. 9-1913

Christopher

ec'd

Yours truly

Samuel G. Howell

Rec'd JAN 30 1913

Jan. 29, 1913

86 TOXTETH STREET
BROOKLINE, MASS.

5

My dear Mr. Bell:

In your recent letter announcing the Board's vote to accept my resignation and pay me this year's salary as a retiring grant, you do not mention what action if any was taken upon my question concerning certain articles of importance to me here and not salable in Japan, which I desire financial help to bring over. I believe there is precedent as well as pro-

vision in the manual for such cases. Will you or Dr. Barton take the matter up and give me a reply.

There are two or three chairs and several boxes of books besides bedding, rugs etc. of which I think at this moment; which ought to be brought over, whether my stay here is to be longer or shorter than was anticipated. Personally, I do not think that the year's allowance ought to be expected to cover this.

I am quite willing to call it a returning grant in exchange for receiving it largely in advance, but after all

it is furlough salary after seven years in the field and twenty five of service.

I presume the suggestion above is quite superfluous, but put it in to aid you in expediting presentation to the P.C.

I fancy $150.00 would cover the necessary expense, but would be willing to receive from the committee detailed statement of what expenses they would and what would not feel like assuming, and render an account for those expenses to be settled when incurred.

Either the lump sum or

actual expenses will be all right.

Yours truly

Samuel C. Bartlett

Rec'd JUL 9 1912

59 Hill, Kobe, Japan.
13th June, 1912.

My dear Mr. Bell:—

Your letter of January 30 has been a very long time unanswered. I have not had a great deal of an official nature to report, as my work this year, since coming back to Kobe in December, has been largely the very unspectacular job of "working in"; together with the ever present language study. Not that I regard myself to have fully worked in — but I do feel at home here as I have never felt before. Last month there was held in Osaka the large annual women's union prayer-meeting, and it was thoroughly enjoyable and inspiring, even to a newcomer and a foreigner, like myself.

I can also report that

language examinations have been put behind me, for at our last Mission Meeting I was able to pass off the last of those. It makes me rather ashamed when I think of the amount of the work which has been merely skimmed over; but the years ahead are likely to be long enough to allow me opportunities for some further study.

Your allusion to the possibility of our receiving another Miss Bates into our number started me to thinking that perhaps I had better be looking around with a view to forestalling such a contingency as two persons of the same name in one Mission. As a result, I have hit upon Cary as a good substitute name - though when I shall change

it is still a matter for speculation. I can't feel justified in marrying until the five years of my agreement with the W. B. M. I. are fulfilled. And it may be that by that time the young man in question will be in a permanent position so that he will be ready to marry. By the way, he says that you were of service to him in helping him to come out here last summer. Please accept my most hearty thanks!

But after all my pains, I have been told by Miss Parmelee that the other Miss Bates will probably not come to Japan. What a waste of effort! And yet, now that I have gotten in to the other arrangement, I can hardly leave it, I'm afraid, even if I wished to do so.

We have very much enjoyed Miss Lamson and Miss Way. They followed all the sessions of our Annual Meeting with close attention, and I am sure that their attendance will result in a better understanding of the problems of the Japan Mission. I'm not saying much about the Annual Meeting, for I know you are getting the official letters. I don't know whether my own change of plans will have been reported at Boston or not. I wish we knew whether my connection with the Board is to be retained or not, but that cannot be decided yet.

With very kind regards to "the Boston force", I am

Yours sincerely

Rosamond Cozad Bates.

REC'D JUL 6 1916

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6

25 N. Park St.
Oberlin, O.
July 5th 1916

Rev. J. L. Barton,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter regarding Mrs. Beam's sailing for Japan received this morning. We are glad to have the matter of securing passage entirely in your hands; trusting that you can secure passage on a steamer by either northern or southern route that sails before rough weather sets in, and that there will be on board some single lady missionary who can assist Mrs. Beam more or less with the children. She is acquainted with all members of the American Board in Japan, and is informed that Miss Griswold and the Misses Stone are returning this fall. They would be ideal companions for her: the knowledge that there was some one on

board of her acquaintance or whom she might know at least by name would make our anticipations of the journey far more of a pleasure. We hesitate to let her start out on such a long journey by rail and water with two such young children absolutely alone.

But we are sure that you realize the situation as well as we do and will do all in your power to secure a comfortable passage for them. She herself is quite willing to undertake the journey, trusting that she will find some acquaintance on board; but it would be a great comfort to relatives on both sides of the water to know that she was sailing with friends.

So please go ahead and secure passage on the earliest steamer and one on which there are some other American Boarders, if that is possible.

We want to cable the news to Japan as soon as passage is secured. It will

means much to the Newells to hear that their daughter and grandchildren are to be with them this winter. They as yet have no intimation of our change of plans.

If you will send us a telegram (collect) giving the name and date of steamer on which you have secured passage it will enable us to give an immediate reply to the people who are expecting to occupy our house as soon as we leave.

Thanking you for your kindness and consideration, I remain

Sincerely yours
Kenneth S. Bram

Kenneth S. Beard

Oberlin.

July 5 - 1916

Trees

OCT -3 1916

Patton?
Bridgman?
Harlan?

Council Hall,
Oberlin, O.
Oct. 2, 1916.

Mr. E. F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Can you give me the program of the Toledo meetings and suggest which days it would be most profitable for a few of the Seminary volunteers to attend? We cannot be present for the week but would like to be in Toledo for a day or two at least.

We are also requested by the Educational Committee of the Volunteer Band to ask for one of the strong speakers from the Toledo meetings for our Band meeting on Sunday, Oct 29th. Can you send us a live missionary from India or Africa, or a member of the Board? Dr Paul Harrison is here now, and at the meeting yesterday made a very deep impression. We suggest India and Africa because China and Turkey have been well represented and presented by returned missionaries now living here.

If no speaker is available for that date we can arrange to get the Seminary volunteers together any day during the week at 1:15 p.m.

Good news continues to come to us from Japan. Mrs. Beam and the babies stood the rough trip well, and their presence seems to be having the desired effect on Mr. and Mrs. Newell.

Sincerely yours
Kenneth S. Beam

Oberlin Oct. 2, 1916.

Patton

OCT 14 1916

Council Hall
Oberlin, O.
Oct. 12th 1916.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell
Boston, Mass

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter regarding your visit to Oberlin on Oct. 22nd received. The Volunteer group of college men meet that morning at 8:45 in Council Hall. The College women meet at present on Wednesday morning. After consulting with the chairman of the Educational committee my suggestion is that you plan to be present with the college men in the morning, and allow us to arrange consultations during the day for any college men and women who may want to talk with you. These will be limited to the time you have at your disposal for such work.

The most important service you can render us is to remain over until Monday morning at 8:00 and meet with the Seminary Volunteers. This is not the regular time for our meeting, but the possibility of having you with us and the special service you can give us just now makes the change easy to effect. You will not be able to see many Seminary Volunteers on Sunday, because most of them are out of town supplying churches.

The service you can give us is along two lines: 1st. Speak at the Volunteer meeting along the general line of the subjects chosen for discussion this year, (namely: (1) The Aim or Objective of Missionaries, (2) The Missionary's Attitude toward his people, their habits, customs and religions, (3) The Missionary Message, (4) The Work of Successful Modern Missionaries, their Methods and Results); and 2nd. to advise the committee that is outlining a course in Missionary Preparation to be a regular part of the Seminary curriculum beginning with next Semester. Walter James and I are working on this at present. Dr. Bosworth heartily approves the idea, but it still remains to find the right man for it and to

present the whole matter to the faculty. If you can send us any material in advance or give us any suggestions by letter we would highly appreciate it. The reason that we are so desirous of having such a course this year is that more than half the Senior class are Volunteers, and at present no courses are offered bearing directly on the practical side of the work we are to take up. Dr. Bosworth agrees with us that the Seminary ought to offer such a course as a regular part of the curriculum. The matter will probably be settled before you arrive, but you could help a great deal in outlining the material that ought to be covered and going over the situation with the instructor and the Senior Volunteers.

I don't want to compete with the hospitality of Tank Home, but I would certainly like to have you in Council Hall Sunday night. (I could then be sure of having you on hand early Monday morning) I have an extra bed at my disposal, and would greatly appreciate the chance to prepare for the Monday-morning meeting.

You can get an interurban car for Cleveland at 9:28 a.m. and a train at the same time over the New York Central.

Do you have any suggestions to offer as to what days the Senior Volunteers should plan to be in Toledo? A number of us are planning to go but can hardly afford to remain for all the meetings.

I hope to hear from Dr. Patton soon regarding a speaker for Oct. 29th. If he is not successful we might push that joint meeting forward one week and take advantage of your presence here.

Hoping that I have not asked too much of you and that you will be able to be with us the full time, I remain

Sincerely yours

Kenneth S. Beame

Treas
REC'D D 29 1916

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Moundsville, W. Va.
Dec. 26, 1916.

Rev. E.F. Bell,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

You will not be surprised to hear that the letters to and from Matsuyama are already full of plans for my going out to Japan in the summer. However, before we go too far and have our hearts set on any date for our family reunion I would like to hear the wishes of the Board.

At present the dates that we are looking forward to are as follows:

May 17th - Commencement Exercises at Seminary
First week in June - Conference for new missionaries in Board rooms
June 16th - Sail on Toyo Kisen Kaisha "Siberia Maru" from San Francisco.

While in Toledo I talked over with Dr. Kelsey the possibility of ~~making~~ our outfit purchases in San Francisco and having the freight

shipped on the same steamer on which I sail. He said this could be done by reserving space in advance. He can get us the same rates in San Francisco that the Board is allowed in Boston. By taking our things with us, we will be able to place them in our Tokyo home before going to Karuizawa. We expect to occupy the house that the Halls are now in.

Please let me know if I have the date of the Farewell Conference right and if the Board approves of my sailing at the time suggested. In order to get passage on this steamer I suppose reservations will have to be made fairly early.

If you do not at present have any church in mind ready to support us I would suggest that you communicate with Rev. J. H. Kuyper, pastor of the Denison Avenue Congregational church, Cleveland, Ohio. I served as his assistant two years ago. The church is not rich, but

is very much alive and growing rapidly. I believe they would be willing to assume responsibility for at least a part of our support, although I have had no definite statement from Mr. Kuyper to that effect.

The best of New Years wishes to you personally and for the success of the American Board in all its fields.

Sincerely yours
Kenneth S. Brown

Until Jan. 1st,
at Moundsville, West Virginia
After Jan. 1st
Oberlin, Ohio.

Kenneth S. Bean

Moundsville, W. Va. Dec. 26, 1916

Cab

1 copy ( ) Treas.

1 copy ( ) Home Dept

80

916

RECD AUG 6 1917

2K5 Karuizawa, Japan
July 14, 1917.

Dear Dr. Strong, I have been intending to include my report of arrival in my financial statement to the treasurer, but the letter has been delayed so long by slow freight bills that I'll not wait longer.

After the calmest of calm voyages the "Liberia Maru" arrived at Yokohama on the morning of July 3rd. There were no complications regarding my leaving the U.S.A., although my passport had to be OK'd by the Collector of Customs in San Francisco before my S.S. ticket was forthcoming. Both the U.S. official and the S.S. official asked to see my registration card.

Have heard that many were refused passports and that no tourists are allowed to leave the country.

An interesting company of English naval officers and engineers was on board on their way to Kobe to take charge of two new transports.

Family all well. About 30 American Brethren here now. Kindest of regards to all in Board rooms.

Sincerely Kenneth S. Beam

Union Postale Universelle
萬國郵便聯合
Carte Postale

Rev. Wm. E. Strong,
14 Beacon St,
Boston, Mass,
U.S.A

JUN 7 1918

12 Hommura cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, Japan.
May 7, 1918.

Dear Dr. Barton,

I know you want to hear from the younger missionaries even though we have little to report. You will hear the truth about us ~~the~~ when Mr. Bell returns, but until that fatal day you are dependent on our letters for information. Since I haven't written you since arriving last July I judge that it's about time for me to make my whereabouts and activities known.

Our main time is taken up with Language Study, I going to school every day and Mrs. Beam managing to get some studying done while staying at home with our two little girls. The fact that she spent her childhood out here of course gives her a great advantage over the rest of us. She covered the first year's work in four months. Without a foreign director in the Language School this year we have been pushed a little fast by the Japanese teachers. We have covered in two terms the same work done by last year's class in three terms. So far as I'm concerned the work has been covered but not assimilated. This summer at Karuizawa I expect to have a thorough review with Dr. Newell.

On Sunday morning I have an English Bible class of Keio University students and on Thursday evening an English Night School class. These are both held at our Mission chapel. From these two groups of students (many of the same students being in both)

have organized an English Speaking Society which meets
e each month. An invitation to the first meeting is
lotted.

The coming of the Deputation, and the consequent discussion
mission problems and policies, furnishes a fine introduction
us young missionaries into the work of the Mission. The
ming Mission Meeting is bound to be of one of tremendous
portance, and it's great to feel that one is in at the beginning
a new era in our Mission's history. I was fortunate
ough to have met Dr. Greene when I was out before, so I feel
at I have had some contact with those who began our work.
his helps me to realize how comparatively short a time
e American Board has been in Japan, and to marvel all
e more at what has been accomplished in that space of
me. I hope that at our 50th Anniversary next year there will
considerable time given to relating for our benefit the story
the early years of our Mission's history. Many of those who came out
the 70's are still with us. I hope nothing may prevent
History of the Japan Mission" from being published in full.
I have one question to ask. Am I right in thinking that
result of this war there will be a determined effort made
the Church to bring the Christians of different nations and
es into better understanding of each other and that mission-
s will find themselves called upon to undertake a new
k: that of acting as go-betweens for the East and West; of

placing the present suspicion, distrust and dislike with
ndliness, appreciation and respect; of adjusting race differ-
s by emphasizing likenesses rather than differences, virtues
ther than vices; in short, not to stop at increasing the
mber of Christians but to meet this second problem in
ushering in the "civilization of friendly workmen" — the
blem of how to ~~make the~~ bring men of different races
a better understanding of each other and to really estab-
"good will among men." Is this a legitimate task for the
sionary, especially missionaries in Japan? Am I justified
thinking and reading along this line and in trying to find
how a missionary can best use his knowledge of two
gles in his endeavor to bring the two closer together?
is work must be done if Japan and America are to continue
friendly terms, and I know of no men better qualified to
dertake it than the missionaries.

Mrs. Beam and I want to thank the Prudential Committee
ough you for the extra grant of $35.00 given us for
nguage study expenses. In the estimate made for us last
r (before I arrived) they had not made allowance for
s. Beam's teacher.

In regard to the preceding question I neglected to say
t I have been working on several plans of action in an
tempt to meet the problem, but that I'll not burden
with them at this time.

Mrs. Beam joins me in sending our very best regards to all
men and women in the home office. Sincerely K. S. Beam

REC'D JUN 7 - 1918

ANS'D. _____

Dear Friends;-

The Jōnan English Speaking Society will meet at the home of Rev. J. H. Pettee, D.D., 12 Honmura Cho, Azabu (麻布区本村町十二ペッテ方)(電車ノ橋下車仙台阪上) on April 20th, 1918 at 7.30 o'clock P.M. to hear Mr. W. L. Tucker who will deliver a lecture on "The Students' Life in America", a social will follow the lecture. The society cordially invites your attendance at the meeting and also asks you to become a regular member of the society. This society is organized by English speaking people and has its headquarters at the Jōnan Church. The purpose of the Society is to study the effect of Christianity on the individual or society and on international relations, and also, through correspondence and lectures by Americans and Japanese, to bring the relations of the East and the West to a better understanding of each other. The singing of English hymns and other songs will also be a special feature of its meetings. Each member is requested to give ten sen every month for the membership fee, and also whenever he attends a meeting to pay a few sen to defray the cost of the refreshments served.

Committee
Mr. Sawaya
Mr. Noguchi
Mr. Sakai

April 17, 1918.

Dr. Berry also spoke at this meeting, the first held by this newly organized Society. There were 8 college students present. The invitation was worded by the chairman of the committee

Ans'd June 9

REC'D JUN 1918

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May 30, 1918

Dear Mr. Bell,

I am sorry not to be on hand to see you safely out of the country; but with an examination coming to morrow morning and my evening taken up with a Night School class I feel that I must spend the afternoon in study.

Florence will represent the family and will also give you one of the posters that helped put through our plans for the "Publicity Committee". I hope it may find a place in your office in Boston. You will find the name of the designer on the back. Frank will give you the photograph taken at Arima.

Please tell Mr. Strong about the new Committee and our desire to have all the information he can give us, especially as to the kind of material he wants for the "Missionary Herald". After our Committee meets in Karuizawa and gets its plans formulated we shall write him in detail of our plans for co-operating with him. Until the Committee of Six meeting in Karuizawa at the same time something ought to happen. If the Deputation had accomplished nothing more than to set the wheels in motion that produced these two Committees the visit would have been amply justified. Another idea that has taken root in the minds of the

younger people especially is that of having our future mission meetings more inspirational (along Northfield lines with presentation of successful methods in evangelistic, educational and social work) and less given over to transacting business. I expect to see your desire for a day for Prayer realized in the future. I feel sure that the Docket Committee did not canvass the situation thoroughly before deciding that the sentiment of the mission was against it this year.

You have prepared the way for us younger men in a wonderful way. You have taken the bumps that would have been ours in a few years when these reforms would have had to be put through. If the opinion of the newest male member of the mission is worth anything it is as follows: You have cleared our thinking, started the formation of a definite policy, left us with the machinery for further reforms, and supplied us with the ammunition we needed at the very time in the history of missions when such equipment is absolutely essential to meet the demands of the times. We are now in a fair way to utilize the humanitarian desires and ideas of a Christian world that the war has given to America, and to turn these thoughts and energies toward Asia. It will only be necessary to prove that missionaries are fighting in Asia

to make secure the same ideas and ideals for which Americans have sacrificed so much in Europe. By backing up the missionary force now it will be unnecessary to ever use any other kind of force in the East.

But enough of sermonizing.

A good voyage to you. May you find the family well and happy. The enclosed picture is to help Mrs. Bell to visualize one of the new families.

Sincerely yours
Kenneth S. Beam.

July and August
245 Karuizawa, Shinshu

After September 15th
12 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo

REC'D OCT 14 1918

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12 Honmura cho, Ogaku,
Tokyo, Japan
(Temporarily at 245 Kamizawa)
Sept. 4th 1918.

J. L. Barton, D.D.
ton, Mass

Dear Dr Barton,

Many thanks for your good long letter of June 8th. I am glad to have your approval of my ideas on the international ringer-ies of work of missionaries, especially those in Japan. I am enclosing a leaflet that states my ideas more in detail. I prepared this as a member of a sub-Committee of two representing the "International Peace Committee" of our Federated Missions. Dr. Pettee was the chairman of the Committee until he left. You will be interested to know that the other member of this sub-committee was a young man (younger than myself), and that we two youngsters were asked to prepare this special statement and the annual report of this matters work. There is a noticeable lack of interest in this new phase of missions on the part of the older missionaries, except such men as Dr. Pettee who have the remarkable faculty for keeping abreast, and even a little ahead, of the times.

You will also be interested in some of the plans of the "Publicity Committee" that was created at our Mission meeting in May. The other members of the Committee are Miss Howe and Mr Stanford. Miss Howe was up here for only a short time and so only met with us twice, but Mr. Stanford and I have been working over plans all summer and now are about ready to begin operations. You will doubtless receive official notification soon of some of our proposals.

THE TYPE OF SERVICE THE WAR ASSIGNS TO MISSIONARIES

THE

NEW RESPONSIBILITY AND OPPORTUNITY TO WHICH MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN ARE CALLED.

A Statement by the International Peace Committee of the Conference of Federated Missions in Japan, prepared as a supplement to the Annual Report of this Committee.

AUGUST 1918

I. The Effect of the War on the General Christian Movement.

No great enterprise either altruistic or selfish has lived through these last four years without being vitally affected for better or worse by the war. In the first years of the war it was customary to hear men speak of the failure of the Christian enterprise, as shown by its failure to prevent the war. As the war has gone on, however, and as the issues have cleared, men have come to see something they could not have dared hope when the war first swept over Europe. Christianity has not been pushed into the background to wait in seclusion till the storm is past. On the contrary the central issue of Christianity has been brought to the attention of all the world as a result of the war. It is in defence of this central principle that our young men are willingly giving their lives. This fact has been well stated by one of our Christian leaders in America: "The war has brought the whole world face to face with the central issue of Christianity in a way that is slowly compelling men to take sides intelligently. Many people may not realize it, for it is not stated in the conventional terms of tradition, of Christian theology, but in far more vital and gripping and Christ-like terms of actual world life. This is a war in which men must be either for or against human brotherhood. To have brought this central Christian assertion before all the world stripped of doctrinal verbiage and in the majestic form of

naked life is a long step forward in civilization." (1)

This interpretation of what seemed at first to be a world calamity with no redemptive features is borne out by the high ideals of the men who are offering their lives daily at the front. Letters from our soldiers clearly indicate their consciousness of being on a great missionary enterprise, and their willingness to make any sacrifice in order to defend the great Christian ideals : the ideals of justice, mercy and human brotherhood.

Besides bringing the central issue of Christianity into the thoughts of all men and calling out millions of our finest to its defense the war has called millions of other men and women into countless forms of unselfish service. Through the Red Cross, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., and the unending succession of commissions created by the government, men and women of all classes are gladly giving of their best time and effort in the service of humanity.

II. The Task the War Gives the Chsritian Forces in the Occident.

To note the hopeful aspects in the world situation and to see that in many wonderful ways all this suffering and loss is working out

(1) Dr. E. I. Bosworth in the Baccalaureate sermon on "The Progress of the Gospel," recently delivered before graduating class of theological students at Oberlin, Ohio.

"rather unto the progress of the gospel" must not blind us to the limitations of war's power to achieve good and its seemingly unlimited resources for evil. "War by itself never cures anything. Mankind is fortunate if war even restrains the evil it was meant to halt and does not create new evils worse than those attacked, as surgery sometimes spreads the cancerous poison that it tries to cut away. But even when a war does the restraining work to which it sets itself, it can cure no radical social wrong or offer to humanity a single solid hope. Only good-will can do that. We Christians need to say this to ourselves until it makes the circuit of our blood and comes back to our hearts again. The knife of the surgeon is cutting in; can we supply the constructive forces of social health to make the operation worth while?" (2)

We can defend our highest ideals by force, but we cannot win others to accept them by force. Our young manhood is giving its life in the defense of our Christian ideals. But their efforts alone cannot make the world safe for Christianity. Governments and armies are powerless to work this miracle. This is not a work for soldiers, but for missionaries. This task is the first that the Christian church must plan to meet — the task of winning our own Occident from a nominal acceptance to a rea practice of all that the teachings of Christ imply

(2) Harry Emerson Fosdick, "The Challenge of the Present Crisis," page 50.

III. The More Insistent Call to Service in the Orient.

The war has taught us that in a world as small as this it is not possible for contradictory ideals to live in harmony. We cannot expect "peace on earth and good will among men" until the ideals of the Prince of Peace are accepted and practised by all. The necessity of pushing the missionary enterprise with all our resources was never so clear as now. The ideals under which men can and cannot live together are now known to the Occident. We must share the Christian ideals with our neighbors in the Orient and win them into the Christian brotherhood. We are in the part of the world that is least affected by the war. We are among the people whom it is most important to win into the Christian faith and life. We are called to push on with greater determination, greater hope, greater faith, and greater love than ever in order that now, in this generation, while the issues are clear we may win the Orient for Christianity.

IV. The New Task for Christians Everywhere.

The war makes clear the necessity of establishing Christianity more securely in the Occident and of completing its establishment in the Orient. For this work we are giving our lives. We are fully alive to its difficulties and the methods demanded. However, there is a third task that Christians must face, a task that is the most difficult of all because it is the

newest of all. This is the task of leading men and nations and races to look upon each other as brothers ; in other words to make our ideal of Christian brotherhood a reality. President Wilson has said, "The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase ; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life, and effect a workable partnership." It is to this task that Christians everywhere are called, the task of bringing the great peoples of Japan, China, Russia, Europe and America to realize their common life, their likenesses, (which far out-number their differences) their great family resemblances under the same Father.

V. The Missionary's Responsibility and Opportunity.

To accomplish this result has always been the missionary's goal. Every missionary's, work, more than any other agency, is helping to bring it about. The regular missionary propaganda in conjunction with the church in the home lands is accomplishing more than all other influences in binding the East and the West together, in breaking down race prejudices, national antipathies and hatreds. But most of the good that has been accomplished has been incidental. We have not deliberately set ourselves to bring about better understanding, appreciation, respect and friendship between the nations and races in the East, or between the races in the Orient and Occident.

The war teaches us that this incidental service of ours is not enough if we really want to establish a Christian world brotherhood. Our ideal of the Kingdom of God on earth can not be brought about by simply increasing the number of Christians indefinitely. We must afford the Christians of different nations, and especially of different races, opportunities to know the best about each other, to share their best with each other, and to look upon each other as equals and brothers.

We must lead the way in a supreme effort to supplant racial, national, and class bitterness with good will, and supplant hatred with friendliness.

This is the type of service the war assigns to missionaries. It calls us to give the same quality of service that is being given in France. Nothing less than the Christian soldier's consecratian and determination will suffice to see the world through the present crisis. The war is shaking men and nations loose from their old moorings. They must not return to their former relationships and ways of living. Who is qualified to direct their course at the beginning of this new era? The call to the Christian church is unmistakable. We must supply "the moral equivalent of war" in a magnified missionary program for leading men and nations up to the Christian ideals of service and brotherhood. And the missionary must lead the way.

Note:—The Committee makes four recommendations to the Conference of Federated Missions requiring action during the present session: (1) That the name of the Committee be changed to, "The Committee on the Promotion of International Friendship through the Churches;" (2) That the membership of the Committee be increased to include at least 15 men and women; (3) That the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America he invited to send a Commission to Japan representing as many of the following groups as possible,—"The World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship through the Churches," "Commission on International Justice and Goodwill," "Commission on Relations with the Orient," and the "Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook;" and (4) that the Japanese Federated Churches be invited to unite in sending the above invitation and to appoint a Committee to cooperate in preparing for the Commission.

The retiring Committee also offers in its report eight suggestions that may assist the new Committee somewhat in meeting the problem.

The immediate service that each missionary can render is to aid in the preparation of a second statement covering the best methods for the individual missionary to adopt in meeting the present responsibility and opportunity.

Send all suggestions as soon as possible to the present Secretary, H. V. Nicholson, 30 Koun-cho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

REC'D OCT 9 1918

12 Homura Cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, Japan.
Sept. 12, 1918

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St., Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Barton,

In the letter sent you recently I intimated that a letter would be coming to you soon from the Publicity Committee. Here it is. We are need of some information from you before we can put some of our plans into operation.

Our desire is to arouse greater interest in the work of the Japan mission and to direct our "interest-raising" ammunition at men and women who can either give to the work or come to help out in its prosecution. Our first plan is to assist evangelistic missionaries whose work is suffering on account of the high cost of living. One of our missionaries at least (and there will probably be others soon) is about to close down a promising preaching place because he doesn't have ¥7.00 per month to keep it up. This ¥7.00 must go to the pastor of a larger church to increase his salary or he and his large family will have to cut down their meals to two a day. That one incident illustrates the situation that our Japanese pastors are facing. Our plan is to help missionaries facing such situations, to raise money from personal friends, to assist them in the present emergency in order that a policy of retrenchment may not be made necessary. We want such needs clearly stated first in the columns of "Mission News" and then this same material put into leaflet form (by the same printer) and a strong personal appeal added by the individual missionary involved. This would be mailed to personal friends of the missionary and a number

copies just in the hands of the Home Department to give out men and women who might be interested in the different situations as they are presented. We believe that the Board can see no possible objection to this plan so long as no funds are laid aside from the Board's treasury. Can you supply us a statement from the Board that would be worded in such a way that we could print it at the close of every such appeal, this statement expressing thorough approval of the appeal but cautioning the givers not to turn aside for this purpose any funds that would ordinarily go into the general treasury?

There is unanimity in the Committee on the above plan and it will be put into operation at once. There is, however, a difference of opinion on the general subject of special funds. This difference of opinion is general, I believe, between the younger and older missionaries. At our Training Conference last year I was impressed by the emphasis put on the Board's desire that the missionaries raise their own funds for advance work and special emergencies, taking care of course to guard all regular sources of income for the Board and not burdening the mission with work that it would have to carry on should these special funds suddenly stop. I believe it was said that the Board could grant only a small sum for evangelistic work and that the missionaries were urged to raise money for this purpose.

Now the older missionaries generally have a distinctly different idea as to the Board's desires on this matter, and are purposely making no effort to raise money for carrying on their work. Occasionally, for a very special object, they will appeal to personal friends; and so our plan for helping out in the above way meets with approval because it is a special emergency. But the idea seems to be that all regular work must

carried on within the amount appropriated by the Board and no attempt must be made to increase this amount from gifts of personal friends. Can you give the Publicity Committee and the Mission some light on this question?

If it is the Board's desire that we help ourselves as much as possible will you define for us the agencies to which we are confined? Are we free to make appeals in "Mission News" for special objects? Must each case be submitted to Boston or can we go right ahead on condition that there is always appended such a statement from the Board as is asked for on page 2 of this letter?

How aggressive a campaign do you suggest for this Committee to carry on during the period of the war? Are we to go easy and not expect much either in men and money, "tread water" so to speak, or are we to boost the work of the Japan Mission from this time forth for all we are worth? My own desire is to take advantage of the interest aroused at home by the Deputation visit, of our coming 50th Anniversary, of the new spirit of sacrificial giving in America, of the new importance attached to the whole missionary enterprise as a result of the war, and of the new emphasis given by the war to the strategic importance of Japan — to take advantage of these conditions and launch out at once in an aggressive campaign of advertisement for the Japan Mission; such a campaign to supply a steady stream of information regarding the importance and needs of the Japan Mission, this information ~~[illegible]~~ to appear in "Mission News", "Missionary Herald", "Congregationalist" etc. and special leaflets and pamphlets.

I find that a number of our older and more experienced missionaries are agreed on the opportuneness of the present for such a

campaign of education for the church at home, a campaign to show the relation of the missionary enterprise to the present world situation and the importance of the Japan mission in particular in establishing Christian ideals and standards in the East.

From your lookout post and your wide knowledge of the turn of events all around the world do you advise our Committee on Publicity to adopt an aggressive policy to be inaugurated at once or do you recommend a "watchful waiting" campaign to occupy our time until after the war? In case the former is supported by you the Committee will launch out at once in the preparation of material to educate the home constituency during the year and then make our 50th Anniversary next year the occasion of a new lecture on Japan and a special pamphlet on the accomplishments and needs of the Japan Mission. The Committee is planning to issue a series of bulletins to the Mission outlining our plans and asking for cooperation in furnishing the material and information we need.

Our immediate need is a typewriter. If you happen to know any friend of missions who is interested in this sort of work just whisper in his ear that the Publicity Committee of the Japan Mission is sadly in need of a machine. (If he asks for proof of the need show him this letter and tell him of your difficulty in making it out.) Would I be justified in writing to the church that contributes toward our support in this emergency?

Hoping that Mr. Bell's return has relieved you somewhat and that he may supply any information in regard to this Committee that I have not given, I remain

Sincerely yours

Kenneth S. Beam

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

12 Hommura cho, Azabu, Tokyo, Japan
Nov. 17, 1918.

REC'D DEC 24 1918

. James L. Barton,
ston, Mass., U. S. A.
ar Dr. Barton,

Since Mr. Maas sailed for Shanghai on Oct. 28th I have en trying to get a letter off to you. Here it is at last.

On the very day that Mr. Maas sailed, (an hour and a half after the at left the pier) Mrs. Maas was given permission to come to Tokyo. Mrs. am brought her to our house that evening and she has been with us ever nce. The next day the officials decided to allow her to remain in this untry, notification of which reached us four days later.

I want to interrupt the story right here long enough to express my miration for the Japanese police and officials. From the very beginning ey have shown Mrs. Maas, Dr. Rowland and me every consideration. In ite of the fact that it is against Japanese principles to aid a woman in aving her husband, they have done everything we could expect to accomlish this very thing. When Peace was announced I wrote to the officials sking whether Mr. Maas would now be permitted to return to Japan or ot, expressing our hope that for Mrs. Maas' safety he be kept out of the untry. In reply they said they had no intention of allowing him to enter this country, but that they would have to take into consideration the established usage and custom of the foreign countries on that point". hey assured us, however, that they would take Mrs. Maas "under the proection of our competent authorities".

Mrs. Maas is regaining her health, strength and ambition, and is lowly becoming adjusted to the new life that she now faces. So far she as only one desire or plan, and that is to get some work whereby she can upport herself as soon as possible and thereby relieve the Board of all esponsibility and expense. In order to do this she wants to go to Amerca as soon ~~as soon~~ as she feels stong enough. Now that the war is over he will probably be able to get passage to America soon.

However, I feel sure that the Board ought not to allow her to sever onnections with the Board for quite a while yet. A furlough is due her. he needs a year in America, not only to recover her health fully, but ut also to prepare herself for the future. She has done some typewriting nd has a liking for figures. These two facts have led her to ~~look forard to~~ a business course in America. With such training she could either upport herself in America or continue under the Board in some capacity, feel sure that the Japan Mission would be delighted to have such an ddition to our ranks. She would be of great assistance to our Treasurer, ecretary, ~~Recording~~ Traveling Secretary, and all of us who have to preare material for printers frequently but have no typewriters.

Mrs. Maas and I have bought a second-hand Underwood together. By the ime she leaves we will be able to decide which one of us is in greater eed, and the other will sell out his or her share. In the meantime we hall both get the use of it. (This letter is my second attempt on the achine. I tell you this so you may appreciate what you missed in not ing favored with the first one.) I am going to write to Denison Church n Cleveland to help me pay for it. I mentioned to you in my last letter he Publicity Committee's need of a typewriter. Did anything come of hat?

Sincerely yours Kenneth L. Beare

this stage in the game I discovered that my typewriter ribbon had wound
y up on the far side of the machine, and not knowing how to wind
back again or start it back I have had to resort to pen again. I
sorry for you. Better luck next time.)

Mrs. Maas is naturally anxious to have some word from the Board
to just what her status now is and what you consider her re-
onship to the Board to be. Mr. Maas had told her so repeatedly
if she left him she would thereby forfeit all connection with
Board, that it is hard for her to grasp the fact that she is consid-
d a full and regular member even though her husband has had to
ign. In view of the fact that she may be able to start for America
re we get a reply from this I would suggest that any letter sent to
here be mailed in duplicate to Dr. Kelsey to hold for her. She wants
go straight to southern California first. After ~~five~~ six years in the
ics she feels the cold weather intensely.

In regard to Mr. Maas I have no news since he left Yokohama
Shanghai. I have not seen his name mentioned among the Germans
o have been interned. From what Mrs. Maas has told us of his
in Chicago after they were married I am convinced that he de-
ved the Board in the very beginning as to his character and religious
nvictions.

In conclusion I want to thank you for your letter regarding mission-
es dropping their work in order to enter war service. I wish I
d had that letter about seven or eight weeks earlier. An invitation came
-me from Mr. Phelps to come over to Illinois to engage in YMCA work
six months. The C.A. I granted permission, but still I did not
that I ought to go; and so declined the invitation. Your letter
ll help wonderfully to justify my decision. Walter James came back
is way a week or so after the question was decided and also assured
that I had made no mistake.

Hope to send you the first Bulletin from our Publicity Committee
soon.

Sincerely yours Kenneth S. Beam.

REC'D SEP 29 1919

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Sept. IIth, I9I9.
As from I2 Hommura cho, Azabu,
Tokyo, Japan.

v. Enock F. Bell.
ston, Mass., U. S. A.
ar Mr. Bell,

I am enclosing the report of our Publicity Committee as it s prepared for our Annual meeting, and also an article written for the apan Evangelist.". The latter will not be published until October, t I am anxious for you to see this advance copy.

I have talked over the subject of Mission Publicity with a number f men, including Prof. Fleming from Union Seminary, Dr. Burghalter of he Reformed Church Mission Board, and Dr. Harlan P. Beach. I talked hings over rather thoroughly with Dr. Patton, and he urged me to make he subject my specialty and to go into it as ~~XXXXX~~ thoroughly as ossible. I hope to have another good talk with him on his return from hina, because I have gone considerably farther with my investigations ince I saw him last. My conviction now is that the only adequate way f meeting the present needs of the missionary enterprise in general nd the needs of the American Board's Japan Mission in particular is to ave a special man on the field giving practically his whole time to he job. I have plans outlined now that could easily take all one's time. They call for (I) a deliberate building up of a wide circle of American friends for the Mission; (2) maintaining the interest of individual churches in America in the work of individual missionaries in Japan; (3) direct correspondence with volunteer groups and individual volunteers; (4) keeping a fresh supply of pictures and news items moving homeward all the time; in short all the features and methods that go to make up any modern campaign of propaganda:-- these are at the disposal of the mission publicity man, and they are all far more effective if worked from the field direct to the supporter in America than if they reach him via the Board rooms. "Distance lends enchantment" and the foreign post mark and stamp, and the direct contact it gives with the mission field give weight to statements that might go straight to the waste basket if postmarked New York or Boston.

Our committee will be able to do more this year than last. By giving some time to the Federated Mission work for improving international relations I shall be provided with an office, typewriter, and stenographer. This equipment will be available for our use in work for ~~XXXXX~~ the Committee on Publicity.

After the work in the office gets under way I shall write you in detail regarding the work for the Committee for the Promotion of International Friendship through the Churches and also for our Committee on Publicity.

Sincerely yours

Kenneth S. Beam

Mission Publicity.
K.S. Beam.

When the Red Cross sends a force of workers to Siberia they send along one man as a publicity agent, whose business it is to keep the Red Cross supporters in America informed of all interesting features connected with the work. The United States Government has spent millions on their Department of Public information, and has considered that Department of importance in the winning of the war. In the June number of "Scribner's ~~gate~~s to the peace Conference were kept from making demands they might have made, because of the knowledge that there were hundreds of correspondents waiting outside to take up every such demand and put it on the front page of the newspapers the next morning.

Mission Boards are learning that Publicity Pays. The Methodist Board has a photographer who travels from one field to another taking pictures by the hundreds. This explains their production of such a wonderful magazine as the "World Outlook". During their great Centenary Campaign for $100,000,000 and more, they published a special newspaper for advertising purposes. Issues of a weekly newspaper in a middle western town are coming in now with two columns of news about the Centenary celebration in Columbus, Ohio.

Other Boards have carried on great campaigns, and now in the Interchurch World Movement, thirty and more are going together. This will mean the greatest publicity ever given the Missionary enterprise. But who is to supply the spicy news items that will keep the interest keen during and after this campaign? Our Mission Boards are dependent to a large extent on the news they receive from us on the field. We are like the men at the listening posts on the firing line, in that our observations and reports direct the big guns and plans in the rear. But we do more than this, since our reports also furnish the ammunition for the big guns.

Besides the matter of keeping the Mission Boards informed, of maintaining a steady flow of information that can be used by the missionary magazines and secretaries on their tours, missionaries are also responsible for maintaining the interest of as large a constituency in the homeland as possible. Most Mission Boards attempt to impress their young missionaries with the importance of the above facts at the farewell conference given before they sail for their fields. They also have definite instructions printed regarding the frequency with which letters ought to be written to the Board secretaries, and to the church at home which supports the individual missionary, and regarding the sending of news items and photographs. The Y.M.C.A. requires quarterly letters and annual reports from their foreign secretaries, and these are considered so important that a penalty involving the stopping of the secretary's salary is imposed if the letters and reports are not forthcoming.

The average missionary is so taken up with his regular work that he is not conscious of his responsibility as a reporter of news and of the duty resting on him to maintain the interest of as large a constituency as possible. For this reason it is necessary to have one person, or preferably a committee, whose business it is to see that the news items are kept moving homeward and that the missionaries are awakened to their individual responsibility to the home churches.

A few of the missions in Japan have appinted such committees and are finding them of service. The American Board Mission created a committee of three, of this kind one year ago, The committee's duties being described as follows: "I. To sustain the interest of the home constituency. 2. To supply the secretaries with adequate material for recruiting purposes. 3. To present to the Congregational Church the needs of the American Board Mission and the Kumi-ai church and the progress of the Christian Movement in Japan, and 4. To effect a better understanding between the American and Japanese people through the secular press."

In the report that this committee presented at the end of its first year the following general policy was set down as a guide to the incoming Committee: "First, to make all plans for the present year serve the Interchurch Campaign. Second, to bring our own publications on the field up at least to the standard set by other missions in Japan. Third, to encourage each member of our Mission to send as many interesting news items as possible to the editors of our missionary magazines and to maintain the interest of as wide a circle of friends in America as possible."

In order to give to the American Congregational churches an adequate presentation of the needs of the Mission, a stereopticon lecture is being prepared. The Committee has been fortunate in having the use of a Graflex camera in taking pictures for the lecture. One of the Secretaries from the Home Department was sufficiently impressed by the Committee's plans and the urgent need of a good camera to authorise the purchase of the best one to be found. This camera is to be used by the American Board mission in China also. The stereopticon lecture is to have 200 pictures with a 50-word discription of each. The slides are to be made and colored in America, those made in Japan having been found unsatisfactory. The colors of the latter soon fade and the film cracks under the heat of the stereopticon lantern. This lecture will be widely used in the Congregational churches during the campaign to be conducted by the Interchurch World Movement.

A pamphlet is also being prepared to be circulated at the Annual meeting in America this fall, and to be distributed widely among Seminary students, Student Volunteers and pastors. The purpose of the pamphlet will be to show the present great need of pushing the work in Japan as energetically as possible, the needs of the Mission as stated in the Interchurch World Movement questionnaire, and the particular need of more missionaries with description of the type of work to be done and the kind of men and women needed.

Special stationery for the whole Mission is planned. This will summarise the needs of the Mission. It is that that such stationery will serve a good purpose if it is put in the hands of the Congregational delegates who attend the World's Sunday School Convention. We must plan to give the delegates every opportunity to know the work and needs of the missions so they may serve as publicity agents on their return to the homeland.

In consultation with Dr. Patton it was learned that anything the form of a report is liable to be of value only as filler for ste ~~XXXXXX~~ baskets. Reports are of interest to the members of the ssion, to the Home Secretaries, and to the "immediate friends of the mily", but outside of this narrow circle, annual reports have actically no value for advertiseng purposes. There is, however, type of publication that a Mission can issue annually which can be f immense value as propaganda material. In its attractiveness it esembles a college annual rather than a mission report, the great ifference being that its purpose is to get a hearing for the most mportant work ever undertaken. It must have an attractive cover. It hould be called a "Mission Annual" or " Year Book" rather than a eport. It should be well illustrated and printed on good paper. The rinting should be not too crowded, and have frequent paragraph headings hat catch the eye. There should be plenty of the personal element in he articles, so that the friends of the missionaries can find out what he latter are doing. There should be less of the report element and nore of the brief, catchy statements of conditions, needs, and forward-looking plans; but statements of success, of striking instances of changed lives and communities, of remarkable Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, churches, and workers should predominate.

You say, This kind of a publication costs money. Yes, all advertising costs, but it pays. If such an Annual is sent to a carefully selected constituency in the homeland, the new interest that will be aroused in the work of the mission, the young people who will think seriously of the mission field as a possible place to invest their lives, will more than repay the Mission for the extra expense. It is very important to place these Annuals with the greatest care in order that they may be of the greatest service. The best way is to have each one accompanied by a personal letter from a friend or acquaintance on the field, and in the letter call attention to the features that it is important to have the friend in America note. The Baptist Annual last year was arranged with a view to its use as a Mission Study Text Book, and in the back a series of lesson outlines and questions were printed. A large number of copies were sold to churches and were used by Mission Study classes.

In order to insure the sending of sufficient news items to the Board's editorial secretary, special subjects have been given to different members of the mission (Am.Bd.) and each one urged to clip from newspapers and magazines interesting news items on the particular subject assigned to him. These subjects follow: Interesting events in the development of the Kumi-ai church; Unusual incidents in the Christian Movement in Japan; The meaning of current political events in Japan; Present conditions among Japanese women, and signs of a better day; The Social awakening and the Christian's part in it.

When anything interesting happens the publicity Committee is see to it that it is written up by the missionary in closest touch th the facts. These write-ups do not need to be in the form of a nished article, but the important thing is to get the news to America ile it is fresh. The editorial secretary will put it in the form that ll serve his purpose best. News items are of far more value than rticles. A bit of news may be written on a post card, taking very ttle of the missionary's time but being of great value to the readers t home. It is such up-to-date news items that the Secretaries value st in their speaking tours.

In a recent paper before a Mission Conference, the statement as made that an hour a day was not excessive for the individual missionary give to correspondence and cultivation of the home consitituency. r after all, publicity, like evangelism, needs the personal touch hat no committee can give. The hour a day sounds unresonable, but hould such intensive work win one new recruit for the field, the new man's ime for life would soon make up for the seeming loss to the work ~~of~~ in he first investment.

NOV 3 1919

COMMITTEE FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH THE CHURCHES

CONFERENCE OF FEDERATED MISSIONS

Gilbert Bowles, Chairman,
Friends' Mission,
30 Koun cho, Mita, Tokyo.
Rev. W. E. Parsons, D. D.
Pastor Union Church, Kobe.
Rev. B. F. Shively,
United Brethren.
Rev. K. E. Aurell.
American Bible Society.
Mm. M. Vories,
Omi Mission.
Rev. W. R. Weakley,
American Methodist Episcopal Church South.
Miss O. I. Hodges,
Protestant Methodist.
Bishop Herbert Welch,
Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. Doremus Scudder, D. D.,
Pastor Union Church, Tokyo.
Rev. J. C. L. Bates,
Methodist Church in Canada.
Rev. A. Oltmans, D. D.,
Reformed Dutch Church in America.
Rev. A. K. Reischauer, D. D.,
American Presbyterian Mission.
Rev. C. W. Rawlings,
Anglican Communion in Japan.
F. Parrott,
British Bible Society.
Rev. D. B. Schneder, D. D.,
Reformed Church in the U. S.
Rev. J. M. T. Winther,
Evangelical Lutheran Mission.
Rev. H. W. Outerbridge,
Methodist Church of Canada.
Rev. K. S. Beam, Secretary,
American Board Mission,
10 Honmura cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
10 Omote Sarugaku Cho,
Kanda, Tokyo. Japan.
Oct. 10th, 1919.

Rev. Enock Bell.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I promised some time ago to write you regarding my work for the above Committee, but have been delayed by our moving and getting settled at Kamakura. We are now feeling very much at home in a furnished bungalow at Kamakura very near the seashore. Florence spends hours on the beach with the children every bright day; and we are ~~beginning~~ hoping that the mild climate and sea air will do for Dorothy all that the doctor predicts. The house is small, but even small houses bring big rents these days: this one costing Yen 100 per month, the other houses in our neighborhood rent from Yen 200 to Yen 600 per month.

My time is divided between Kamakura and Tokyo. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday I take and early train for Tokyo reaching the above Committee's office between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m. The day is spent in looking after the Committee's correspondence, cooperating with the Secretary of the Japan Peace Society and the American Peace Society of Japan(whose office is next ours), and in doing a multitude of things to "promote the application of Christian ideals in the relations between peoples in the Orient and Occident", as our purpose is to be stated on our new stationary.

This Committee represents the whole Protestant missionary body in Japan, and our job is to assist the missionaries and the Japanese church to be a real force for the " promotion of the application of Christian ideals" in their relations and influence with other nationals. You realize what a need there is for this kind of work in connection with Japan's attitude toward Korea and China. Our Committee is responsible for directing the energies of the Christians of Japan toward this situation. Our efforts will also go out toward the American-Japanese situation, and we shall cooperate with organizations such as Dr. Gulick represents.

ill-health raised a barrier between us and Okayama, we at once felt that wherever we located on her account the new work to be taken up should be

Our Committee is financed by the Church Peace Union, of which r. Henry S. Atkinson is Executive Secretary. Up to the present we ve been receiving a yearly grant of $500.00, but the Committee has not en organized to handle such a sum until this year. We have over 500.00 in our Treasury and are expecting this year's grant to make the tal $1000.00. We are awaiting a cable from Dr. Atkinson regarding the ount that will be available for our use. Until we hear from him we nnot tell how much the Committee will be able to pay to the Mission. ey are now paying all expenses in connection with the office, including e stenographer(who is available for work in connection with our ommittee on Publicity) and my travel expenses. Besides this they xpect to pay for as much of my time as they receive at Mission salary ates. This ought to more than cover our house rent. At any rate as oon as we hear from Dr. Atkinson, the time I give will be adjusted to eet the Committee's financial condition. I should say that at present y time in the office is divided almost evenly between work for this ommittee and for our Committee on Publicity. My time in Kamakura is iven over to language study. By having my place of study and office ork thus separated I am able to concentrate on each much better than f both were carried on in the same place.

I am not taking up this work as something new. During my first six months in Tokyo I was invited to serve on this Committee, and at oth Federated Mission meetings since then have been continued as a ember. Last year I served as Secretary . As a result of that experience recommended that the Committee employ an Executive Secretary on part r full time in order that the work could be looked after adequately.

When the invitation came to the C.A.I. requesting part of my time for this work they gave me permission to accept it with the understanding that my services were to be available only until next mission meeting. Since that action on Sept. Ist, Mr Grover has written you regarding the decision, I believe. There was evidently not a definite statement by C. A. I. regarding the way the matter should be presented to the Prudential Committee.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. Grover in which Mr.Holmes' interpretation of C. A. I. action is summed up. To this I would like to add that there are other reasons that, from our personal point of view, far outweigh these practical considerations that influenced the C. A. I. These reasons are really convictions that have been several years in developing and which have been brought to earlier fruition than expected by Dorothy's ill health. These convictions can be summed up in three statements:

1. There is a tremendous need for work of a propaganda nature to be carried on by Christians to meet the international strain and stress of this post-war period; and there are very few men who are giving time to such work in Japan. (2) There is also a tremendous need for a greater missionary effort than ever before in Japan; and this need also calls for a carefully planned campaign of publicity among the American Board's constituency and our colleges and Seminaries. (3) The call to take up work of this kind comes to me much more insistently than that of the work for which I originally came to Japan; and moreover, I feel better qualified to meet this call than the one that brought me out.

In view of these convictions you can easily see that when Dorothy's ill-health raised a barrier between us and Okayama, we at once felt that wherever we located on her account the new work to be taken up should be

f the nature described above rather than the work we would have carried n in Okayama. When it was finally decided that we were to be in amakura this year and this decision was followed by the invitation rom this Committee, all things seemed "to work out for good"; and I was ble to report to C. A. I. that nothing would suit us better than to be llowed to accept the Federated Mission Committee's offer.

We hope that the same reasons may influence the Prudential Committee o approve of the action of C. A. I. In the meantime both Dr. Patton nd Miss Calder will be able to get first hand information regarding the ork and its future possibilities. I would also suggest that you talk ith Dr. Harlan P. Beach at your first opportunity. He felt that the ublicity work alone was of sufficient importance to take all my time.

I should add that if I am permitted to continue this work during his enforced stay in the neighborhood of Tokyo I shall accept it as a trial of the convictions expressed in the foregoing, and shall xpect evidence to develop during this period which will definitely settle the problem of our future location and work.

Sincerely yours

Kenneth S. Beam

of this letter.

Sincerely yours

K. S. Beam

P.S. I have shown this to Holmes and he approves of the statement with the correction made in the first paragraph. He said he thought that C & I. intended to refer their decision to Prudential Committee for approval, but the circumstances were such that they felt justified in allowing me to begin before receiving a reply, fully expecting Prudential Committee consent.

K.S.B.

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Evangelical Lutheran Mission.
Rev. H. W. Outerbridge,
Methodist Church of Canada.
Rev. K. S. Beam, Secretary,
American Board Mission,
10 Honmura cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Copy for Mr Bell

National Y. M. C. A. Bldg.,
10 Omote Sarugaku-cho,
Kanda, Tokyo.
Oct. 8th, 1919.

Tokyo

Dear Grover,

Your letter dated Oct. 1st was received on Oct. 6th. I am glad that you are writing to the Prudential Committee regarding the invitation from the above Committee and the C.A.I. action in response to that invitation. In talking the matter over with Mr. Holmes some time ago I learned that C. A. I. had not thought it necessary to wait for Prudential Committee consent before allowing me to take up this work for the following reasons:

1. We are prevented by Dorothy's health from taking up work at Okayama, are located for one year at least in Kamakura where there is no American Board work, but are within traveling distance of Tokyo where the above Committee's work is carried on. I am therefore not being taken away from American Board work, but am being allowed to continue work for this Committee during our forced stay in the neighborhood of Tokyo.
2. The position is not permanent but for the ensuring 8 months only; that is, until next Mission meeting, May 1920.
3. The work allows me to continue my language study and also work for the Mission Committee on Publicity.

Therefore, (1) since we are forced to be away from American Board work, (2) since this position is not permanent, and (3) since it does not interrupt language study, the C. A. I. felt that they could authorize me to accept the invitation without presenting the matter to Prudential Committee.

This is the way the case was stated to me by Mr. Holes. I supposed that a statement would be sent to the Prudential Committee explaining the action and that I would be asked to supplement that statement with one giving details regarding the work. The purpose of my letter to Dr. Pedley was to find out what was included in the C. A. I. statement, since I heard that he had written and since I didi not want to duplicate evidence.

I shall write to Mr. Bell in detail regarding the work enclosing a

Cord Oct 8, 1919

Union Literary Work

BULGARIA.

A.B.C.F.M. and M.E.F.B.

Recurrent expenses — Yearly budget for five years.

Foreign Staff	Rent and office-expense	Printing + paper	Native Staff	For new books and current periodicals	Total.
2500	2000	5000	3000	500	13000

REC'D JUL 7 1919

12 Hommura cho,
Azabu. Tokyo, Japan
June 19, 1919.

Dear Dr. Strong:—

As Mr. Beam has had to go South on a trip for the Publicity Committee he asked me to send the enclosed brief article to you.

Dr. Patton spoke to him suggesting that whenever we heard of interesting events or had been witness to anything that would arouse the interest, to put it on paper at once, while it was still fresh in ones mind, and not attempt to put the finishing touches on. If they were sent at once to the Board Rooms Dr. Patton

Fiftieth anniversary annual.

Everyone is responding in a splendid way which makes the work such a pleasure.

Hoping the article may be of use, and with the best of wishes

Very sincerely

Florence N. Beam.

(Mrs. K. S. Beam)

P.S. May I be so bold as to write the translation of the poem composed by Madame Hirooka, that Mr. Beam refers

said some one there would revise what was necessary.

So when Mr. Beam was invited to the memorial service for Madame Hirooka, he was so deeply impressed by it that he sat down and wrote the enclosed.

He knew it was still in the rough stages but he had no time to polish it up and asked me to send it on, as Dr. Patton suggested.

Mr. Beam is on the Publicity Committee and finds it most interesting to receive the pictures that are coming in for the new stereopticon lecture and the

to at the close of his article. I
tho't if one was gifted it could be
put into more perfect English and if
attached to Mr. Beam's article it might
add interest. Please use your
judgment and discard it at your
own wish, for it is only my tho't, and
as Mr. Beam is not here I am taking
a liberty in suggesting it, I know.

I will write on a separate sheet
the Japanese words and under the
words the meaning in English, and
then my own prose translation of
it so that you will understand it
as it was given to me.

The charm of a Japanese poem lies
in its shortness and depth of meaning.
There are only nine words in
this poem of Madame Hiroko's.

Please pardon my forwardness in
sending this.

Sincerely
Florence N. Beam

Madame Hirooka's Poem.

Omoikiya did not anticipate	hokani outside
Motomeshi looked for	tokoshie no eternal
inochi wa life	ware no me
uchimi within	aritowa exist.

"What was my surprise when I realized that the Eternal life I had searched for outside I found existed within myself!"

Mrs. K. S. Beam

Tokyo Jun 19, 1919

7

B 24 1910
FERNSTOCK NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 3159 GRAMERCY

91

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

REV. HENRY J. BENNETT, ACTING SECTY.
REV. CHARLES C. CREEGAN, D.D., DIS'T SEC'Y AND GEN'L AGENT.

MISSIONARY LITERATURE:
LETS, MAPS, COLLECTION ENVELOPES,
RTS, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

105 EAST 22D STREET. NEW YORK.

Feb. 23rd 1910.

Rev. James L. Barton, D. D.,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

We have just received a letter from Rev. Dr. Fox of the Bible Society enclosing custom house blanks to be filled out by Rev. W. P. Sprague and Rev. Dr. W. A. Hemingway. They, together with two agents of the American Bible Society, have sent some goods to this country in one shipment. The letter asks us to have these blanks filled out and sent in to Mr. Neal, custom house broker here in New York. Of course this cannot be done until Mr. Sprague and Dr. Hemingway reach America. If you know on what boat they are to come and where and when they are to arrive, would you please let me know, at your convenience. If they are to arrive in New York before Mr. Beard comes, I will attend to the matter, and if not I will inform Mr. Beard of the letter.

We have just received word that Mrs. Sibley of India in company with Mrs. Miller, Dr. R. A. Hume's sister are to arrive in New York on the S. S. "Berlin" North German Lloyd Line, due here March 1st.

Sincerely yours,

Henry J. Bennett.

ERNSTOWN, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 3159 GRAMERCY

1910

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

REV. CHARLES C. CREEGAN, D.D., DIS'T SEC'Y AND GEN'L AGENT.

105 EAST 22D STREET, NEW YORK.

MISSIONARY LITERATURE:
ARTS, MAPS, COLLECTION ENVELOPES,
ARTS, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

March 3rd 1910.

. Enoch F. Bell,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass.

dear Mr. Bell:-

We were expecting the S. S. "Berlin" to come into dock night fore last, but she was delayed and did not get in until ten or eleven o'clock sterday morning. I was there early with Mr. Clark to meet Mrs. Sibley. We re surprised to find her able to walk to a certain extent, and on the whole she s looking better than I supposed she would. We arranged to have a wheel air there ready for her, and we had also made arrangements to take her to a tel if she did not feel able to make the journey to Baltimore at once. On lking the matter over together, it seemed best to us all that she go at once Baltimore and Mr. Clark went with her leaving the city yesterday at noon. I esume that by this time Mrs. Sibley is safely in the hospital. Mr. Clark d an engagement to speak last night over in Brooklyn, but on talking the matter er it seemed best to have him go to Baltimore in my place because he knew s. Sibley better, and we thought it would be pleasanter for her. So I took his gagement, and went over to Brooklyn myself. If you do not hear directly from . Clark, I will speak to him the next time I see him, and will either write ving you full particulars or will ask him to write to you. I myself feel quite peful that everything will go along all right, and that Mrs. Sibley will improve health after the operation.

Sincerely yours,

Henry J. Bennett.

Wm

Rec'd APR 1 1910

H. J. Bennett

93

225 Central Park, West, New York, N.Y.

March 31, 1910.

My dear Mr. Bell:-

I was very glad to get your letter of the 30th, telling that the Board would probably send us back to Japan, if we desired to go. Of course we want to return to Japan, and have been looking forward to it. We left Yokohama on the 6th of July, 1909, and we have been planning to try to get back to ~~Jap~~ Tottori by the 6th of September. I have been looking up the boats, and I find that there is a boat on the ~~Empress~~ Canadian Pacific Line, which leaves Vancouver, about Aug. 15, which

would get us to Tottori, on or about the 6th of September.

I find that at present, I am no heavier than I was last summer, when I got back from Japan, and I hope to have a little chance to get on a little more flesh, before starting back for Japan. If I can have my time, from the month of May on, however, I think I ought to be ready to start back in August. If the Board has no other plans for me, I hope to spend a part of the month of May with Mrs. Bennett's family, at Atlantic City, and in June I hope to spend about a month on my brother's ranch in Montana, though this plan may fall through. July would have to be

be spent getting ready to go back to Japan. If you think this is taking too much time off, kindly let me know. I think, however, in the long run it will pay.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Bennett.

Mrs. Bennett and I hope to be in Cambridge, ~~April~~ 9th.

Rec'd APR 8 1910

225 Central Park, W. New York, N.Y.
Apr. 7, 1910.

My dear Mr. Bell,

Some time ago, either you or Dr. Barton, I think, wrote me that there was a fund which is used to buy books for evangelists and native pastors. Our Tottori pastor is a great reader, and seems to be always anxious to get hold of good spiritual books. His salary is only $20 a month, and he has to pay his house rent out of that, so he has little money with which to buy books. If there is any money for such use, or if you know of any one who would care to make him a present

of some books, will you please let me know.

Mrs. Bennett and I go to Cambridge on Saturday, and I hope I shall see you next week.

In haste,

Henry J. Bennett.

Henry J. Bennett

New York - Apr. 7-1910

Rec'd APR 18 1910

H. J. Bennett

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2

Lowell. Mass.

Apr. 15, 1910.

My dear Mr. Bell :-

Has the Board a fund of money, which can be used to buy books for Japanese pastors and evangelists. Our Potton pastor has asked me if I could not get him

Dr. Hanna's Memoirs of Thomas Chalmers.
Martin Luther's Commentary on 1st Corinthians.
Calvin's Notes on the epistle to the Ephesians.

Will you let me know, at your convenience, whether anything can be done for him.

In haste,

H. J. Bennett.

Rec'd MAY 27 1910

5303 Main St.
Germantown, Pa. May 26 27, 1910.

Dear Enoch,

I think I have not answered your letter of the 3rd, but a trip to Florida to see my sister, and a week at Atlantic City, with the Jones tribe, (thirteen in all, I believe, including husbands, parents, grandparents and children, 15 including nurses, I believe,) have kept me busy. I shall be glad to take the buttons back to Dr. DeForest for you. I would suggest that you keep them until about the middle of August, as they may get lost if left around here.

We are beginning to get ready to go back to Japan. The getting ready is not very much fun, but we shall be glad to start when the time comes. I hope we may

be able to get everything all packed some time before we are ready to start, so as to have two weeks or more in which to rest up. It is a great thing to have a share in the work in Japan, and we are looking forward to getting into the fight again. There is plenty of it to be done.

Charles and Cora will be leaving us pretty soon after we get there. They are fine workers, and we are very grateful to them for coming to Tottori to help us. I am anxious to get at my Chinese 文字 and study them up, but I do not think I will do anything with them in America. I do not think it is wise. But I expect to get at them on the boat.

I wish I could get a look at John Pirie. I am sorry we were not able to see you at your home.

In haste,

Henry J. Bennett.

Henry J. Burnett

Germantown – May 27-1910

DEC 14 1910

Tottori, Japan.

Nov. 17, 1910.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

In about a month we are expecting another child, and I think I shall send a cable to Mrs. Bennett's father when he comes. Two years ago we made arrangements with the Board by which we could use the Board's address "Fernstalk Boston" and put Woodruff after it, and the Board would send the message on to Mr. Woodruff Jones, 5303 Germantown Ave. Germantown, Pa. So if, about the time this letter reaches you, you get a cable the frist three words of which are "Fernstalk Boston Woodruff" will you please forward the message by telegram C.O.D. to the address I have given you.

We have got pretty well settled in our house, though it took us some time on account of the repairs which had to be made. I am beginning to get back into the work, and am enjoying it very much. I don't know but that I had better go on and give you my first impressions of the work as I see it after being in America. Our pastor Mr. Matsumoto is a very spiritual man, and has been working hard to bring up the spiritual level of the church, and the church has improved a great deal since he came here two years ago. If it were not for one thing, as far as I can see, the church would grow very rapidly. I don't know whether I ought to say it, and I certainly should not want to have this get into print, but there is a deacon in the church, who is keeping things back. He is one who likes to keep things in his own hands as much as possible, and if he does not have a hand in the pie, he seems to do his best to spoil the pie. He drove away the best Bible-woman we ever had, because she knew too much about his personal life, and he was afraid of her. I think I am correctly informed when I say that his conduct has not been at all what a christian's should

be. His two failings seem to be that he is not straight in his money matters, i.e. in his financial dealings with the church, and he wants to run the church himself. I will not go into details now but he has finally been asked to resign as deacon, and now the question which arises in my mind is whether he will try to block the others when they try to work for the church. If he can be thoroughly converted, I think this church will boom. I do not know whether it is right to write this to the Board, but I think you like to know ou our failures as well as our successes and I hope that you will bear our work i mind in your prayers. We have a big proposition here, but we have some good men here behind us, if they will only hold out.

I do not know what made me go on this way, but this matter has been on my mind a good deal lately. I have no doubt that it will come out all right after awhile, but it is hard work to wait sometimes.

We are glad to be back in the work again, and we have high hopes for the future. The Woman's Society is great. They are working away quietly for the church, and if the men would only get together the way the women have, this church would boom. But it will all come in time, and I hope the time will not be in the very distant future.

I look back on the year at home with a great deal of pleasure. And we are enjoying being at home and in the work again.

As ever yours,

H. H. Bennett.

Victoric-

Port Tiffin

JUN 4 1913

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
HENRY J. BENNETT

TOTTORI, JAPAN, May 10, 1913.

Dear Enoch:-

I think I will make this a personal letter, rather than one to go on file in the office, as I am not sure that I have anything to say that would interest future generations. There is really a lot to say, but I think perhaps I am not in the mood to say it, as I am a little bit tired. Charles is away in Kyushu, with Dana now, and it looks as if we should lose them in the fall. I am very sorry because he has some fine qualities, as you know, which I have not got, and I think we supplement each other in the work here. I think the station needs the kind of head that he has, and I do not like to think of losing him. I am ~~also~~ also sorry, on the children's account, for Sara will be pretty lonesome without them. I do not know whether we shall have any one to take their places or not, but we are going to put in a request for both Miss McKowan and Miss Coe. I do not know whether we shall get either one of them but it is a good thing to ask for big things. I know that both of them have said that they would like to come here. And we certainly need some one here to look after the woman's work.

You may be interested in a union meeting of all the denominations working in the Sanindo. The meeting was held a few weeks ago, and all the missionaries and all the Japanese workers who could be got together came. There were four denominations represented, the Kumiai, the Episcopalians, the Fukuin Dendokwan, and the ~~7th day~~ 2nd Adventist. You may not know that the Adventists have an evangelist working in Kurayoshi. He is supported by the Adventist Church in Oakland Cal. and I have been told that he is the only worker of his denomination in Japan. The 7th day Adventists certainly have workers in Japan, or at least they did have, but I believe that they have had some difficulty with the Japanese government, because their doctrines about the Sabbath, and what they taught to some of their converts who were in the army, interfered with army discipline. I think it was the question of working on

Saturday. At any rate, the evangelist in Kurayoshi is harmless and is a very good fellow, as far as I know.

I have been teaching in two of the schools here, the Middle School and the Commercial School, but the Middle School has just turned me off, on account of lack of funds. I got twenty yen a month from the Middle School, and sent it to Miss Adams to help out her work in Okayama. I am sorry on her account, that I have had to stop, for it helped her out quite a little, and it helped me to get hold of the boys in the school, to a certain extent.

We have just had a visit from Dr. Pettee, who is one of the Advisory Committee of our kindergarten. The advisory committees of the various institutions are supposed to visit the institutions and report at Mission Meeting. I did not remember this rule of the Mission but happened to see it, as I was glancing over some of the acts of Mission Meeting, and I am planning to go to Okayama next week Saturday, to visit Miss Adams' place, and report on that, ~~along~~ with Mr. Dunning. He and Mrs. Newell and I are the Advisory Committee for the Hanabatake work.

We are having some matting put down in our house and the house is somewhat torn up. I do not know but that we are living too high as we have gas and a telephone now. The telephone costs us two dollars a month, and is a little bit of a luxury, but I put in my application for it when the Warrens were in America and we were here alone. Mrs. Bennett felt the loneliness of the place a good deal, and I thought that I would try at least to give here a chance to call Mrs. Pettee up on the telephone and talk to her once in awhile, even if we could not get away to Okayama very often. If we do not get any one here next fall, in place of the Warrens, she will certainly need it.

We have been without a pastor for a year, but a pastor is expected here soon. He would have been here by to-night, but he got sick.

With much love to you all,

H. J. Bennett

SEP 9 1914

Karuizawa, Japan.
Aug. 13, 1914.

Dear Dr. Barton, —

It has been some time since I have written to you, so I am going to try to take advantage of the summer holidays, to write to you and to the churches connected with the Tottori work. There is one question I should like to ask. Does the Kirk St. Church of Lowell still support the work of the Tottori Station. I saw by the Congregationalist that Mr. Gregg, the pastor of the Kirk St. Church, had been called to Springfield, and I do not know to whom to address my letters. I have heard very infrequently from the Lowell and Monson Churches, though Mrs. Cushman, of Monson, writes to Mrs. Bennett quite frequently. For several reasons, it has not been easy to write frequently to the office and to the two churches. In the first place, there has been sin in the church, and that is not an agreeable thing to write about. One who used to be a deacon of the church, and who had a prominent connection with our kindergarten

was convicted of a serious crime and pardoned, and has again been accused of fraud in connection with his insurance business, also in connection with the buying of the church property and of our kindergarten property. I was summoned to the court as a witness against him, and had to tell some rather disagreeable things about him. It was not a very pleasant experience.

The work of the Mission evangelists in the Tolton Station has been going along well. I have had a number of students classes, and they have been pretty well attended. A christian teacher in the Commercial School, asked me to have an English Bible class for the students and fifteen or twenty have been in attendance. The teacher has interpreted for me, and it is very satisfactory to have a christian interpreter, for it makes all the difference in the world, whether an interpreter gets into the spirit of the talk or not. It seems strange to talk through an interpreter, but the students want the English yet, do not get much of the talk, if there is no interpreter, and it is rather more

satisfactory to have an interpreter than to do your own interpreting. This method ~~also~~ gets the teacher interested too.

In Hamazaka, a town east of Totton, where we have an evangelist, a small kindergarten has succeeded in breaking down strong prejudice against Christianity, and people whom our evangelist does not know, and who would not think of speaking to him before, bow to him on the street. Many of them want to get their children into the kindergarten. As a result of this kindergarten work, the attendance at the ~~Sun~~ Sunday-school has doubled.

At Uradomi, ten miles to the east, a family opens its house on Sunday for a Sunday-school, and fifty or sixty children come every week. The father was a heavy drinker, and led a dissolute life, and a short while ago died, but the mother is a strong character and her children seem to have inherited her strength of character. One of the sons is connected with the Japanese

Embassy in London, one has been graduated from the Law department of the Imperial University and will probably make a mark for himself.

In Aoya and Kurayoshi, to the west, the evangelists seem to be doing well. The wife of the Aoya evangelist is an unusual woman. She has had a Normal School training, and was a school teacher for a short while. She studied a year at the Kobe Bible School, and did splendid work there. //

We need a single lady in Totton very much. Miss Coe was with us until April, but she is in Kobe now. We have hopes that the W.B.M.P. will respond to the request of the Mission and send us a lady to take charge of the work, which Mrs. Bennett finds it impossible to do.

I spent two weeks in Sendai, touring, before coming to Kanizawa, and hoped to go to the Niigata field on a tour, in September, but I shall be unable to go there this year.

With regards to all friends in the office

Sincerely yours,

Henry J. Bennett.

Kanizawa

Aug. 13-1914

DEC 9 1915

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AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
HENRY J. BENNETT

9

TOTTORI, JAPAN, Nov. 12, 1915.

Dear Enoch:-

This is another personal letter, but you may share it with Dr. Barton and others if you wish. In about ayear and ah half, I suppose, we shall be coming back to America again, and I suppose I shall be called on to do more or less speaking. When I was in America the last time Eddy gave me a blowing up after one of my talks before the P.C. He came to me and said "Bennett you have got to broaden out in your speaking"" or several hundred words to that effect. I think I see partly what Eddy had in mind, and shall try to remedy that in the future but there are one or two things I should like to make sure of, and from now on, I shall be looking around for interesting items. I have wondered whether Eddy felt that I ought to bring out the needs for mission work more strongly, in other words, should I be more pessimistic in my talks. We sometimes think that some of the P.C. have the idea that there is not much more work to be done in Japan. If I could make them feel the way I do, I could knock that idea out of their heads in about two minutes. But the Japanese have a proverb "Hyakubun ikken ni shikazu" or as you know "Hearing a hundred times is not like seeing a thing once. And as Bryce says in his introduction to the American Commonwealth it is a great deal easier to state facts than it is to convey a given impression, and the facts stated often convey an impression different from the one intended. The Christian Church has a big job before it to make Japan a Christian nation, and it is going to take time, money and the red blood of the missionaries before it is done. The work here is hardly well begun, and the churches must be made to realize it. I shall be glad for suggestions from you and Eddy about the best way to do this, and I shall try to get primed up and ready to go off, by the time I get home. Eddy sent out a number of hints about the way to write letters to home churches etc. What is there about missions that people are interested in? If they are not, why not? Do they realize the bigness of the job? Do they see that the work is growing with accelerating speed? Do they think it is all finished? Do they realize that Christianity's big fight in the next hundred years is to be with Buddhism? Does th distrust of Japan have any bearing on the question? Or is it the fact that they do not feel men's need of Christ? We sometimes feel here that people's eyes are on China too much, and that they do not see Japan very much. What I want to get at, is what phases of mission work can I study up, and speak about to appeal to the hearts of Americans.

And another thing I should like to ask you about. I am off in Tottori pretty much by myself, and I do not have a chance to talk to other foreigners very much except during the summer months. So I have felt the need of reading, in order to keep up my spiritual and intellectual life. This last year, I started out to read at least one good book a month, and I kept my resolution, reading sixteen during the year. Among them were Royce's Philosophy of the Christian Religion, Jane Addams Twenty Years at Hull House, King's Personal and Ideal Elements in Education, and his Rational Living, Murray With Christ in the School of Prayer and his Prayer Life Torrey's How to Pray, and a book by Gordon on Prayar, Gulick's The Efficient Life, and others. All of these books I found helpful. I should be glad if you would suggest any others which you have enjoyed reading.

I am off for a tour in the Niigata field, with Olds. I did up the Maebashi field just after the summer vacation, and if I get this one done, my work on the O. & E. committee will be pretty well done. We are all well, as usual, and are enjoying the work.

As ever,

Henry J. Bennett

Mar 12-1915

Tottori-

AR 10 1915

Tottori, Japan.

February II, 1915.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

To-day is Kigensetsu, and all the schools are having a holiday. But as this year is a year of national mourning over the death of the Empress Dowager, there are no celebrations at the school We are rejoicing in the fact that the Church here has at last got to work on the new church building. It is almost done now, and will be ready for use in another month, I think. The question has been before the church for about twenty years, I suppose, and at last they have got the building nearly done. The services for the last few weeks have been held in the Kindergarten. The work in the Mission Preaching-places, on the whole is encouraging. In Hamazaka, east of here, through a small kindergarten, the number of children in the Sunday-school has nearly doubled, and the evangelist says that in that strong Buddhist town, people, whom he does not even know, bow to him on the street, because they want to get their children in the kindergarten. This kindergarten is hardly worthy of the name, for the teacher is not a trained teacher, and we have no suitable building nor enough money for it, but we take what we have and make it go as far as it can, and the people there seem to be satisfied, In Aoya, west of Tottori, the work is going along pretty well too. The evangelist who was there, had to leave for awhile, on account of sickness, but he has returned again, and is working with renewed vigor.

I am returning this blank, which Dr. Barton sent out some time ago. The $750 for buildings and sites was a grant from the Church Building Loan Fund for a building in Kurayoshi. A large building

built about nine years ago, was bought and made over into a good church and parsonage. Here the work is a little doubtful. I do not know, but there appears to be a little friction between the evangel- and one or two of the church members. You ask how these appropriations are assigned by the station for the work. They are assigned at Mission Meeting, by the Mission, not by the station. I do not think of any further explanation which is especially needed.

Mrs. Bennett is pretty busy with Sara's school. Sara has been registered in the Calvert School, a correspondence school in Baltimore, I believe. They send out the work to be done. It is typewritten, and each days work has a page for itself. They also send out the books needed, and the writing, compostion, and examination papers are sent to Baltimore, and marked there. Then the school sends out criticisms and suggestions. Sara seems to take to Arithmetic like a duck to water, but she is not a star in writing and composition. I hope she will improve in this however.

I hope you and your family are all well. Please give my regards to Mrs. Bell.

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Bennett.

Letter.

Feb 11 1915.

D JUL 7 1915

Tottori, Japan. June 10, 1915.

Dear Dr. Barton:-

I want to thank you very much for your letter of sympathy over the death of our Frederick. Just the day before, he had been singing "'Tis not far to Jesus" and it is a comfort to think that he is safe in Jesus' care. We wanted, if possible, to bury him in Tottori, as we have been here so long, but I was not sure whether I could get a place outside a temple, and I thought he could not be buried in a temple cemetery, without a Buddhist cemetery. We had made up our minds to take him to Kobe, if we could not find a suitable place here. But fortunately we found a cemetery, which had no connection with any temple, and were about to buy a small lot there. It is on a hill called Round Mountain. Mrs. Gleason, who was here at the time of the funeral said it looked like "Round Top" at Northfield, so we call it that now. It is a place where an old pastor of the Tottori Church used to go to pray for a revival, and I am trying to make it one of my places of prayer.

I have been especially interested this year, in the subject of prayer. I have felt that my own prayer-life was not as deep as it should be, and I have been reading Andrew Murray's With Christ in the School of Prayer" Torrey's How to Pray" S.D.Gordon's Quiet Talks on Prayer" and John R. Mott's pamphlet "Intercessors, the Primary Need". As I have tried to put in practice what I have read, I find that there is a great deal more in prayer than I know about and Frederick's death has been a special call to prayer. I was Chairman at Mission Meeting this year and

I had prayer as the general subject for the devotional meetings. At one of the meetings, the American Board was the special subject, and at another, we prayed for reinforcements. I have not seen the printed acts of Mission Meeting yet, but I believe that one of the votes passed was a request for two new families. This letter of mine is a private letter, and has not Mission sanction but I feel sure that the vote was for two families, in addition to the four already authorized by the Board. Mrs. Bennett was somewhat worried, fearing that at the Board Rooms you might think that we were asking for two families instead of the four asked for before. Dr. Gary corroborates my statement, in a letter recently received from from him. We need all of these families in addition to the force we have on the field now. And the Prudential Committee should bear in mind, I think, that we have at least six married men out here who are all well along toward sixty and it will not be long before their places will have to be filled. A new person coming out here has to spend several years studying the language, so the sooner the new recruits come out, the better. I know that you are doing all that you can in the Board Rooms, to get reinforcements for us, but we sometimes feel out here, that the churches in America do not appreciate the need of making an advance in the work out here in Japan. I will not dwell on this too much, but please don't let the churches forget that they have a long hard pull in Japan before the country is evangelized.

As I have intimated in the first part of the letter, I have been been feeling more and more that I have not been using enough of my time for prayer. And the more I have tried to pray, the more I have

Copied for Reinforcement Cont'd

felt that I do not know how to pray as I should. but there is a good deal of comfort in the thought that the Spirit makes intercessinn for us. Mr. Buxton of the C.M.S. Mission was here for one night, a short while ago, and I talked over this subject with him. To-day I received a book from him Andrew Murray's "The Prayer Life". Some time, when you have some leisure I should be glad if you would tell me something about your prayer life in the Board Rooms. Do you follow a prayer-cycle or do you pray for special needs as they come up? What do you do to prevent other interests from encroaching on you prayer-time? My own tendency is to make my circle of prayer interests too narrow.

This letter is meant more as a personal letter to you, rather than one to be filed in the Board Rooms. But I wanted to tell you what I had been thinking about, during the few months since Frederick left us. I hope that you will share this with Mr. Bell, and ask his special prayers for our work in Tottori. I feel as if God had a blessing for us, when we are ready for it. And I think we shall receive according to our faith. Please remember us in your prayers.

Sincerely yours,

Henry J. Bennett.

RESCENT BOND

Letter.

June 10-1915

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Sincerely yours,

Kenneth Bennett

As I have intimated in the first part of the letter, I have been feeling more and more that I have not been using enough of my time for prayer, and the more I have tried to pray, the more I have

14 1916

Karuizawa, Aug. 22, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Some days ago, I got a letter from Mr. Dunning in which he said he had met you, and that you had asked him why I wanted my furlough so early. He said you told him that you had written to me about the matter. I have not received your letter, but as long as the subject was suggested to me by Mr. Dunning, I thought I would write to you about the matter.

I am not quite sure what the question is in your mind. When I was at home the last time, you told me that the Board was not going to allow the missionaries to stay out more than seven years, and that they were going to hold the missionaries down to fourteen months, (from the time of leaving their fields to the time of return to the field of work). My seven year term will be finished next year in July. I think probably it was the fact that my request was for a furlough from the spring of 1917. I put in my request purposely in that indefinite way, because at Mission Meeting time, Mrs. Bennett was in a rather bad state nervously. It was partly due to the fact that we were expecting a baby this summer. But I felt that it would be best to put in our request for a furlough, in a rather indefinite form, so that if necessary on account of Mrs. Bennett's health, in the spring, we might come home a little early, without having to wait for the formality of getting ~~permission~~ special permission. From present indications, it will not be necessary for us to start for home before July of next year. If it is expected that we follow the former custom of staying out ten years, unless there is special reason for coming home, that puts a different aspect on the question.

Year after next is my 20th anniversary of graduation from college (and yours too, I believe) and I want to be at home at that time. If I come home next summer, a year will bring me around to the time of our 30th reunion, and I hope that I shall be able to get to Cambridge at that time.

There was a conference here a few days ago (an interdenominational one) to consider the question of Holy Orders. I was asked to write a paper on the Congregational theory, Mr. Iglehart gave the Methodist position, and Father Kelley that of the Episcopalians. It was a rather interesting conference. I thought the idea was to get the different denominations to understand each other better. But it was intimated to me afterward, by a Canadian Methodist that the object was to bring all of us eventually back into the Episcopal fold. So don't be surprised if I land there some time!

We are happy over the fact that Miss Coe and Miss Waterhouse will be with us from this fall. They are making plans for the house and for their work, and I think that things will look up in Tottori after they get there. Miss Coe is a fine worker, and made a big place for herself while she was in Tottori before.

You may have read in the papers of the murder of a missionary in Karuizawa. A robber got into the house, and when Mr. Campbell got up and attacked him, the rober drew out a knife and after quite a struggle killed both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. As far as I know, he has not been caught yet.

We have another little daughter born on July 21st. Mrs. Bennett is up and around and the baby seems to be doing well.

Please give my best to Dr. Barton and Mr. Eddy. It will be good to see you all again.

As ever,

D. L. J. Bennett.

Kamloops, Aug. 22, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Some days ago, I got a letter from Mr. Bunning in which he said he had met you, and that you had asked him why I wanted my furlough so early. He said you told him that you had written to me about the matter. I have not received your letter, but as long as the subject was suggested to me by Mr. Bunning, I thought I would write to you about the matter.

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You may have read in the papers of the murder of a missionary in Kyoto. A robber got into the house, and when Mr. Campbell got up he attacked him, the robber drew out a knife and after quite a struggle killed both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. As far as I know, he has not been caught yet.

We have another little daughter born on July 21st. Mrs. Bennett is up and around and the baby seems to be doing well.

Please give my best to Dr. Barton and Mr. Eddy. It will be good to see you all again.

As ever,

Harry Bennett

Kanazawa
Aug. 22, 1916

DEC 22 1916

Tottori Japan, Nov. 22, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I am sending you a duplicate of a letter which I am sending to the Monson Church. If you care to read it do so, and show it to Mr. Eddy, and then please send it to the Kirk Street Church in Lowell. At one time, that church had the responsibility for the work in Tottori, and Mr. Gregg used to write to me quite frequently. But since Mr. Gregg left the church, I have not heard from them, and I do not know whether the church still supports the Tottori work or not. I have tried to keep in touch with the church, but I can not seem to get any word from them. Will you please let me know who is the pastor there now, and whether the church still supports our work. I try to keep up my correspondence with the churches which are interested in the Tottori work, but sometimes it is rather hard to keep up a one-sided correspondence.

Just at present we are minus an evangelist, and I have to see that the services in the preaching-place are kept up. So I am away every Sunday. Mrs. Bennett says she will be glad when I can have a Sunday at home.

We are enjoying having Miss Coe and Miss Waterhouse with us this year. They are both working hard at the language, but they are making a big place for themselves here. I wish Miss Waterhouse could stay here permanently.

I am not writing very much about the work in this letter, for you will get some idea of what is going on from the letter which I enclose, and which I hope you will forward to the Kirk St. Church in Lowell, if they still have an interest in the Tot-

tori work. Please show the letter to Mr. Eddy, and get him to criticise it.

I have been using the type-writer so much to-day that I think I shall have to stop now.

Looking forward to seeing you within a year,

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Bennett,

Tottori, Japan,

Nov. 22, 1916

UG 24 1917

H. J. Bennett.

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Pocono Lake,
Aug. 1917.

ar Enoch,

Your letter of the 10th
ched me all right, and
ve me all the information
eeded. I had previously
ard from Mr. Wiggin about
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is year. Just between you
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Tottori, Japan, Nov 22 1916

are various reasons for the
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between the Board and the
Mission. If this is true, it i
doubtless due, ~~to~~ to a large ex
to the way the Mission has ma
aged things, but I think the
the Board, or at least, the Ho
Department, may not appreci
fully, the job it has before
in Japan. I hope, some time
this fall, to have a chance to
meet the secretaries of the Bo
(both Home & Foreign) and tell
them what I think. I can n
speak as an official representa
tive of the Mission, but I have

the me things which I have
t wanted to say for six or seven
g years, and I think what I may
ym will not be very different
than the general opinion of the
it ission. And I hope I may be
able to tell you what I think, be-
fore you go to Japan.
But I will not let off too
much steam now. I shall
probably need all I can
work up, when I see you all.
We are comfortably situated
here in Pocono, and expect to be
until about the 29th, when
we go to Germantown. Our address
will be 5303 Germantown Ave,
Germantown, ~~Dear~~ Pa. Mrs. Bennett's
father and mother are to move to

another house, and give us the whole house to live in! So we shall be comfortably situated.

It will be great to see you again.

As ever,

H. J. Bennett.

ECD MAY 16 1918

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AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

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16 29

411 W. Chelten Ave. Germantown, Pa.
May 14, 1918.

ear Dr. Barton,

Mrs. Bennett and I are beginning to make our plans o back to Japan in August. I believe that the Board allows a refit allowance. Would you please let me know how much is, and when it is available. I have been making some uiries about freight, and I understand that one has to ow about two months to get freight across the continent. hat is so, we shall have to be sending our freight off in a nth. I have just written to Mr. Hosmer, asking a few questions, t the matter. We are expecting to take one or two beds back h us, but I think San Francisco will be the best place to buy them. Does not each ticket entitle us to one ton of freight on the mer, without our making any special arrangements for it? all be glad for all information you can give me.

I am enjoying my work at the Central Congregational rch, and have been pretty busy. I am a little bit tired shall be able to keep it up all right until the end of June.

Sincerely yours,
Henry J. Bennett.

Copy of letter
1917

REC'D JUL 2 1918

Germantown, Pa.
June 29, 1918.

Dear Dr. Barton:

The time is drawing near for us to sail for Japan, and we have started our freights off already. I should think it would be important for us to have passports too. If we should have them, will the Board get them for us, or should I apply directly to Washington? If the Board attends to this, will you please see about getting one for Miss Sargent too. We are planning to leave for San Francisco about Aug. 10th, in order to reach San Francisco by the 21st, which, I believe, is the date the Shinyo Maru leaves.

Our little Nannie has appendicitis and will have to have an operation next week. We have already had to pay ~~forty~~ one hundred and twenty one dollars ~~on~~ for medical bills, and this operation will be rather expensive. Could the Board help us any on our medical account?

I hope to be in Boston early in July. I finish up my work at Central Church this month. It has been rather strenuous, but I have enjoyed it.

Sincerely yours,
Henry J. Bennett.

Hammonton, Pa.
June 24, 1918.

Dear Dr. Boston:

The time is drawing near for us to sail for Japan, and we have started our people off already. I think it would be important for us to have passports too. If we should have them, will the Board get them for us, or should I apply directly to Washington? If the Board attends to this, will you please see about getting one for Miss Dwight too. We are planning to leave for San Francisco about Aug. 10th, in order to reach San Francisco by the 1st. Until I hear, in the last the thing then leave.

Our little Dennis has appendicitis and will have to have an operation performed. We have already had to pay ~~[illegible]~~ doctors and hospital and medical bills, and this operation will be rather expensive. Could the Board help us out in an emergency account?

I trust to see Doctor Judge in July I think, upon my work at Central Church this month, it has been rather strenuous, but I have enjoyed it.

Sincerely yours,

Henry J. Dennis.

JUL 11 1918

24 / 2 wk

411 W. Chelten Ave.
Germantown, Pa.

Dear Dr. Barton,

We have had some unusual medical expenses this year, and I am writing to see whether the Board can help us out any. Mrs. Bennett had to have an operation, as a result of lack of proper medical attention at the time one of our children was born in Japan. Our daughter Nannie has just had an operation for appendicites, and is in the hospital now. Pus had begun to collect, and the doctor said, after the operation was over, that if the operation had been delayed a few weeks, the case might have been fatal. In addition to this, Stanley caught the mumps at school and Nannie the measles at kindergarten, and Mrs. Bennett and Sara have had trouble with their feet. Our bills ~~a~~ so far, are as follows:-

Dr. Cameron (general attendance)	$90.00	paid.
Mrs. Bennett's operation and hospital expenses	89.00	paid.
Dr. Gill, (foot specialist)	40.00	
Nannie's operation (estimate)	80.00	
Total	$299.00	

This year has been an expensive year for us, and I shall be glad of any help the Board can give.

Will you kindly let me know what Miss Sargent's ticket to Japan has cost. I should like to know as soon as possible, so ~~as to be~~ that I may make the ~~fin~~ necessary financial arrangements.

186.60
90
276.60

Although we have had so much sickness, the year has been a good year. The work at Central Church was hard, but I enjoyed it.

We have heard rumors that the Shinyo Maru has been taken off the line by the Japanese Government. Please let us know if you hear anything definite about this.

Sincerely yours,
Henry J. Bennett.

2

REC'D AUG 2 1918

109

411 W. Chelten Ave. Germantown, Pa.

Aug. 1, 1918.

Dear Mr. Ball,

The answer to your letter of July 24 has been delayed a little because I have been waiting for the bill from the hospital. My total medical bills for the year have been

Dr. Cameron	$ 99
Woman's Hospital (Mrs. Bennett's operation)	89.
Germantown Hospital (Nannie's operation	108.55
Doctor's fee for operation	50.
Nurse's bill	112.
	$458.55

These are very heavy bills, but Mrs. Bennett's operation, due to the fact that she was not sewed up properly after Stanley's birth, was necessary to avoid more serious trouble at the time of her change in life.

Nannie's operation was for appendicitis, and the doctor found the appendix sticking to the kidneys and pus had begun to form. He was not able to sew up the wound at once, as the pus had to have a chance to drain off. The doctor who

first diagnosed the case was inclined to wait for the second attack before operating but I insisted on operating at once, and as it turned out, it was fortunate I did. For a second attack in the condition her appendix was would have been very serious. The doctor said he would not send a bill but I could pay him whatever I felt like paying. If the Board can help me out with $300, I will try to raise the rest myself, but I would say that I have already used $1000 of my savings this year, and have been obliged to borrow $998 from the New York Life Insurance Co. on my insurance policy of $1000 which matures next May.

I wish I could have been in Japan at the last Mission Meeting. There are interesting times ahead of the Mission, if the plan of cooperation is tried. I know that it will be trying, both to the Mission and to the Kumiai Church, at first. It will take patience and love to work it out, it will cost sleep and red blood, as Pedley said to me

once but it will pay.

I wish I could see you before going back to Japan but I am afraid I can not.

As ever,

Henry J. Bennett.

1 Henry D. Bennett

Germantown Aug 1, 1918

REC'D JUL 7 1919

Request for grant for flood-repairs, Tottori.

On the I4th of September I918 Tottori was visited by the most disastrous flood in its history. Between six o'clock and ten o'clock in the evening the water in the river rose ten feet, overflowed its banks and almost all of the city was flooded. The water was eight feet deep in the road in front of our house, and rose two feet or more above our ground floor. The plaster on the walls of the rooms of the first floor is badly water-marked as high as two feet and a half above the floor, and none of the rooms of the house have been replastered for eight years and in most of the rooms the lower half of the walls are in a disreputable condition.

In the fall, a special request was put in for flood-repairs, and a fairly large amount was granted, but this was only enough to pay for fixing up the outside wall. The mission compound is a large one, and every one who passes along the street sees the outside wall. As there was very little money in the house-fund then, the first request was made for just enough to make the outside wall respectable. This second request, which was delayed until this year, is to make the inside of ~~the our inside of~~ the house respectable. There are five rooms and a large hall on the ground floor to be replastered, and upstairs there are five rooms and a hall.

Henry J. Bennett.

regards

Tokori

July 1919.

38

RICAN BOARD MISSION
HENRY J. BENNETT

TOTTORI, JAPAN.

Request for $225 for extra repairs, Tottori House.

This is a little more than the plasterer's estimate for replastering the whole house. The house has not had new plaster for eight years and all over the house, the plaster is in rather bad condition. Especially on the first floor the walls are in an almost disgraceful condition. Last fall, the city suffered from the severest flood in its history. In the street in front of our house, the water was ten feet deep and the water came in three feet over our first floor. The plaster has fallen off partly, in a few places, and everywhere on the first floor there is a line showing where the water was.

The main reason for the request for a new coat of plaster throughout the house, of course, is the damage done by the flood, but Japanese plaster fades after it has been on six or seven years, and begins to look disreputable. The estimate is rather high, but the war and the flood have increased the cost of everything, and the estimate brought in does not seem unreasonable.

H. J. Bennett.

Request for $225 for extra repairs, Tottori House.

This is a little more than the carpenter's estimate for replastering the whole house. The house has not had new plaster for eight years and all over the house, the plaster is in rather bad condition. Especially on the first floor the walls are in an almost disgraceful condition. Last fall, the city suffered from the severest flood in its history. In the street in front of our house, the water was ten feet deep and the water came in three feet over our first floor. The plaster has fallen off partly, in a few places, and everywhere on the first floor there is a line showing where the water was.

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H. I. Bennett

REC'D JUL 7 1919

ICAN BOARD MISSION
HENRY J. BENNETT

TOTTORI, JAPAN.

Re Increase of salary.

With regard to the request for an increase of salary, the reasons for making this request are convincing in Tottori. Before the war, rice was selling here at I5 sen a sho (I.6 quarts), now rice is 45 sen. A laborer's wages were forty five sen, now it is hard to get any one to work at all, and when a laborer can be found he has to be paid ¥I.35. Milk was 3.5 sen a go (I/6 of a quart) and now it is 6 sen, and the prices of other things have gone up proportionately. There is practically nothing which does not cost twice as much as it did four years ago, and many things cost three times as much. Then we did not live luxuriously in Tottori. It was and is practically impossible to buy luxuries here, because there are none. Yet with the present prices, it is impossible to live on what the Board allows. We have managed to keep out of debt to the Board through outside resources. But for those members of the Mission who have no outside reqources to fall back on, it is impossible to live on the present basis without getting into debt.

Last January, I was one of the auditors who looked over treasurer Cobb's books. A large number of the Mission had overdrawn their half-year's allowance. The burden's of a missionary in Japan are not light anyhow, and it seems to me that we have a right to expect that the churches which send us out here shall relieve us of anxiety as to how each month's bills are to be paid.

We appreciate the I0% increase in salary which the Board has made but as prices have increased from I00 to 200 % we feel that unless the 30% increase asked for is granted, some of the Mission will find it impossible to live without going into debt.

Re Increase of salary.

With regard to the request for an increase of salary, the reasons for making this request are convincing in Tottori. Before the war, rice was selling here at 15 sen a sho (1.6 quarts), now rice is 45 sen. A laborer's wages were forty five sen, now it is hard to get any one to work at all, and when a laborer can be found he has to be paid ¥1.35. Milk was 3.5 sen a go (1\6 of a quart) and now it is 6 sen, and the prices of other things have gone up proportionately. There is practically nothing which does not cost twice as much as it did four years ago, and many things cost three times as much. Then we did not live luxuriously in Tottori. It was and is practically impossible to buy luxuries here, because there are none. Yet with the present prices, it is impossible to live on what the Board allows. We have managed to keep out of debt to the Board through outside resources. But for those members of the Mission who have no outside resources to fall back on, it is impossible to live on the present basis without getting into debt.

Last January, I was one of the auditors who looked over treasurer Cobb's books. A large number of the Mission had overdrawn their half-year's amount allowance. The burden's of a missionary in Japan are not light anyhow, and it seems to me that we have a right to expect that the churches which send us out here shall relieve us of anxiety as to how each months bills are to be paid.

We appreciate the 10% increase in salary which the Board has made but as prices have increased from 100 to 200 % we feel that unless the 30% increase asked for is granted, some of the Mission will find it impossible to live without going into debt.

REC'D OCT 3 1919

Address 12 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo

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245 Karuizawa, Japan
Sep. 8th 1919.

v. Enoch F. Bell,
ston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I am going to undertake the difficult job of reporting you in a dispassionate way the turn that events have taken recently thin the mission and our own family circle.

esent spirit of the Mission. You are now dealing with a mission that is quite different from the one e deputation faced during its recent visit. In fact Dr. Patton will d the spirit of the mission of a different intensity just since his ntact with it less than three months ago. There's a reason; and if I n make it clear to you, you will be able to understand better the ood of protests, appeals, and declarations that are now flowing into ur office.

Japan needs the teachings, ideals, and spirit of Christ as never before. Every newspaper we pick up reveals Japan's need, and the danger that threatens the Far East if it is not met. Dr. Harlan P. Beach told us recently that the American Board had only one other field in which the need was more urgent than in Japan, and that field was Turkey. Other missionaries from China realize that before China can hope to improve her lot Japan must be christianized. Our mission is fully conscious of the present crisis in the Far East and of the responsibility it places upon us as missionaries who have in our grasp the very solution and the only solution for the complex and threatening situation. This consciousness of Japan's dire need is the first element in the present spirit of the mission. The second element is our consciousness of weakness when we ought to be strong. Losses by death, resignation, retiring have followed in quick succession until the mission force is weaker than it has been for a long period of years. We as a family have had cause to feel this situation keenly. Our second daughter, Dorothy, has developed tubercular trouble which is now affecting her hip joint. As soon as we discovered it we felt that we ought to go to America at once in order to avoid the damp climate that characterizes the whole of Japan. But when we made our desire known we were met with two attitudes on the part of our friends; friends outside the mission urging us to go home as quickly as possible, and friends within the mission showing practically no sympathy for the plan. The former thought of the needs of the child. But the latter thought of the additional hole that would be made in the mission's forces. One member ~~XXXXXXXX~~ suggested to us that if we would stay on in spite of legitimate reasons for going home it would be an added proof to the Prudential Committee of the dire need of the mission, and of our willingness to make any sacrifice for the work in this crisis. You can see that when such attitudes as this are possible, the situation must be fairly critical; but it is quite easily understood when one realizes the losses that have already been sustained and the great fear that arises every time any one suggests another departure for America.

The third element in the present spirit of the mission is the consciousness of the fact that the Prudential Committee has failed

to send the reenforcements they promised us this year. We received word from Dr. Strong in December (I think) to the effect that our reguest for special publicity, special privileges, and a special effort to secure new recruits during our Semi-Centennial year was granted. The mission expected something to happen as a result of the special effort on the part of the Home Secretaries to secure the new recruits that the Deputation had requested. When the last "News Bulletin" and "Missionary Herald" appeared with the pictures of the reenforcements for 1919, the mission with one accord examined the list to see how many were headed our way. You can well imagine the disappointment that followed the discovery that once more the reenforcements were all headed toward other salients. If you can explain why this occured please do so at once, because the mission fails utterly to understand it. In view of the critical times the whole world and especially the Far East is experiencing, in view of Japan's place of influence and the immeadiate need of doing all in our power to make that influence Christian, in view of the Deputations findings, and in view of the Prudential Committee's promise to make a special effort to secure new missionaries this year the mission naturally expected that at least a few of the new missionaries would be sent to Japan. The need to us is so clear and the supply of candidates seems to be so adequate that the mission has so far failed to reconcile the facts with the distribution of the new forces. There must be some good reason that we have as yet failed to see.

The above facts accompanied by the postponement until fall of the major question of our salaries, of the constantly rising prices, and of the dropping off one by one of Japanese workers, have all contributed to the present spirit of the mission. But the dominant spirit is not that of the discouraged or defeated but that of soldiers who are determined to "carry on" in spite of all difficulties, the spirit is shown by the way in which the mission is planning to cope with the situation and the unity with which the mission is acting in getting its case before the corporate members of the Board, the Prudential Committee, and the Congregational Churches of America.

Mission Plans. A call for prayer is being printed to be distributed in large numbers throughout our constituency in America. A circular letter is being written to our members on furlough advising them of the change that has taken place since they left at the beginning of the summer. Dr. Patton is being asked to give us two months of his time on his return from China. These plans have been made by the mission recently and are not a part of the work being carried on by the Committee on Publicity. We have been concentrating our efforts on the big Semi-Centennial Number of the "Japan Mission Annual" and the stereoption lecture. When these strike America you will know that the Japan Mission is neither discouraged nor lacking in initiative. A statement regarding the Annual is enclosed. You will hear from the lecture later.

1919 Annual. In regard to the Annual we would like to know how many copies can be used in the various Board rooms and District Secretary offices. We are having 1000 copies printed. From the experience of the Baptist Mission last year with a much

ller and less attractive Annual we are positive that a great many re could be used to advantage, especially since it is adapted to use mission study classes. Since we will use at least half and perhaps re of the edition from the field there will be left only about 400 pies for distribution among the Board rooms. If we had the money would order 500 more copies. Do you think that there would be a mand for that many in the course of the year, remembering the terest that is bound to be aroused in all fields next spring by the terchurch campaign and the special prapaganda that is to be carried continuously from this end? If you think more copies could be inted _____ PLEASE CABLE.

ter the first 1000 are printed extra copies would cost only about cents each. So you see if we have any chance of using them or eding them during the year we ought to have them run off while the rms are set. The material is nearly all set up, but some pictures are t yet made into half-tones and their is a great deal of proof to be ad. So by the time this reaches you the printers will probably running off the first 1000. If you cable at once we could ask them run off the additional copies right away. I shall endeavor to hold e forms until we have had time to hear from you. Cable numbers of pies wanted. We will understand that the Board pays for the extra copies.

I had hoped to tell of our own personal plans in this letter, but is already so long that it will have to be "continued in our next." will simply say that we are going to settle down in Kamakura for the nter, hoping that the sea air, outdoor life and proper medical treat- nt will bring about the cure we seek for Dorothy. While we are ving at Kamakura I shall come into Tokyo every other day at least. time will probably be divided into three parts- language study, ssion work (especially propaganda), and work as Executive Secretary the Federated Missions Committee for " the Promotion of International iendship through the Churches." You have probably been informed of e action of C.A.I. in regard to the last position. I want to write u full particulars soon. It is in direct line with my thinking d studying for the last three years and my conception of the one ase of Christian work that is more urgent at this time than any other.

With the very best regards of Mrs. Beam and myself

I remain, Sincerely yours

Kenneth S. Beam.

P.S. Our Japanese stenographer still has much to learn about the gentle art of typewriting, so please pardon appearance of this letter. He is improving rapidly. KSB.

I am sending copies of this to Dr. Patton, Dr Barton and Mr Eddy.

NOV 27 1914

Dear Lou would be amused & hear that Dora said she was going to say "happy Birthday" and Neesah for the American Board" when her letter came. Here a strike usurps last summer's tour.

Japan, November 1, 1914. Bamboo

Board-paper, so it is an un-
ficial letter.

Some friends of ours, C. M. S.
ssionaries from Matsue, - a large
t west of us are returning to
gland via America, and may
il from Boston. They know no
e, so we are directing them to
u, and the Board-room friends.
ou will find them very nice
ople indeed. Rev. & Mrs. A. H.

Knight, and their two children. They were going home via India but it isn't safe that way, we so often wonder how Mrs Bell and your dear little boy are, and always think of him as one of the Mission children. I am sending you a little picture of our church of which we are very proud. Please give it to Mrs Bell with my love.

At last we are to have a new church building! They are talking about having it ready for Christmas but we will wait and see. The Church hasn't been in such

good condition for years, - for that hypocrite man is out of it now. The Kindergarten is flourishing too - 60 children & three nice teachers. I think I sent you some picture postals of it.

We were very happy this fall when several of our servants were baptised. Two had been here two or three years, & I am sure they are really converted.

Henry goes away on Nov. 3, to be gone a month. He will come to take us to the Gleasons, to spend Thanksgiving, and then continue touring for a few days

more. George has sprained his ankle, but it is better now. Perhaps he caught a germ from us for I did it last summer.

I am teaching Sara now, using the Calvert School Home Instruction course, & find it very good.

Our Woman's Society is fine! We have just sent off $100.00 worth of things to my sister, for her children's mission band to sell for us - Presbyterian church in Elizabeth.

We want Miss Lee very much indeed. As you know the Mission has voted her to us, but we have to wait until her substitute can be found for

Hole College. (which doesn't seem very difficult) and until the W. B. M. P. can assume her support. We asked them because all the woman's Evangelistic money, & the Kindergarten money comes from them. They say they can't do it this year. Perhaps we should have asked W. B. M. If you can push it we would be so glad. She is particularly fitted for the country work, and is very

anxious to come back here. She
was here last winter studying
the language, and did a great
deal of most valuable work
among the young men and
the women. She is so well
fitted for work here, wants to
come, the people like her
and want her, and it is
impossible to find her substitute
in K.C. If only money were
not so important. More and
more opportunities are opening

. for just such a work. For
instance, the Government Girls'
school has been very difficult to
work for and with mixed mod-
but recently one of the head
teachers has been here several times
to arrange for Henry to go there
and speak. He has a lot of
work among the students here,
and among the young teachers
of one of the large schools.
Our country work is fine,
Kunayoshi gets a new building

this winter (Mission Loan Dun
and the Tiny Kindergarten, cost
Woman's Evangelistic about $7.00
per month is doing wonderful
Evangelistic work in Hamazaka
under the Evangelist's wife's care.
Oh, we had all the Dunning
here to spend five children's
birthdays last October, & we had
a lovely time. We went to the
shore for a day. As usual
Mrs Dunning is perfectly lovely
As you see this is an unofficial
mission-gossip letter. Love to
Mrs Bell - we often think of you both
Yours Sincerely - Anna W. Bennett.

RECD MAY 28 1915

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
HENRY J. BENNETT

TOTTORI, JAPAN, ~~April~~ May 1. 1915.

My dear Mr Bell, -

This morning your letter of sympathy reached us, - the first to be received from America. Thank you very much. It was good to hear from you, for you always seem as one of our Mission family.

You will doubtless read in Mission news about Frederick, and how much good he has done - there is much more - the story is just beginning. As one of our Mission family, I have felt I wanted to tell you about it.

Our first prayer together after Freddy was born, was wonderful. God's Holy Spirit prayed through us for that child. Luke 1: 14-17, Rev. 3:12. His name comes from five or six generations of Fredericks, missionaries or ministers in my mother's family. He has been dedicated into an abundance of all of childhood's most beautiful graces, - health, generosity, obedience, happiness, [illegible]

merriment, and joy in all things beautiful
used to look at him with quiet joy, thinking
the promise at his birth. The promise was of G
It will be fulfilled. Now he has led us to drin
deep of the well-springs of eternal-life, and to
know the Risen Saviour, and "His power to us-ward
according to the strength of His might when He raised
Him from the dead." As we sat in the chamber
at the funeral, I thought that if Jesus took the two
fishes & five loaves of the little child to feed the five thousand, the
and the five-thousand times five thousand sa
then, surely He will take the gift of this beautiful
little child. He had been given to the Lord for
His own use, and we believe He has used the
times, - His way, - not our way. It has shown us
what utter consecration means. And He uses
what is given to Him. He gave students to
and he is always ours. He is just perfecting the
it to us for

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
HENRY J. BENNETT

TOTTORI, JAPAN,

and by.

About twenty five years ago there was a remarkable revival in the church here in Tottori. The "Inori-bal" (place of prayer) for that revival is a little hill - "Round Top (!)" where Buddy's earthly tabernacle lies resting. They told me about it when we were there laying it to rest. I thought "The Revival will come. It must be by prayer." And the time is the Risen Saviour who bids us pray in His name! "Thy Kingdom Come" which was Buddy's most often repeated prayer. Please pray!

We hope to welcome about twelve new members in our Woman's Society next week, and on Thursday we have our all-day woman's meeting - when we hope to get in other Christians from the country to hear dear Miss Barrows.

Please give my love to ~~Miss Barrows~~ Mrs Bell - Thank you again for your letter. Henry is having to

P.S. Just one word more. It is the Japanese custom to have hymns at funerals, so Henry told them to write "God is Love". Our brethren & sisters have made all the arrangements for us. We only gave a few hints. We wanted to be one with them as we are indeed.

Yoshiko

Pray for us
May 13 - 1955

REC'D JUL 7 1919

Tottori, Japan -
June 2. 1919.

My dear Mr Bell, -

We have just returned from Mission meeting where we kept hearing echoes of your visit here last year, and it made us wish all the more that we had not missed the privilege of being here when the "deputation" was. We had a fine meeting. The spirit was so good. You will be glad to see the vote to spend a day before the business sessions in prayer, and the study of educational and evangelistic problems. Many of us have not gotten over the keen disappointment that you felt you could not put through your idea of a prayer-day, when you were here last year, for such was the desire of by far the majority of the Mission. ~~only one or two~~

Regarding the vote, asking for a 30% increase on our former basal salary, as it is a personal matter with us all, we were all to write. The 10% increase which the Board has given us, in ~~of~~

course something of a help, but when living has increased to 300% in nearly every stable article we need, you see that ~~30~~ 10% isn't enough to pay us see the scale the Board has deemed right & proper in past years, & that even 30% increase does not proportionally put us there. The 300% increase in living expenses is not only based on our own calculations, but the Japan Advertiser recently published an article to that effect. I am told that the great issue of paper money has caused the rise in prices. Two years ago there was no paper money issue less than one yen, now the 50 sen, 20 sen, and 10 sen paper issues are more common than the silver coins. This does not point to a speedy return to former prices. Below I give you the actual difference in Tokio in some articles, - now - and two years ago

Two years ago.

			Now
.173 sen per lb.	—	butter.	— ¥1.20
.14 sen. sho.	—	rice.	— .45
.175 ~~sen~~ per qt.	—	milk.	— 30
		wood	— 4½ times more
		charcoal.	— 3 " "
		fish	— 3 " "
		meat	— 2 " "
		Tottori brand flour	— 2+ " "

As for servants wages, we gave our valuable man & his wife ¥25.00 two years ago, now ¥43.00 per month does not [illegible] twice as much, in some cases three times the price, and the quality is poorer. Travel too has increased, along with everything else. These are hard facts which one cannot argue against. Last winter our dining-room did duty as dining-room, study, & guest-room, & we had no hall fire, as we had in former years. You know the centre of influence a missionaries home should be, - but how can it be such, if there is no money to pay for

the entertainment of guests. In view of all things is a 30% increase on our own and our children's allowances an unreasonable request?

Regarding the home allowance. I say freely that if we had not had outside resources, there would have been no choice but for us to have been entertained, at the Rutherdale Home, where, because it has outside resources (hasn't it?) the Board is charged. Our family of six could not have lived on the [illegible]

simply could not do all the manual work for the family. I was lame anyway. I take it it is not the wish of the Board to force the missionary at home on furlough to forgo all recreation, rest, study, & the comfort of living which at home among our family and relatives. Some of our men have returned from furlough in debt, because of the living expenses at home, - and what prospect has they of paying it off out here?

If you could have been at mission meeting and noticed the restraint with which the request was debated, stating how the needs of the work as well of the missionaries need this increase, and of our appreciation of the great demands of the Board at this time in other fields, you would have felt the loyalty of the Japan Mission to the Board.

The facts one of the single ladies who has been out more than 20 years, brought out were pathetic. "I can't put more than one one in the collection plate. I live in one room. I can't entertain, & when some one comes just before dinner, I have to give him something, & so without later on -- etc." You know that "entertaining means, inviting one Sunday School class, or the pastor, or a group of workers to a meal, and what that social intercourse has always meant to the work.

We do hope and pray that God will lead you to view our request sympathetically and favorably.

Yours Sincerely

Anna W. Bennett.

To Rev Enoch Bell

Sendai March 2nd 1910

APR 14 1910

My dear Mr Bell

Thank you for the letter(which Dr Barton asked you to w to the single ladies and which I was glad to get.I owe you an answer for as well as for aletter which Dr De Forest recd Which requires an ansfrom us bothI will proceed to attend to that first as I find th t Dr De F has already sent his knowing thst at the time he brot yours over for me to read- last week I wasin the midst of such a abusy time both sending out postals to student and school teacher friends with extracts on , on prayer and t date of the world sytudents "prayer day" and arranging how best to observe the day and those near it etc etc besides fighting off an attack of the influenza that when I went over to see about sending to you about my part with Dr D. F's I found that he had already sent his and tho he show me a copy of what he wrote he thot I had better write directly to you of how my Evang money is divided that you might see how much I have need of I could not do this for the Vancouver mail as I hoped (and have been s with ahard cold and am try ing to catch this S.F. mail tonight March 8th We do not know where Dr De f put his copy of his letter sent to you bu is f you will compare th e allowance with what I had to do in 1909and ought in 1910 to do, you can see that I some way ought to if possible to have more allowance and if any churches or societies are able to help out in the strain I want to be included.Tho it has just this moment crossed my mind that perhaps W.B.M.people are not included tho dr De F seemed to think we were .Any w have no less but rather more on my mind and care than before and as eve ne here knows things are higher than they were ....I find that I shall b unable to answer your other letter in this but I will send a letter f one of my former Bible class Boys long before I went to A wh was to have been sent to you before but overlooked and the statement of whatvi ough to spend in this yearjudging by last and you can see how much of it my p part of the allowance will cover .

Sendai W.B.M.

Wth cordial greetings to Mrs Bell

APR 14 1910

Perhaps some of the so-called-out stations would not, now, many of em be called such, by Dr. DeForest, but as far as my relationship with em goes, I have just as much, (if not more) to do with them as ever, as connection had no relation with the self-supporting question, that is, far as employing workers etc. But for a long time I have been accus-med to visit the places twice a year at least, and at Christmas and ster to send cards and some S.S. material (more or less as the case re-ires) to, from eleven to thirteen places, that is some cards or leaf-ts or some tracts for different groups in each place, which are Sometimes divid-as Christians and seekers, Fujinkwai or Rojinkwai or S.S., C.E. Socie-and Boys' Club etc. And there are six other places where, though no egular Sunday School to send to, yet we regularly send at those times omethings to Christians and their children, and they sometimes get up ecial meetings at those times, in addition to the meetings when we go. ese Christmas and Easter helping were not discontinued while in my rlo at home. (Also two Sunday Schools at Sendai are similarly helped needed Sunday school literature provided, picture roll etc.) There e 17 of these places that we visit twice a year regularly (last fall we had rgely attended meetings in three additional ones, whether we shall in e future be asked to go to these places again or not, remains to be en. But it is not unlikely that we shall.) At one place in the Aizu ield where since the departure of the pastor, there has been no official orkers, The rent of a place for Sunday School has been provided since my turn from America a year and half ago, as well as the S.S. literature s needed. (The places and names are in Iwate ken, Maesawa, Mizusawa d Kanegasaki; in Miyagi ken, Sanuma, Nishikori, Wakuya, (Kogota), endai; in Fukushima ken, Fukushima, Bange, (Shojo), Shiokawa, Kitakata, Matsuyama, Hirabayashi), Wakamatsu, (two places), Takata, Hongo. (Three ew places were; Nagaeno, Nietsuru and Manizawa.) Foe a number of years also he private Sunday School of a former Bible woman, living in Akita ken,

as also been looked out for....

I don't know whether this is the sort of information you want, but uch as it is I send it on. We, also, my evangelistic helper and myself eep up regular correspondence with various people in these places and try o help in that way, new and old Christians, school teachers and seekers; iving hints and helps for teaching children etc or sending word of pecial occasions (as for instance, the Day of Prayer for the Students of he world) at which times they often get up special meetings, (some even n places where no regular meeting are held) and tell us of them afterward - hese places also write to us of various happenings and interests, so hat with many of them quite a steady correspondence is kept up and even ore time than we have for it could wisely be devoted to the opportunties nd openings thus presented.

Copy of which was sent to Mrs Carey the end of Feb - I think I

In 1909

	yen
Evangelistic Touring	528.80
Evang. Helper work	240.00
Sunday Evang. work	166.00
Outside tracts + Evang. literature necessary missionary work such as S.S. + publications + Y.M.C.A. + material	127.27
	1062.07
	(gold 516.05½)

(not meaning books - from a - only paper leaflets - such as S.S. Studies + Kings Fight for character included -

To show you what I actually spend - but of course had no such sum - + had to measure out of 8 dollars + the kinds of expenses - + nothing was made up to out of what I spend - beyond my receipts - from the Board. See to you allowance for this year to my indebtedness + requires this year Sensai work including Tokyo + Kyoto Family for the work Mr. C's expenses Part of the work Esther Pettibone Esther Fuel + Evang. Pettibone Gale Elmer - S.S. material + Evangelistic etc. -)

a W Predshaw

This does not include Teacher which is for other work + with person + need + could not have the last year + a half - (but have to this year -) as had to help pay Evang. helper out of that item in the allowance -

Rec'd APR 14 1910

Explanatory

For Mr Beff — only

Exclusively
nothing before
mail goes
Tuesday.

Rec'd APR 14 1910

	Gold
a H Bradshaw	
Spring + Fall touring	264.40
Evang assistant -	120.00
Sunday work -	95.00
other tracts + g. literature	50.00 (at least)
	529.40

Division of appns.

Needs for Evangelistic work in 1910 + presumably for 1911 the same -

also ought to have -

100 for teacher who was the sum outside of Evang assistant + Bible woman who I always had before going to a -

APR 20 1910

116

Sendai March29th 1910 S

My dear Mr Bell.

I wanted to send you a little greeting for Easter, but it came so early this year, that I did not do anything for America ;as it was all I could do to attend to myS.S. and student-friend-work for that day. We are busy now in preparation for The C E. Convention, which comes here next week, and a day or two after that is the 20th anniversary of the "Chu-A-no Tomo" club(the Y.M.C.A. of the Koto Gakko) and a few days after that Pres-King is expected so that it will be later than usual, that I can get started on my spring touring and I will have difficulty to get it all in, before M.M.- starting time .But it is especially important that I do go this spring as my present Evang helpre may probably be starting for Oberlin the last of the summer, and as he is well acquainted with the individuals as well as the problems in the places we visit, it is important as I said that we get in all we can before M. M . .Of course we can possibly do a little after my return, or in the early summer, but it is usually difficult to avoid silk-worm-time, at that season etc .I do wish we had M. M. at the old time, early in July. It was so much better for my work in all ways .For besides the touring wh has to be done earlier than is pleasant for some reasons, I have to leave my Bible-classes right in the midst of things, which is especially regretable for the Koto Gakko students, as when I return from M.M. they are apt to be too near Shiken-time to want to resume, while keeping on a little longer, if there had been no break, would not seem difficult .Also I could make longer visits down on my going or returning way, without feeling obliged to hurry back .But I suppose most of the people like the May date. I will put in this one or two extracts from letters, and some miscel items that may be of a little interest (I suppose that the baby is now quite big .I wish that I could see that cute child (or children!) My regards to his Mother.)

Today at the Miyagi Jo Gakko is a reception to the Sec of their Board, who is visiting for the first time in this country.) When are we going to have

the fall trips will probably be

Mr Bell, s (no 2)

going to have another visit from a Sec of our Board ?I hope that it will not be when I am absent next time.Iremember so well the help the Deputation visit here, was to us all, and how I enjoyed the day or two with them in Nikko as well as the Thanksgiving dinner in Kioto.Ibecame so well acquainted with Mr Ellison too at that time.

My regard's to Dr Barton

Yours cordially

Annie H. Bradshaw.

Miscel

Ps.

On Sundya after-noon all three Sunday Schools had their Easter exercises in the church. One is in the church and one is Mrs. DeForest's and the other comes to my upstairs rooms. Many things were done nicely. About eight small boys sang, "Jesus Loves me this know," waving their hands and feet and it went very cutely. Lately I organised two societies out of my upstairs girls' Sunday school. The bigger ones' society is called ,"Little Sunbeam Society," and the samller ones', "Little Seed Society." They had meeting twice in my house and at that time I gave to each of them a piece of cloth to sew a small bag to put something in. On Easter day they brought their bags with seeds in them and the latter society sang a seed song. A girl stood at the front of the platform holding a basket and others came marching and put their seeds in the basket and they sang the song. At the same time a little explanation was given about seeds. It went nicely. Another society sang "Sunshine"hymn. These seeds which children brought we sent to a Sunday School in the interior.

On Thuesday evening I invited ~~I invited~~ five graduates to supper. They have come to my Bible class every Monday and now since they graduated they go to different parts of Japan to work. I gave them nice extracts on back of pictures. Besides I gave to each of them Stalker's Life of Christ in Japanese. After supper we had two or three games and then

ach one chose his own favorite hymns and after that we had a short pray-
r meeting. Though I invited all graduates of their Y.M.C.A., they could
not come all. Last evening I invited five graduates of the Agricultual
school Y.M.C.A., but one of them could not come as he was a little sick.
All of them belong to my Bible class and also they are our church members
I gave to two of them Stalkers' Life of Ch ist in Japanese and to the
rest I promised to give it later as I had neither enough for them all. After
games we had a short prayer meeting and every one of us prayed. We
spent the time very interestingly.
a newspapertellsthat the Ex-minister of the emperial householdis married
to ayoung girl if twenty one.He is seventy oneyears old..Last year when s
suchtalk was many peoplecriticised him and especiallyGeneral Nogi who is
called the true type of a Smamurai did not approve at all and some news
papers laughed at him/Sotheir wedding was postponed but in January they
married secretly,so the papers say.I heard that the Exmayor of Sendai
called on him.He was in a Jinrikisha and when he passed thro the gate the
house guard's -man, the hired policemen,stoppedhim but he scolded them and
would not stop and said "Iam Mr Hayakawa of Sendai, who have come togive
some advice to your Master,Imust talk with him personally."Sothe guards
could not stop him.He met with the Ex minister and scolded him for doing
such a thing, as it gives abad example to the eye of the people.He wrote
his opinion about this in the Sendai News paper.This Sendai Exmayor is
thecPres of the Sendai EducationalAssociation and he goes around in the c
country also to give lectures and to encourage the people in the interior
to do their work faithfully.It looks to us that he is putting his whole
strength in the direction of educational works of children and young men
and women. He gave land to a middle school to build alarge dormitoryfor stu
dents and at another place hebuilt adormitory for a school.
He was Mayor at the time of Pres Hall's first visit - + we all
all fond of him -

AUG 9 1910

"We are much troubled here by rainy weather. Since I came back from Kamakura I am living here to study of what I wish to know. To-day at ten o'clock the Empress had come near this place to visit Duke Maeda's house and streets were full of people. Though I wished to see her ,as it was Sunday, I went to the Chuwa Kaido. I was much struck by smallness of the attendance. But the prayer of the pastor was so impressive that it had shivered me, who is not yet saved. He read John I: 29 and the following verses. The he spoke about the verse 39, which says "Come and see". The power of God strengthened me, who is so foolish, to know his love and I could not fully express my gratitude and joy. This only one hour from ten to eleven, means a great deal to me. I am glad that I had chosen to lead my feet to the foot of the Almighty Father, without seeing the Empress. But I am very sorry that this foolish Kageyama can not recognize God fully. Yet I have profound gratitude for your constant guidance. I remain."

Sakuzo Kageyama.

Sunday - Church

AUG 9 1910

"The examination was over on the 26th. After finishing various orks, on the 3rd I went to Kamakura to see historical places. I saw aimiyo Temple, Kencho Temple, Tokei Temple and Jomyo Temple which were uilt by Hojyo Tokiyori, (a Shogun) and Hachiman Shrine and others. And noticed that these are connected with religion. By this I thought that aterial things which man builds are not eternal, but that is eternal is hat on spirit. Actions done without recognizing God in a man's mind are ot worthwhile. Though I, by all means, am trying to be saved, it may be he time has not yet come, God's power does not become mine and I am not man who works with God yet. So I think that I myself am acting poorly. ut I feel, as days go on, my faith is getting strong. Now I am reading he Bible every day. I hope that you will take good care of yourself."

Sakuzo Kageyama.

AUG 9 1910

Sendai, Japan; July I2, 'IO.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I appreciated very much your last letter, thou I have not had time before to say so. I wish that if you often take snap-shots of that baby (For I suppose that like all well behaved parents of the baby, you have a Kodak, if not a camera, to turn on him every now and then) that you will send me one, for I should much like to see how that baby looks. I inclose a copy of two postals recently received from one of my last year's pupils, now in the university. The people here and there are getting off for the summer; The De Foerests go this week, and I am having the privilege of entertaining for a brief glimpse some of the Am Boarders on their way to the Hokkaido or the Beach at Takayama. This morning Miss Wainwright came to tell us that she could only stop for a call. And the Carys are coming for a day and a night day after tomorrow, and Mrs Rowland and Paul on Sat, for over Sunday; and later on, Miss Hoyt and Miss Learned. How I remember with pleasure the the few glimpses we had of you and Mrs Bell on y way thro here and the sweet tones of your mouth organ are often echoing th the halls of memory. I wish that I could hear them today in reality. I expect to spend the summmer here as usual and there is plenty to do even tho the most of those regular classes are discontinued during the vacation. For many former pupils return to their homes or pass through here on their way to their home. The telegraph school boys' Bible class keeps on all summer and we have several lawn parties, like meetings under the trees, in addition to the Sunday-afternoon service of song and short sermon. It is also a good time to make calls on all people you know, and keep up or renew acquaintance with them. Many people also come to call, so that tho nominally vacation time, it is not exactly a lazy time. I am hoping also to practice Japanese writing, for which I can get but little time in winter time. The only trouble is the evenings, which are always the best

part of the summer, when a number of friends are together with games and music and inspiring conversations., for with the next house shut up and almost all missionaries out of town and the music of moquitoes preventing much of anything in the reading or writing line, the evenings are rather lonely. We are anxious waiting the news of the Edinborough Conference, which seems a long while in reaching us. As you could see by the Mission photo, those who have gone there or who are at home on furlo have left a wide hole in our ranks. I think you have the "Japan Mail" in the Rooms, if so, did you notice this summer one time, an article by Mr. Denning, on "Sentiment and Reason in this country."? It was rather an unusual article from him in some respects. It was alluding as you probably noticed if you read it, to some of Prof. Kato's opinions or recent writings in regard to suicide and assasination. Later In the July Taiyo, one of the leading article is on "Suicide, Assassination and Colonel Roosevelt." by Dr. Ukita, in the course of which he quotes "Col. Roosevelt's address to the students in the Cairo University, as being of great value to the civilized world." Also in an article on "The Enigma of Modern life", he gives several pictures of curious contrasts that may be seen in this age of transition. Amnong which he alluds to "the recent memorial service held in behalf of His Majesty King Edward VII, which was conducted both in the Christian church and in the Buddist Temple, and in each case attended by Christians and Buddists alike. It caused no friction or surprise in the least on the part of both, altho it might have been a great shock to the people of old. It is a characteristic instance of how the East and West are fast assimilating with each other both in politics and in religion." "It is, however, incorrect to think that the new ideas and manners are triumphing without a great struggle over the forces of the old and traditional. On the contrary, strongly backed by the conservative elements, kept up in the old schools of education, and even by the

asses,who are behind in new ideas and culture,the latter have been des-
erately fighting against the former, and in most cases preservingly their
ld position still intact." ....He pictures rather interestingly the kaliedo-
copic views that one may observe daily in the very center of Tokyo where
the various elements of material civilization are struggling for exist-
nce." And then goes on to show how spiritual Japan is more curious and
emarkable. "Various doctrines,principles,and isms of all kinds,whether
ood or bad, new or old ~~nor~~, are severely struggling with one another....Parents
rot up under educational system of the feudal age are inclined to regard
ineage too much and depend upon the support of the sons; they again on
heir part are more eager to develope their own individualities, rights and
iberties as are garanteed in the Constitution, than to think of the linea-
e and ancestry....The~~se~~ modern life is so intricate, yet the main stream is
lowing in the minds of modern young men both here and abroad which is
uite discernible and unmistakable. In short, all the individuals of our
odern civilized nations are intent upon the widest possible extension
f their individual liberty as well as the greatest possible development
f their capacities, so as to assure for themselves material happiness
nd prosperity in this life Where can we find now,it may well asked,such
reat men as Luther, Calvin, and John Knox? Where can we find such a (quite an interval here) Puri-
ruritan as Jonathan Edwards of New England?.....Effeciency and practical
tility-these are the only things much talked off and respected in Europe
nd America.....Idealism is lost for the time being; realism, pragmatism
mperialism are supreme in every shere of life and thought. The Twentieth
entury is in many respects like the the I8th, but how it will turn out in the
uture is the enigma of modern life....After saying how it is next to
mpossible for anyone to solve this question,he observes two things,which
e thinks well to keep in mind;the unity of human nature and the law of
volution.....and clsoes with the East once in contact with the West,

can not stand still. But it will also react upon the West, so that the world, as a whole, may be richer, fuller, and happier than before."

This only gives you a hashed like idea of the two articles, in fact not much more than the name of the first, but I am close abruptly now. Hoping that your little outing may you refresh for the heat of the summer and additional work consequent upon Dr. Barton's absence in Europe.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Bradshaw.

Sunday
July 12. 1914

Rec'd DEC 7 1911

Translation of a letter of a student read this week.

Part of letter –

When I met Mr Matsumo few days ago I was astonished to hear that you have injured yourself. Are you well since then? I could not forget Sendai day and night and I am thinking of your kindness in connection with my dear city.

God does not only ~~pardon~~ forgive my sins but loves and saves me. I am ashamed to think of this because I can not do kindness to my friends with all my heart as God does to me. Sometime I feel myself is carrying away ~~by~~ the evil power toward darkness, but again I think ~~again~~ that this is only one part of my whole self, my true self is still firm to the words of the truth. I am very ignorant and doubt whether I can consecrate my soul entirely to God or not. Because I have many

doubts which lead me into the way of darkness. I am also powerless. But when I think of the mercy and power of God I can not help the feeling of gratitude and repentence, and ~~also~~ tears come down over my cheek.

The day before yesterday we had —— at Komaba and as soon as it was finished I ~~started for~~ left for Tokyo ~~for~~ for Dake hot-spring near Motomiya I alighted the train at Motomiya station and walked the road of three ri (8 miles?) to this place. On the way ~~we~~ I enjoyed the beauty of mountains and the harvest of rice field. The color(?) of red leaves was as if the Divine voice.

Now glad I am if I could paint a picture of this grand

"road not plain"

nature! But I can not. Nature is too beautiful and grand to be pictured by my pen. Every bits of it is the manifestation of the glory of God. Now I am full of thank to see this beautiful mountain scene. I wish I can sing the hymn to express my heart toward ~~this~~ God, but I do not know many so I sing no. 196 repeatedly from time to time. When I sing this, I feel that I am in the bosom of our Father, forgetting all about the wicked world. I feel that human power is too weak to be rely upon. And it is only God's power which is able to sustain us!"

From one of Miss Broadhead's students in the University

Baird "Pralle Skibberry Igue a

Translation of letter of Student
to Miss Bradshaw

Nov. 1911

Rec'd DEC 7 1911

Sendai
Nov 16. 1911

My dear Mr Bell -

I have sent a few cards to your care, to greet some of you for Xmas. They are intended to have the recipients put small calendar-pads on above or below the picture & a ring on the back - to hang them up by - such can be bought at Denmiyo's or perhaps any stationer in America - or a hole can be punched & then a string or a ribbon put in. "I have been remiss in calling on you" & the W. B. M. ladies "with letters" as the Japanese say - but perhaps you do not know that in Sept I had a bad fall going down to the ocean for a dip, at Takayama - & am only now getting over it as I was said by the Dr to have broken a rib - I had gone down the 6th of Sept to bonon Mrs Pettee's house after they left - & fell backward on the hard path slippery after a

rain. The nights down there
of pleurisy-like pain * in
my left shoulder-blade are
better forgotten than remem-
bered. By & by I got so I could
lie back in a slanting position
wh was unbearable the
first weeks - its now 8 weeks
since I fell & 7½ since I
came back to Sendai - I've
now been having my Bible
classes for two or three weeks
again, by staying in bed till
noon or lie time for the
class - this my helper did
some before I began & the
usual fall rallies of
the Y.M.C.A.s of 5 or 6
Govt schools - I revelled
to meals as usual under
my trees or in the house
tho I was up stairs - I've
not been out the gate yet
tho I hope to soon - Our stone
has been torn up & covered
with rough stones - so I did
not buy a jinrikisha - I've
sent a good many postals
to J & other friends, & plan-
ned newspapers to be sent to this
& that one - making some
places - as usual - now I am

* & after my relieving for three weeks

getting more rest at nights — The Dr does not come every day this week to fix the bandage for fear on a cloth — holding but less pain — till then every day — I can move my left arm almost normally again. Mrs De F has been so kind coming over every day to do my hair etc —

It has been a great trial not to do my fall decorating.

I've had so many lovely letters from all over —

I've wanted to write to you people but one gets tired doing too much writing in or on the bed, + even my home people have had little more than postals.

Will you please let the W. B. M. ladies share this letter with you — + Dr Barton —

Give my regards to Mrs Bell — + never get over feeling that you belong to us out here.

Yours with all good wishes for the Lineside —

Very cordially yours
Annie H Bradshaw.

Annie H. Bradshaw

Sendai - Nov. 16-1911

Rec'd JAN 18 1912

Annie H. Bradshaw 120

(1) Dec. 1911

The Story of Sakura Sogoro

The story of Sakura Sogoro is one of the most familiar stories as a martyr to his village soul in time of Tokugawa reign nearly one hundred years ago.

His meritorious service to the rightousness called great sympathy among us, ever since has become one of the folk-legends in our present day.

Here I shall try to sketch briefly with the illustration in each page.

page 1. There was a clan at Sakura, now called Chiba-prefecture, where Lord Hotta Kowzukenosuke governed it at the time of Tokugawa feudal era. And he, having a very unrighteous vassal, Matsumura by name

as a chief secretary in charge of tarrif administration, has naturally fallen in wrong rule in his clan. So the taxes imposed on the farmers have gradually increased untill, finally, many tenants were just nearly gone to the point of death when the great famine in that district came for two or three years successively. But the unjust tarrif officer played his part persistently without giving a glance to the adversity of the hungry people. In course of time, there rose a massive mob. Sogo, being one of the heads of the villages, hurried up to the crowds of the mob on hearing it, because he thought it is better take moderate cause to ask the sympathy of the lord than to appeal to the arm.

The picture shows he has just

arrived near where the mob was to overcome them.

page 2. People, being convinced by him, now assembled the heads of the villages to determine what to do next. These talks came to the conclusion that six of them, including Sogoro, should go to Yedo office of the Sakura clan where their feudal Lord was staying at that time to appeal directly to him.

page 3. Five of them are just, in the picture, on the way to meet Sogoro at the appointed place to start to Yedo.

page 4. They have arrived at the Yedo office of the Sakura clan, as you see in the scene, on one early morning and

are making an appeal at the gate as was the ~~entrance~~ custom at that time for the low class men. The paper on the end of the stick which is held by the leader, as you see in the picture is the document in which their appeal is written, but that was torn up by one of the party of the unjust Samurais.

page 5. While the farmers of the lord were under such a trouble the unjust Samurai is seen in in the No. 5 - just offering an extra in gold pieces to the lord, which was collected under a new name, making the farmers in greater despair.

page 6. Sogoro with other village heads making the last appeal to the decrease the tax to the Sakura tax office, ~~having~~

having been convinced that their effort at the Yeds office was fruitless.

page 7. Sogoro, now being so poor as his fellow brothers for he has given away all what he had to help in payment of the taxes and for their food and clothes, made up his mind to give up his life for his brothers and make direct appeal to the Shogun Himself, which is strictly forbidden and costs death to do.

The picture shows him leaving his wife and children for the last time to start to Yeds again to undertake this, his final effort.

page 8. On his way to Yedo he has got to cross the Inba lake by a ferry. There was a bad man who having heard what he is going to do, tried to make gain of himself, by catching him for the

bad party of the clan. But fortunately the ferry boat man was a good man like him kills the bad man on the spot when he was ~~when he was~~ within a hand's reach of Sogoro.

page 9. When the Shogun was on a visit to the Tokugawa mausoleum, Sogoro, by the help of a priest of a priest (of the mausoleum) who sympathizes with him so much, was able to get under a bridge over which the Shogun was to cross, and succeeded in presenting his appeal

page 10. Now he is under severe punishment to let him confess the names of the other conspirators, but he closed his mouth saying he is the only one (who has undertake it)

page 11. He, having convinced the judges, was sent to the clan. And the lord who in his anger crucified him with all his family. But in time being the lord found the unrightousness of his vassals and was filled with remorse over his miss-governing, and hearing of Sogoro's great work for his fellow men put him in a shrine which is even now worshipped by many people of the district as a life-saving-god.

page 12. Although this pictures has not much connection with the main story, it shows his shrine in the upper part and in the other part is seen his uncle who was a priest drowning himself with the head of Sogoro's child in his great remorse over

his death (8) WSB

This is the story of the picture-book of Sakura Sogoro
from
a H Bradshaw,
Dec 21. 1911

Rec'd FEB 8 1912

Sendai
Jan 14. 1912

My dear Dr Barton & Mr Bell
I do not know if Dr Barton is in Boston or not - and I appreciate very much Mr Bell's kind letter of cheer & sympathy about my accident so I will begin this letter to you both.
Mr Bell also asked me to write some of my thoughts about Sendai - or to that effect - I have delayed writing as at times I have felt like doing for the sake of our Tohoku work - because of Mrs De Forest & the valuable work she is doing here. But since there has been held a meeting in Kyoto in which Sendai & its problems have been a good deal talked over, & since many questions are to be left to the Board to advise about & settle - I think it is not uncourteous to Mrs De Forest - to write to you about

the great need that a man missionary & family should be sent to Sendai to push & co-operate with, Kumiai work in the Tohoku, & to catch hold of many threads before too late - which since Dr De Forest's illness & then death, have had to hang loose, as it were - as they belonged to the province of the A.B.C.F.M. missionary & we others have not meddled with that part.

In Sendai proper Mrs De Forest's valuable work while she is here, can not be over-estimated & I love her dearly, & it's such a comfort personally & for the work's sake to have her here - & so I have kept still about what I intended to talk about at next M.M. - the need for Dr De Forest's successor - a greater need than one not on the ground & familiar with it can imagine. At last M.M. it was too soon to face any problems - only eleven days after the funeral & with Mrs De Forest feeling as her own.

daughter said, willing to stay on & work in Sendai — alone in her house preferring not to have anyone sent up to be with her for the present — and so according to that, estimates were made for 1912 — especially as Miss C. B. Detrey is to be during most of that away in America on her furlough; and some felt that at least until her return Mrs De7 — would prefer to work right on in Sendai & she can accomplish much work here with her house to herself & the outstation places, also, are very anxious to have her & her Bible woman visit & help them likewise — she was here to Wakuya this fall & refused an urgent invitation to grade Ken-'s three places — and I am sure that after she got started in so doing & she would enjoy the touring & I believe the outstation places would be glad also of her help. But the workers in the field as you doubtless heard after Sokeai, when some of them expressed it to Mr Pedley as well as when he was on his residence,

& she says she hopes to speak to a church or two on her own help & work & also

cent. You feel that there ought to be a Kuniai man missionary for this part of the North & as you doubtless know have asked for such — as they will no doubt continue to do at M. M. next.

The new Church (when we get it) also will need to be helped — and the many Kuniai Yaus here & there thro' the Tonkin can easily be helped thro' their own denomination & those with whom more or less relation has been established.

If we could get Mr Olds or some one like them it would be very happy — if not — for of course on general principles it is too bad to not one station to help another — (but there are two men there) it would not be a bad thing to have a new man & wife located here — after a while at the language school — other new young couples are here working in, so it would not be lonely for them & in this great Educational center of the North it needs to have a Kuniai Center also, & they could do so much for & with the students — even before they were students —

which are considered omen re Kumai
Wakuya + Kogota
Minamaura + Magawa + Kamegasaki
Sanuma + Mishuko
+ Yet alendo guarantia place in Fukushi-
ma that always wants not to stop &
help either going to or from Aizu-

long conversant with the language
All this is without alluding
to the Aizu valley × & our long
established relations there &
foundations & connections
that we can follow up
as no one else can for a long
time - It's nearly 20 years
that I have been visiting
& holding meetings
thro that valley & keeping
up connections with individuals & families well &
there - Dr Barth may
remember how a special
messenger was sent over,
when I came back from my
first furlough, from the
Wakamatsu church urging
me to come to Wakamatsu
as "a good time before settling
down again in Sendai" &
again when the deputation
over here a special letter
came to Dr B in Kyoto from
Wakamatsu urging "mission
station to be located there" &
Dr B work answering that while
they could not do that they
would help much from Sendai
& would see that we went over
as often as possible - now that

× which are contained in Wakamatsu & Kumamoto
× which are contained only in the minutes

it is a time for reaping here & there, & in some places the results almost lost because waiting for it so long - the chances that a new man (re-new to this field but a Kumiai man, could have an manifold - some do not like being forced to change their denomination also, & some have been holding the fort here & there amid great discouragements waiting for us from Sendai station to do more to man the field & reap - I believe the G.R. opened recently entering that field would have better success also, if our work did be properly kept up there -

The R.R. in another year or two will be there to Echigo & then their workers could easily reach Aizu or take it on, way to Tokyo - & there might to be stopping places between there & Tokyo thro Aizu - People in the south who have never visited Aizu cant tell its possibilities - Its a pity that since his return from America Dr Deforest has had too many

calls for valuable necessary work elsewhere to have as much time & strength for desirable work in this high field - as they needed -

Oh, if I could only let people see those dear people & places as I see them. They are like my own family -

I've been the only foreign woman to visit thro' much of that region until very recently comparatively -

(Mr Ellison used to be so interested in what I told him of the Aign people -)

[The S.S. children are making too much noise up & down the front stairs for me to continue any more at present -]

With cordial good wishes for the new year

Yours sincerely

Annie H Bradshaw -

Annie H. Bradshaw

Sendai-Japan Jan. 14. 1912

Rec'd MAR 6 1912

Sendai
Feb 11 - 1912

My dear Mr Bell - I've been having the influenza - it came near being pneumonia - but we fought it off by being careful - for several days I've been in bed the forenoons - & up for classes & other work - Today I am writing on the bed & wanted in fact started to write you about my dear Mizu field & something in regard to it which I have not been able yet to write - but this letter came & I felt it was valuable for you people to see & so I have copied it as hastily so as to share it & I don't wish to send away the original - I will write Miss Penfield what to do with it. This man who wrote it, is a specially fine man & a Prof - in a Tokyo school & also works 3 days a week in the Religious Dept of the Imperial University graduate school - a Christian & he became a Christian after he got into the class here - later

with a fine set of young fellows to our Koto-Gakko Bible class - Used to be leader of my Boys Club when here, was for years supt of the Children's S.S in Mr Ebuchi's church - an interested member of the Koto-Gakko Y. M. C. A of this city - branch in Tokyo + of its branch in this city. He has just this last summer married a capable Christian young woman - a former school teacher in a Tokyo school + a teacher of our young women's Bible class in our church here - Tokyo

I am obliged to leave this letter to continue another day as I must prepare my self for three students coming to Sunday night supper + a graduate of the Technical School opposite.

With regards to Mrs Bell - Yours truly
A. H. Bradshaw

P.S.:
We are looking forward to the coming of the W.F.M. Ladies very soon - or in April - as Dr Barton tells, for out of the country.

REC'D MAR 6 1919

Dear Miss B. Nathalie Helgerson

I am sorry I had to leave
you so suddenly on a nice
bit of friendship. I hope you
did recovered from the rifle
ammunition. By the bye,
may I ask you kind question, the
expression which you
had completely forgotten
the fact to tell the truth of
the matter instantly. I deny
of course I did so. Yes I
this snugger, No I do not
intention to do so. xxxx
Now it is a fact, that recently I
embraced myself to the "Yorifu
Kyokwai" which was called
unitarian before.
Last fall, Mr Nehigasaki
one of my friends, came back
from England where he studied
theology 3 years long in the
Unitarian College at Oxford, on
the scholarship for a Japanese
student. Tho' the fund does not
ask student to become a Unitarian
pastor or teacher of any church, (that
is, the fund has no sectarian con-
dition) when he was invited to
stand on the pulpit of Japanese
Unitarian Church, he accepted that
invitation. At first, we the friend

Annie H. Bradshaw

Sendai - Feb. 11-1912

re:

Closing Sendai

fellows to the Rotary Club
Japan clear. I used to be
leader of my Boys' Club
when here, was for years
supt. of the Children's Sun-
ny Ebina church, de-
ny Ebina church, de-
nominational, member of the
Nikkei Y.M.C.A. of Tokyo, gate
Y.M.C.A. of Tokyo, gate
pastor of Japan, helping to
pastor of Japan, helping to
keep this land of ours
dinner me and a capa
dinner me and a capa
can young men and a Jiu
school teaching in a Jiu
school + a teacher of our
school + a teacher of our
young women's Bible Cla
young women's Bible Cla
home through Tokyo Gate
& another continue
this letter must
another day & for the
prepare myself for the
students coming to Sunday
night supper + a graduate
they are soon to graduate
from the Technical Sch
from the Technical Sch
Japan.

With regards to Mrs
Bell - Yours truly
A. H. Bradshaw

P.S.:
We are looking forward to
the coming of the W.B.M. Ladies
very soon - or in April -
Dr Barton Steele, or one of the
country?

" copy

Rec'd MAR 6 1912

Tokyo
Feb 9. 1912

123

Dear Miss B.

I am very glad to have your own writing & a nice letter full of friendship - I hope you could recovered from the influenza completely. By the bye, among your kind questions, the one concerning about my recent illness compelled me to take pen & to tell the truth of the matter instantly - In my last letter I did not touch on this subject, tho' I had some intention to do so. xxxx

Now it is a fact, that recently I combined myself to the "Toyo Kyokwai" which was called Unitarian before -

Last fall, Mr Uchigasaki one of my friends, came back from England where he studied theology 3 years long in the Unitarian College at Oxford, on the scholarship for a Japanese student. Tho' the fund does not ask student to become a Unitarian pastor or teacher of any church, (that is, the fund has no sectarian condition) when he was invited to stand on the pulpit of Japanese Unitarian Church, he accepted that invitation. At first, the friend

Sen

of his, could not agree to this, his attitude & advised him to begin rather an entirely new Xian movement independent of all the historical sects.
But he answered & told us why he made up his mind to receive the invitation.
For the first reason he urges, he has been able to study 8 years on the Unitarian scholarship which means to give a religious worker for Japan. But 3 or 4 graduates on the same scholarship before him did not attend no religious work at all, returning to Japan; so he felt it most necessary to take Xian work in Japan for the sake of Japanese righteousness.

In the 2nd place, he says American Unitarian Mission has been sending missionaries & a large sum of money to Japan for 20 years, nevertheless till very lately there was nothing to be seen as real effect of the mission, no

church established nor any converts) still the mission did not give up waiting for the harvest + trusting in the Japanese. So there is obviously a common responsibility for American Unitarians on the shoulders of the Japanese, + for the sake of conscence some one must stand + take that burden.

On this point of view he decided to enter into the Unitarian church, which has transformed just 2 years ago, + pronounced herself a Xian church. Among the members of it there are Profs - J. Abe, Miyami, Kishimoto, Mako'shi. In such process Mr Uchigasaki went into the Unitarian ministry but as he is a Prof of Waseda University - too, + receives no salary from the church because the church must remain + stand as an independant one. Just at this juncture Unitarian mission in Japan

needed a Secretary, + Mr B Suzuki, another one of my friends (a member also of Hongo Church) Mr Ebina's (whose uncle Sakai + this worker Aibara have been active workers (as well as when in Sendai) + graduate also of Tokyo University (Law Dept) has come to take that vacant place. And so 2 of our friends are going to begin a new spiritual work hand in hand - it has seemed very interesting. Now we couldn't look upon this work like a fire of opposite riverside - it seems very natural to me to combine myself to their movement + to help to move it forwards as possible. At the end of last month we had a first great meeting + caught about 38 new converts.

I am sure this new church movement will bring a new vigor + open a new field into the Xian world of our country. Toitsu Kyokai

the new name for old "Unitarian which has more bad historical associations.
"Toitsu" means "unity," to unite the diversities, many Xian sects. I myself will stay yet as a member of Hongo church, if it is possible
There is no transition of the religious thought or faith from the one to the other.
I have dwelt so long on this subject that I can not go on answering your other questions, + I am sleepy too this night, so they must remain until next letter
unanswered
I remain as ever
Yours very truly "

Please Mr Bell let Dr Rowland read this + after you are thro' so doing please send it to Miss A.S. Bufield
15-3 Charles St
Boston
Mass

I have copied this (this please dont let it get into print as this man (the Editor of Mr Ebina's Ch-paper) reads most of the Am things - + anyway he has written me frankly + I do not wish to be quoting a personal letter - but I think valuable for the Board to see this glimpse behind the scenes in this beginning stage of a movement with I think we are going to hear from - as they are thus getting some of the flower of young Xian dependable workers + men of much influence + wide friendships among men that are worth while - Of course some of this + some of Uchigasaki's working + remarks are in the Weekly mail alluded to in the monthly report of the religious press

but this & further at this reasons why I hope you will help me

very valuable + also very illuminating. The treasury of some of our ministry are mighty [illegible]

Rec'd MAR 6 1912

Sendai
Feb 12 - 1912

5124

My dear Mr Bell -

Thank you for your letter of greeting for the New Year that came today - This is the rest of the letter that I could not write yesterday - & which I hope I can send tonight -

I do hope that the message of Messrs Pedley & Greene will meet with the response that we need & some one or some family be provided to be put here in Dr De Forest's place - It is more important than any one not right here & accustomed to going about thro' our field has any idea of -

If the Olds - or the Bennetts (those are the only two-men-stations outside of Kyoto - would be willing to come - or if the Board has a suitable new family for us - new life would not hurt our field but the Kumiai Christians need to have a man (of course family supposed to be included) located in the Tohoku (Sendai District)

We heard that

visits thro' the field from such a one every while news would bring great cheer. And the Kumiai workers in this region, laymen as well as the few Evang. it's need encouragement & help. And the places need to be properly equipped & kept up. It's rough on the faithful hands of Kiaes not to have it so.

As to the recent meeting in Kyoto - it was too bad that we did not get any notice, tho we hear one was sent* - that any special talk about Sendai field was to come up. You may be sure I should have gone down to it, if I had had any idea that Sendai matters were to be touched upon - or at least written. I think of those present only two of them had ever visited Aizu & that for once only. How could they therefore

*We heard that distribution of circulars was to be made, & I & others had supposed it was to be sent to us. Not so. Not a single one was received by any of us.

know our problems there or but I think it was easier to cut off aizu than some other places. It was very cold weather not the usual touring time when Mr Pedley went - so that it seemed harder to reach perhaps than it would have seemed at another season. You have no idea how I have worked to keep a going places where so long waiting for the needed worker & a little more mission help: & by regular visiting & correspondence & "Woman's or temperance or children's magazines" in strategic places or families tried to keep them in touch with our mission. - Mr Slaughter's jumped at conclusion in "that gaily "mission-news" has complicated things & made some people feel queerly - To hear of aizu dends being "formally passed over" & no word from us to that effect - and some of the workers of the other denomination not objecting to to circulating that report apparently -

In one village I'd often visit out from which three or four others lie

One S.S. the rent for the half of the house used as Kogisho I've been paying personally for 3 years + a half was approached with the suggestion that the Reformed Mission be allowed to have it a day or two after "that article" came out - but later they have decided to wait till after Mission meeting's vote on the Sunday questions "after hearing from Boston". All enclosed a rough translation of one of the reports from a Kansas meeting in that little S.S. I had already ordered for the year various things for the S.S. - which will be coming to Tsuruga - So surprised to hear of the news that we had "passed over" this place where for nearly 20 years I've been visiting regularly - to say nothing of all Dr De Forest's great work in that region. (Is that little tract (perhaps there are others) among the Board's publications now in existence "The acts of the apostles in North Japan or something like such a title" If so I would like a few.

I do not know as you know that 6 or 7 students from the Tohoku all in the Doshisha Theol - Seem - & in a few years - these will naturally expect to be put to work in the Tohoku - four or five went from the Wakamatsu Kumiai Church in 2 years - Too bad if no work left for them to go into - or prepared for them to go into - & if that Independent Church (w/h by removals & deaths is not well able to keep itself going as it should without a little mission help is not to be encouraged - there are about twenty houses in that congregation that I visit regularly -

When the R.R. in a year or two will be thro' to Echigo - Niigata & a road opened thus from there to Tokyo & the Echigo workers can then naturally run over & help. We used to have nothing but Kurruma roads & it took a day & a third from Spending & necessitating a night on the way - & crossing the Lake in the earlier days

at Sokwai the J. Pastors Kumia from the Tohoku requested that some substitute be sent in Dr De Forest's place.

P.S. 2

Are the Rowlands too tied down to the Hokkaido I wonder. How fine they would be for Sendai!

But its awful as you think how few of us there are & its too bad to rob other stations but —

but the Mission is dying off or breaking down & I wish I could see more calls in the Intercollegian etc for our Mission.

I've not touched at all upon the places north of here — in this letter but much could be said for their needs — also — & to help with the new memorial church.

6

or we did not feel it was a place safe or suitable to cut off -

of Aiju helping & for years the Kumiai the only Kiku worker in 18 square miles way over to Yonezawa - & its too bad that for so many years recently no men & money to encourage the little groups or follow up Christians more that to go from village to village for meetings - out side of the regular seven or eight places visited in the twice a year trips - from 16 to 20 days usually spent on such a trip -

They save up their family "thankful meetings" for recovery from illness or some special blessings - or memorial meetings etc to have when we come - It's like an intimate parish of friends - oh I can not tell you how I love Aiju -

Sendai is such a great & growing Student Centre great chances for people who love to work with students - & no resident see here within which there ought to be.

With prayer for you to provide for Sendai needs

Yours truly

A H Bradshaw

Annie A. Bradshaw

Sendai - Feb. 12 - 1912

re Closing Sendai

Kaishu, Kokaido, Chosen Dec. 29.1912.

Dear Teacher of my Love and respect,--

It has grown quite cold, I am very glad that you are very well.

Pardon my long silence. As you know a post-man --which I am, is very busy at the end of a year. And this year, it was specialy so for me as ther was lack of reguler post men in my office.

Now the Xmas season ,which is the most happy and thankful time of a year for us Christians is went away. I do not know how to thank you for the kindness you showed me at that time past. I bow and say words of thanks to you; that is all that I know to do.

Beside the things that you sent from Sendai, things came flom the S.S.V. co. directly to me-- Cards and books came safely,but I cannot do anything else to you than thanking for your sympathy.

Though I have been very busy, I taught Sunday S. children and had them do recitations, dialogues and singing at the Xmas meeting. About 60 people came to the service. Each Child recieved a "Life of Christ"-album and a copy of "Children's Songs". All the people presented received a box of cake(15 sen worth) and as a 'YoKyo' or pleasure we did "Fukubiki" all of which had some connection with the faith in God. All the assembly seemed to be very happy and quite satisfied.

I made a short speach and sang a Sambika.

I'll give myself to the work of Sunday School as much as I can in the future as before.

As to Sunday service, it is keeping on as before.

There is an American, Mr. Noton J. Glove live in my town, and he has a church here, but it is only for Koreans , and I have never visited him. I will visit him sometime.

I am thinking how great the Xmas meeting was, and the joy of it was

Sendai Jan 8. 1919

Dear Mr Bell -

I wish you all a happy New Year -

I am sending this account rec'd miss Garrison - is of one of our ch-members from Sendai, who last spring was sent off to an office in Korea - He was brought to the Tel. school & at nights - Bible class by a youth in the same house - who was a relative of the Office in the Kumekyoku (sort of an Electrical Engineer) who conducts the Bible class of Telegraph School Students - boys - my rooms, while I teach them hymns - this young Mr Muto became a Xian while attending the & was baptised in our church about two before was sent to Korea - He had attended the church a year altogether before going to Korea - Last Xmas very kindly helped me in sending off our Xmas greeting of a card & text to about 45-60 of the graduates who are scattered here & there thro' the North & (Tohoku) of Japan, many in lonely places (you s it takes six months to graduate from the course so it is a good way of saving the seed - Mr Ka the Officer-teacher encourages them to buy Bibles & he tries to make them acquainted with as helpful places as possible - where he is out of town now & there on official business we look after the class - 58 names are on books for the present class -

This Mr Muto started a Sun-School Class for 15 Japanese children - as no J. ch - He is quite - many Japanese - He wrote for some suitable Xmas hymns - I sent him an old Dash a master in, yh is what he alludes to. I after my helper to trans this letter that I might it to send home - for when the papers make much of bad behaviour of some Japanese it is good to show something on this side - know about. This man is quite young also think you will be interested in the Xmas he got up of in Northern Korea -

My regards to Dr Barton & to Mrs Bell

Yours sincerely

A H Bradshaw

*Tokyo - Mr. Ward requests the pleasure of your company at a Xmas entertainment & Bible-teaching given up to 40 Sons of Mr Kawai's Bible class - 150 Mr Kawai's Bible class

I was thinking how great the Xmas meeting was and the joy of it was your church. I reflected over the meeting I had last year in Sendai. I wish very much to see you and bow to prayer and sing together, but r circumstance does not allow it. When the day will come on which I e you, when will it be that I go to Sendai again.

at No. 329 of Sambika, which Mr. Kanno and Mr. Kikuta sang for me when was going to part from you, touched me with inspiration and even to-day doed in my heart. I hope the members of your Bible -class be getting ronger and stronger faith to God.

Let us pray and sing until the next time I write to you.

Hoping my dear Teacher may be in good health.

Beloved student yours

A. Muto.

P. S.

I sent the Xmas Hymnal as I copied all the songs in it.

Thank you very much for the book. It'll be kept forever as memorials.

EB 2 4 1913

Sendai Jan 18th 1913

Mydear Mr Bell

Ihave wantedto write to youand to Dr Barton ever since
new year began but as you know I only succeeded in sending youthefew
nes on the back of "that boys letter" from Korea. Ihope that you are all
tting wellacquainted with Prof. Hino, inthis little time that he is in
rica for he is not one who blows his own trumpet, ~~but~~ no one will ever
all he has done for the Doshishain the way of what shall I say, every
g-that could help in the various possitions he has occupied, in addition
athe was remunerated for, and that initself inadequate for a person of
earning, etc, as well asfor his needs, so that he has had to work very hard
plement. He is one of the most absolutely faithful, conscientious people
e ever knownand I have knoewn him for about 23 years, pretty well owing
r earlier acquaintance in Sendai and to his being my teacher & S.S.
o rker in those first summers when I used to go to Nikko.
sa very consecrated man, Ishall never forget some of his prayers especially
last one before I returned to Sendai after staying at his house in Kyoto on re
rn from at Arima last summer when he knew that thawe could no chance to see each other
ore his trip abroad. He is carrying now while in "A" aheavy & fine sense
responsibility about the raising of the Endowment money for the Doshisha
which he ssubordinates everything while in America. Ibegan this lett
he date above & now it is the 27th, and it now will have to wait for
he next ship. -----Iwill have to put thisletter in an envelope
nd mail tonight, without finishing, so please dontkeep itas a Board letter
as so incomplete and interupted, but read as a personalgreeting toyou and Dr
B, wishing you allblessing in 1913 Iwish to hurry it off tonight. Iamwri
g late after aclass has gone) because I want to enclose a trans of an
rticlethat was in our little church paper last Sunday and wh was so in
teresting that I had it translated and amtryin to get it copiedto sen
you. Ithink - shalltry and do one for Mr Stamford for M News but I doub
if he will have any room in this next number as it is toolate ifear

Yours truly A A Bradshaw

P.T.O.

FEB 24 1913

Sendai Jan 18th 1913

Dear Mr. Bell

I have wanted to write to you and to Dr Barton ever since my year began but as you know I only succeeded in sending you the notes on the back of that boys letter from Korea. I hope that you are all doing well and acquainted with Prof. Hino in this little time that he is in Japan for he is not one who blows his own trumpet, but no one will ever know all he has done for the Doshisha in the way of what shall I say, everything that could help in the various positions he has occupied in addition to what was remunerated for and that initself inadequate for a person of his learning etc as well as for his needs so that he has had to work very hard for a living. He is one of the most absolutely faithful conscientious people I have ever known and I have known him for about 25 years pretty well outside of earlier acquaintance in Sendai and to him being my teacher & S.S. worker in those first summers when I used to go to Nikko.

He is very consecrated man I shall never forget some of his prayers as we knelt one before I returned to Sendai after staying at his house on my way from Nikko last summer when he knew that I have could no to see each other before his trip abroad. He is carrying now while in A. a heavy & fine sense of responsibility about the raising of the Endowment money for the Doshisha which he subordinates everything while in America. I began this letter on the date above & now it is the 29th. and it may will have to wait for the next ship.

-----I will have to put this letter in an envelope and mail tonight without finishing so please don't keep it as some letter so incomplete and interpreted but as a personal greeting to you and as wishing you a pleasant trip I wish to hurry it off tonight. I am writing late after school has gone) because I want to enclose a translation of an article that was in our little church paper last sunday and which was so interesting that I had it translated and am trying to get it copied so I can send it to you. I think it should be printed and do one for Mr Stanford for I have not I don't know he will

a personal letter

Transcribed by Jeffrey Zeman
with figures checked against original manuscript

REC'D FEB 17 1915

Sendai
Jan. 26. '15

Dear Dr Barton -

I have wished I could have a good talk with you & I have wondered if you remembered how when you were out here the Aizu people requested the Reformation to visit that field & how they sent a request for Wakamatsu to be opened as one of our stations & for me to be located there, also sending a rep. over here to urge me when I came back from furlo to move there before re-establishing myself in Sendai. And you formal ans to them that while you could not at present open a station there, you would see that our missionaries did especially help & assist them etc etc. (Am Mr Ellison was so pelted in the back history of that one of our outstations - etc etc) you know the long years great interest & faithful work that Dr Ide & I put into that field (I myself have been going there except when on furlo since my first visit there 3 or 4 years ago.) And have a large writing & correspondence accumulated over there also. But the most difficult work has been the [illegible]

note in letter about W's churches

The Wakamatsu Ch - Kaneko's is independent & has for some time been but with difficulty - now as several have died or moved away on whom they depended -

The list of churches in W. in that letter is misleading unless one knew how the N.K.K. & Mr Yoshi's work are one & the same work & not separate as it looks - about 5 in the 7th day Adventist x - The salvation army new - the R.C-s recent comparatively & the Episc mission do not have a large work & for quite a while till just recently have been without a resident missionary

This I only mention to show how present true impressions of Mr Olds - can not necessarily show the hidden situation -

and the meetings & places I had arranged for at Mr O's request - and asked one of those people who came over from another place to help the meeting to do so - as he often did for me -

please see letter in connection with this page

(this a mistake page)

Dr DeForest's sickness began & there his death - with the missions hope & promise - before long a man for Sendai - who will remain the field - please be patient & work hard to keep things going etc. etc. yourselves - Two of three places had been waiting a year or two for Dr DeF to find & put in a suitable evangelist according to promise before his sickness - the patience & self-denial etc with wh many held on etc was remarkable -

One place I have personally paid for half of the S.S. for a number of years & in that town Takata there has never been any Xian worker or services held not even R.C. & there are villages on beyond workable & often visited by us when over there - (the people who used to come to the Kogisho were not with the exception of one man & the children residents of the city - but came in from the villages as often in Japan is the case at first) the Evangelist broke down in health after growing deaf & since then only the S.S. - He used to try & work Hongo from there (but its now too large a town itself (Hongo with its large pottery work) to be well combined - but it is impossible nor now desirable to go into details - only Tsu was one of the places ready for the new Sendai man or to welcome the Ichigo visitors & to have them put some men in - but did not feel they could go as

note his letter about W's churches

Mr Hosokawa began his work in Shinshiro about 1917 & held 4½ years & stopped to

3) long wait for the unavoidable evaporating process - we had tried several places so great Kilakala is a big city & Shiokawa a small town both on the R.R. now Dr Ross has repeatedly said he had 2 or more workers beneficial for that place - when visiting there I've either hired a vacant shop or used the Kogishio of the other work at their urgent request for a long while - both people organ table books etc were furnished - just before they put a worker in - a man rickshaw learned his school for Kogishio freely & also been a great help for 10 years from his baptism died - & their first baptism took 10 of his school boys (now gone each to their homes at a distance - many have died -

In Shiojo - where our man for 6 years in Bango used to hold his A.M. service - the reason we don't go there now is because S. have moved to Sagahian - where the man who used to loan his house in Shiojo is head of the Chu-gakko etc - & others have died or moved away & a few given up - In Bango - the man who arranged for our meetings & who

& who is described in the letter
his interest in religious things
is a result of his friendship
for our man who was there
as is the condition with
several who go to their weekly
meeting & come to our hotel ones
when any of the mission or of
town there - they have besides
the S.S. (children who got into
the way of coming at other meetings
& who tell me of their going to
S.S - as what they are sure of
will be glad of etc - only about
10 adults attend) I am told - We always have
there in the hotel meeting from
1.30 to 2.30 - children & adults
& visit villages at times & people
come over from others etc - at
Shojo I usually have 80 or 80
children in the afternoon & sometimes
many grown ups (150 or so) in the
evening meeting - But as all over
Japan - many have moved
away & in 28 years died - from
time to time, who were stand
bys in the days when so
long for 18 square miles
no other denomination (not
even R.C) besides long - in
the Azu-valley & we have not
built on our foundations &
prevented its evaporating as
we should - but as I said
at first - I realized that it
is hopeless to show the
many lines of work started &
needing to be followed up - &
other sides of the prices - after

chosen to have that go to

Mission had expected — & tho' it shows his honest
impressions — yet coming over to Sendai from N
with Dr Yoss etc & evidently raising in his own
mind the ques — of passible over — before he
made the trip on his homeward way from
the dedication of the Det. Memorial & while
he was here, there was too much going on for any
thing more than trying to make him acquaint-
ed with those he wd meet at the various places
so that he cd decide after visiting whether
he cared to put a man or two in & visit from Niigata
or only occasionally visit & have the ladies
visit — If the question of passing over had come
up — I should have talked that over with him.
As I said no chance now to adequately talk
over — many conditions & things — but I do hope
it will not be taken as establishing a preci-
dent for the other parts of our field. I never
thot the Aizu ques. wd come up before m. m. — & I
feel sorry for Mission News to give the impression
that so little left of our long years of work in
Aizu — as that sounds — to many who do not know
Aizu nor how the Ger Reformed Mission has no lady
running up this way nor
money etc to do as

1.

1/8

men (6) to immediately gather up
the loose ends before farther
evaporated - as to many causes of
conditions over there it is
[illegible]ve not that it worth while
[illegible]w to attempt working out but
[illegible]ll give various things in addi
[illegible] to what I have alluded
[illegible] help both a person giving the letter
of mine or reading it get a dif-impression from
what I wd like them to have
also in giving one allusion made
about Dr DC & Hongo - who was
the result of the disloyalty (shall
I call it) of the man - who broke
down - & who was working in Toka
ō & Hongo - for various reasons
better done separately - you
see when aspir places I read this
summer, no immediate prospects
of a successor coming for Dr
Detrest - They were much dis-
couraged & some almost hurt
at having waited so long in vain.
I hope you will not give up
the idea of being on the lookout
for some one for us - for the
Tohoku needs one much &
much more than those realize
who think several missionaries
in Sendai & who do not realize
how more than a few years ago
even they tied down work all
of them to school work in this
great educational centre - Tohoku
is great need & great opportunity -

Yours truly

A H Bradshaw

P.S. Kindly read over Mission News
in connection with my letter - thinking
you would do that I did not go into
details that otherwise would be necessary

Mission News & Sendai
Tohoku
Miss Bradshaw
Sendai
Tohoku
Miss Bradshaw
Sendai
Tohoku
Miss Bradshaw

P.S. In regard to the Takata's man's saying Mrs B. was known to be opposed to the Ger-Rus - taking the work there - there is a little apprehension. as the fact is - the said Mr Moss's dinner she suggested to him to have it Kumai in a.m. - at S.S. & for him to have it Breakfast in the evening & I said I did not approve - of such a foolish plan - that it had better be all, one or the other if using same house - etc -

I am not tied down to any one denomination but I hate to have threads cost & foundations not built on -

Annie F. O'Brien
Seattle
Jan 26 1915

REC'D APR 10 1916

Sendai
Mar. 13. 16

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Dear Mr Bell.

It's rather a long time since I've known anything personally about you & Mrs Bell & your family. Yesterday at the Eng service they had a musical program because some people from Tokyo & a family of the Gen-Ref-Mission from Yamagata were staying over Sunday, who had been here to help with a concert at their Girls School on Sat night. It was very helpful & uplifting. It also made me think of the treats you used to give us, when you occasionally rested one over night on your way to & from Sapporo. Miss Daughaday also was in town on her way south — & I heard had intermitted the was

trying to get rid of the
melting snow season.
It's lonely without Mrs
DeForest as you of course
can imagine, tho Miss
DeForest was up here for
probating the will & clearing
out some last things
from the house, about
three weeks ago was
a break & a help.
She is such a fine young
woman, as everyone
knows.

The house is to be
temporarily rented from
this summer to the Gov-
Rep. Mission - I think
the C.A.G. decided till
Sept '17. (Of course a
temporary fence will
have to go up in that
case - as the people have
children & also there are
the S.S. children coming
here - as perhaps you know
Mrs DeForest & I have

for a year or more had our eyes & hopes on Mr Frank Cary & Miss Bales as very suitable people for that house & work. Sendai is such a great student centre — & Mr Cary is so jolly with students & there is such a field for women teaching in the School & there are so few not tied down to school work like that that great field is greatly unreached by such work — even a lady in the Baptist Mission who got out for it so mightily was removed to Osaka last spring & so it goes.

Of course as Mr Cary wrote Mrs Dee & — who was sounding him thro Miss Bales — he was not yet even appointed & so could not say where he would like to go etc — and he will want two years or some

time at the Language school of course, but if they could only be designated by the Mission for Sendai we could gladly welcome them + they could run up for lessons + gain acquainted in between times. They would be very cordially welcomed here by the other missionaries I am told. The the Kumiai people of the north seem to need a family here + a young one would be so desirable - for so many reasons - and most of the other people here are so too - and they are not new to Japan - Mr Ebina when up for work last fall spoke to Mrs Dey + to Mr Raleigh of the great importance of a family being sent here, both for Sendai + for encouraging the Kumiai people in this part of the country.

I suppose that even now the Carys (to be) are being deluged with letters from home over. ~~of that~~ Who want them - & there are those in the mission who may think that Sendai ought be served last because of no's carcely - of workers everywhere & those who have not been here but who know of there being a number of people in town - here think this place less needy - but they do not know the conditions & how few who are not tied down by school work - & also how each field & work is different & how even in places where passed over as in Aizu - the independent Kumiai Ch & its branches needs encouraging etc - & some people don't like passing over & in some places ~~trying~~ results are seen - next year also

of Aizer

Dr Ross & others here go on fine - New ones have their hands full in learning subs for their own people. Our plant - our location here in Sendai is so fine & the two houses can so work into quite in same yard - There will never be any trouble about selling & sold we want to ever - but I hope the Mission will not wind up the selling ques & go shut out our clearance of a family of on our own for it's we are in good situation for the schools too - on this street, with two of the larger ones opposite & others near - But you have been here in the long ago - & may remember a little.

I had a nice students prayer meeting on Feb 24 the day before the World Student Sunday - 85 were a full room & 3 of the Y.M.C.A.s of Sendai schools were represented & responded at roll call Dr Clarke, Baptist - Mr

One Mission intends to bring [illegible] that I have [illegible] to the [illegible]

Mr Cord (Xian) & Prof Gerhart (Ger Ref) addressed them - & ~~school~~ Profs also took part besides the students -

With regards to Mrs Bell & Dr Barton -

Yours truly
A H Broadshaw

Annie H. Bradshaw

Sudan

Mar. 13-1916

REC'D JUL 7 1916

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Sendai
June 21. 16

Dear Mr Bell -

I can not express to you the joy & anticipation with which I went to this year's Mission meeting - for now we had so many families coming or already here - & for more than a year Mrs De Forest & I have hoped for the Carys. so I sent that request in to the Docket. Before & during m. m. some important men of the mission said, "Even if the Carys did be assigned elsewhere I think you would find the Halls valuable people for Sendai." During m. m. or by Thursday or Fri P.M. it was decided in Ex. Com. to delay decision on the location of the Carys until later - So ~~Mrs Cary~~ someone advised me to interview the Halls, & told me to go & find out if they would consider S. enough for me to put a request for them into the docket - as they would get thro in one year

JUL 7 1916

Sunday
June 21. 16

Dear Mr Bell -

Yesterday & Monday I was very busy
preparing my lesson for Tuesday
& Wednesday

Today I spent the day
with Mrs Gray & Mrs Hall
& Mrs Hall & Mrs Gray
spent the afternoon
with me. We finished
sewing for the Gray's &
Hall's & I finished
sewing for Mr Gray
& Mr Hall

Mr Gray - on the
other hand - has

so after weighing it all night & meditating about the pictures of our outstation places & all & feeling strange to as it were go back on the H Corps - attended to & writing them & all - & had a satisfactory talk with Each Mr & Mrs Hall, in wh I found both of them rather unenthusiastic over coming here - in fact Mrs H - said the Board had said in a that perhaps or probably they would go to Sendai - they are very intimate with Mr Converse who is to come to S as y. mca Sec, in a year. I tell you we two could make things hum if in same place" said Mr H - So I sent in to Docket a request for them - but for some reason not read out with other items during the rest of that day - so when I saw the Com. having an evening session I asked the Docketman to please give it to them - He seemed to have to hunt before he found it - It did have been publicly read to us all next day also not read - till another phase of the S-question on hand & so too late for them. Mr H asked me this why it was not read. The same day before, when I had given it to the docket, both Dr & Mrs Pa[illegible] to come & advised me to call the

[illegible]

Halls & mentioned points about
them to me wh they felt ren-
dered these eminently suited
to Sendai - & Miss P added more
about my finding her a
good neighbor - and then
the next day a little before
close of the 1a.m. session
Dr Cary brot up the idea
of closing the A.B.C.F.M.
part of this place & that
was hurriedly put thro.
tho' feeling not sup. time
to fulfil sufficient dignity
kill us - an extra meeting
for so doing - we hearing
several speak & asking
questions was held a little
after dinner when they
finished it up more at
leisure.

I could write reams
on the reasons why I
feel it a mistake to not
continue the Am Bd
work here - & now the Mis
5. missionaries & the wife
the J. workers, Bukwai
the Tohgen
who sent a special meeting
quest to the mission - Mr Ebina
for a family - Mr & Mrs Kimura
& Mr Makino's & others pleading
but its - I suppose hopeless
+ so I have not

on the side of so doing. [illegible] details in regard
one can know before they come. There are
few men to select & some of those did not take
& many know nothing about conditions here. They
& think more missionaries here than they
are & do not realize how weak all shut up
in school work, nor how strongly the Japanese
feel the need of a station part way between
Sapporo & Tokyo.

Yours truly
N. Bradshaw

P.S. Dear [illegible]
They have patiently waited the
coming of families among & to spare
one for them.

hurried to write — but I do
hope the Board will advise
them (to rent) but not to sell
the house.

It's a good place for the
Y. M. C. A. workers (later
& the Gen. Rep. are always
ready to buy it — Its
situation is so superior to
any other place in S — both
as regards neighborhood
to the schools & the views
& healthy surroundings.
and the 2 places in one
compound — We had a
temporary fence put up
this spring to be ready
for renting for a short time.
the people voting against
of those who knew anything
really of the situation when
were there, who originally were
not in favor of opening it as a
station, years ago. Dr Barton
well doubters remember how
when here, Dr Cary was in favor
of the Dr's not coming back
to S — at that time.

Annie H. Bradshaw

Sundai June 21-1916

Sendai, June 21, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I cannot express to you the joy and anticipation with which I went to this year's mission meeting, for now we had so many families coming, or already here, and for more than a year Mrs. De Forest and I have hoped for the Carys, so I sent that request into the docket. Before and during mission meeting some important men of the mission said, "Even if the Carys should be assigned elsewhere I think you would find the Halls valuable people for Sendai. During mission meeting or by Thursday or Friday p.m. it was decided in sub-committee to delay decision on the location of the Carys until later. So someone advised me to interview the Halls, and told me to find out if they would consider S. good enough for me to put a request for them into the docket, as they would get thro in one year. So after weighing it all night and meditating about the future of our out station places and all and feeling strange to, as it were, go back on the F. Carys, after writing them and all, I decided to do it and had a satisfactory talk with each, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in which I found both of them rather enthusiastic over coming here, in fact Mrs. Hall said the Board had said in a letter that perhaps or probably they would go to Sendai. They are very intimate with Mr. Converse who is to come to S. as Y.M.C.A. Sec. in a year. "I tell you we two could make things hum if in same place," said Mr. H. So I sent into Docket a request for them, but for some reason it was not read out with other items during the rest of that day. So

when I saw the Committee having an evening session I asked the Docket man to please give it to them. He seemed to have to hunt before he found it. It should have been publicly read to us all next day also not read, till another phase of the S. question on hand and so too late then. Mr. H. asked me twice why it was not read. The same day before, when I had given it to the docket, both Dr. and Mrs. Pettee came and advised me to call the Halls, and mentioned points about them to me which they felt rendered them eminently suited to Sendai, and Mrs. P. added more about my finding her a good neighbor. And then the next day a little before the close of the a.m. session Dr. Cary brot up the idea of closing the A.B.C.F.M. part of this place and that was hurriedly put thro (tho feeling not sufficient time to with sufficient dignity kill us) an extra meeting for so doing (re-hearing several speak and asking questions) was held a little after dinner, when they finished it up more at leisure.

I could write reams on the reasons why I feel it is a mistake to not continue the Am. Bd. work here, and how the other S. missionaries and, of course, the J. workers who both the Tshoku Bukwai, who sent a special request to the mission meeting for a family--Mr. ~~Elinel's~~ Ebina's and Mr. Makino's and others opinions, but it's I suppose hopeless and so I have not hurried to write, but I do hope the Board will advise them <u>to</u> <u>rent</u> but <u>not</u> to <u>sell</u> the hour
the house.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Annie H. Bradshaw

Its a good place for the Y.M.C.A. workers later and the ~~Gen~~ German. Ref. are always ready to buy it. Its situation is so superior to any other place in S., both as regards neighborhood to the schools and the views and healthy surroundings. And the two places in one compound. We had a temporary fence put up this spring to be ready for renting for a short time. The people voting against of those who knew anything really of the situation here were those who originally were not in favor of opening it as a station, years ago. Dr. Barton will doubtless remember how when here, Dr. Cary was in favor of the De F's not coming back to S. at that time.

Miss De F. went out in part of the a.m. meeting, said she knew she could not trust herself to speak on the subject and I saw she had been weeping.

The Committee this summer is to investigate details in regard to selling or not and how are all men on the side of so doing, and whose opinions one can know before they come. There are but few men to vote and some of those did not, it looked, and many know nothing about conditions here and think more missionaries here than there are, and do not realize how nearly all shut up in school work, nor how strongly the Japanese feel the need of a station part way between Sapporo and Tokyo.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Annie H. Bradshaw

P.S. They have patiently waited the coming of families enough to spare one for here.

Takayama, Sept. 15, 1916

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am still her, as I have work that I can do better here than elsewhere, and my roof in Sendai is being temporarily fixed, also a fall of plaster over the entrance is being fixed, before the man comes down to pack up the things that go back and forth and help lock up this camp house. Miss Wainwright and a German lady are also here, Sept. 22, 1916. I'm accomplishing a good deal of business and work, though it does not look so with this letter not yet sent, but various interruptions prevented it going before. To-day a big rain is on, and I am wondering if my man can get here tomorrow A.M. I do hope that this is going to be a good winter for dendo in Japan. Mr. Warren went from here to the Hokkaido. I wish his dates for going there and sending home his family to Miyazaki on the day he went to Sendai for the northern train would have given time for some Tohoku touring, and he is to go back the other way. I do hope that the De Forest house is not to be sold. I feel much burden for our former outstation places. I do hate to have people drop out of church going habits, and they are not as a rule working in with others in a way that can take the burden from one's mind. If one could see things booming and growing as they should, one could feel more "aushiu" (?). It's no joke to go here and there and have people feel dropped or "passed over" without being consulted, etc. I was touched, did I write you?, when at the Tohoku Bukwai in Mizusawa this spring, how urgently our Pastor Katagiri of Sendai presented to them the wisdom of their sending the Mission a call for the Frank Carys for the Sendai field and also how cordially in reporting the work of his church he incorporated quite an extended allusion to my general work in his report very naturally and as if part of the family. It's the first time I ever heard that done as regards what I am trying to do.

All the same, when the A.B.C.F.M. is regarded as in a way withdrawing from the Tohoku, it takes explanations, etc., to show that I am not being withdrawn, though a part of the Board, namely, the W.B.M. I hope, and many of the Mission I think feel so too, that we ought to hold on to the De Forest house for the sake of possible future re-opening there. It's one reason why I have put my furlough in the spring of 1918, hoping to see things better for Sendai before I go. I am troubling you to give Mr. Hosmer the enclosed paper. I will sign this and seal, so if the post boy comes I can mail, and if not, perhaps add more.

Yours truly,
Annie H. Bradshaw.

P.S. I hope that your little son is better and feeling the benefit of the summer. I hear that you have been to many conferences. I wish I could have heard some of the addresses of the ex-member of the Japan Mission. The post boy did not come, and so I will have to wait 24 hours for another one and will probably lose this ship. I miss it for the Vancouver boats not to carry our letters. It will make such a difference in time. I hope Dr. Moore is well again, and will be able to be at the Board Meeting.

I will enclose a note from the post-master of Kitakata Aizu, whose removal from Sendai is a real loss to our church. A pity no church in Kitakata for him to take hold in. There is a Kumiai teacher of a private school there too. This spring both Mr. Kaneko of W. and this Mr. Kanno wrote me and asked me at the Bukwai,- please ask

the Mission to help us with a Kogisho in Kitakata, and I would not have been out of sympathy with that idea, for it's a large city and on the R.R. to Niigata, and the former Kumiai people have not been drawn in from the villages as before, but are losing church connections of all kinds. As a soldier's wife in Sendai, formerly for a while a Nihon Xorsuto (?) worker in Kitakata and a graduate of a Yokohama Bible School, said to me, "Oh, why did you people of the Kumiai church give up work in Kitakata and that region?" It was such a mistake". (We used to visit in several villages around Kitakata) It's all evaporating. Of course other people will be worked in by and by by the Ger. Rep., but apparently truly by and by, and not those old ones or nearly decided Kyudoshas.

I do get so worked up some times, and Dr. Noss, who personally does fine work wherever he goes, is to go for furlough in next spring, and a young couple now on their 2nd year in language school to take his place during absence. Of course one can usually get a good crowd when touring in Aizu, but who is to keep up connection with the whole old strings and pick up the dropping threads? Even Dr. Noss' own account to me this fall (he has a house here in the summer) showed he wanted to return there early, as things "were in quite a mess". This not for publication, but to you people of course. Well, I must not get on the Aizu question to-night. Don't encourage Mission to retrench, please.

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Takayama, Sept. 18, 1916

My dear Dr. Barton:

I think it is a long while since I have had a letter from you or written directly to you. I have always been so sorry that the last time you were in Japan, you and Dr. Moore were too tired and busy to come to Sendai. And we also, I believe, were both families of us in America. So many of our Mission too have never even seen the houses there or the work, and perhaps would meet in Karuizawa or elsewhere this one or that one from Sendai of other Missions and think, "Oh, Sendai is well enough off for Christianity without us", and so are easily led to vote to shut up our work there, not realizing how much of the other peoples' time is in school and educational work, nor how our lines of work radiate, nor how of those they have met from Sendai some are usually home on furlough, and none all there at the same time. You can imagine how I have missed Mrs. De Forest, and what a shock her so sudden going was to me, and how long it has taken me to get over it. My sister's short visit this summer and this little rest home (which I am working hard to pay up) have greatly helped. But I was so counting on her showing to you people at home how much we needed to have Sendai A.B.D.F.M. work kept up, knowing how she, Mrs. De Forest, felt. Do you remember how (when you were here long ago) some were in favor of the De Forests returning to Osaka and not Sendai, and how you and Mr. Ellison, to say nothing of the others, studied the problem? Do you remember how the Aizu church wanted me to move over there and how you said to them, "We can't open a new station, but we will send you help from Sendai regularly", etc? This they remember and often quote. I think the Kumiai leaders, judging from what Messrs. Makino and Ebeina themselves said when in Sendai this last spring or summer, felt strongly the wisdom of having Kumiai missionaries half way between Sapporo and Tokyo, etc.

Oh, I do hope the De Forest house will not be sold, etc.

We enjoyed having Miss De Forest here at Takayama this summer. She was very weary when she came, but looked much refreshed when she left.

I am delayed here a bit after the others (Miss Wainwright left the other day) for special preparation work which I could do better after things were quiet. My roof also had to be temporarily fixed in Sendai.

I have realized how much you must have felt these last months over things in Turkey, knowing how I should feel about Japan. It will be 28 years in January next since I first came out here.

I feel sorry for the Kumiai Christians in our field who for so long thought it was lack of men, and who were so glad when several young couples came out.

One man in our field for years a pastor, but who long ago gave up for awhile his active pastorate because of ill-health and because of trying to look after three places, returning to his own town, has kept up what was left of the church when the centre church changed to another, keeping up Sunday School and a preaching service, and some times a Christian Endeavor, in his own house, besides at one time keeping a store, at one time being the post-master, and now having only a little silk-worm work. He is somewhat stronger, but owing to having to help a relative out with a bad debt, cannot (he and his friends, other workers in our field) do as much as he has now for years been doing in running this independent Kogisho work.

Dr. De Forest sometimes I think gave him a little present towards it, and I've helped a little as I could with Sunday School material, but for two or more years our Bukwai have felt he ought to be regularly employed as an evangelist there and to have help towards riding round the district, where he is greatly respected. The so-called Independent church in Mizusawa, the next station 25 minutes by rail, has no official connection with this little place, so it would not come under the head of the Mission's helping Independent churches, and Mrs. De Forest and I both hoped the Mission would take him up as the Bukwai suggested. There is no other church in that little town. (He is a Doshisha graduate) He belongs to it of course, but he can't afford to do much at it now. Mr. Pedley knows this man, having visited there. One of his daughters, a Doctor, graduate of Dosha Girls' School and of a Philadelphia college, married a Baptist Professor of Tokyo, now a pastor out in the country. He has younger children to educate also. He still keeps up the Sunday School, and I suppose the little service after it, when it can be done, and when I come touring always gladly helps to have a hotel meeting a success, bringing me over his baby organ and calling an audience. Most of the original people his age have moved away or died. Last year a girl from the Bible School in Kobe, for summer work in a city-town an hour away by train, went over to this place every Sunday afternoon while at home. Her place has no Christian worker, but was one of the three, in old times, looked after weekly from the central place by their men, and where I'd expect a worker could be put. It has occasionally had summer student help, but no other church there. She found Sunday School trained girls or young brides in the town where this man I've spoken of lives, very suitable material for a woman's society and her visits that summer were a great help. It is a pity that a Bible woman could not be there in that region to go about helping. So it goes! But it is a pity not to have such a person helped and to see other places with no one for so long, thus losing church and Sunday school habit.

But you will think I am crazy over the needs of the Tohoku, and so few in Sendai free from school work.

With best wishes,

Yours truly,

Annie H. Bradshaw.

P.S. I did not start out to write a lament, but I hope the De Forest house will not be sold, and that some way will be opened in the future; so much is evaporating.

REC'D OCT 19 1916

Annie H. Bradshaw

Takayama
Sept 13 - 16

Dear Mr Bell -

I am still here - as I have not that I can go rather here than elsewhere - & my roof is being temporarily fixed & also a fall of plaster over the entrance is being fixed before it comes down - & then I can go back & forth - Miss Adam & this camp - Lady are right & Germans - quite also here - a good deal of competition & study - the it does not look so - Today a big rain is on - & I am wondering if my mail is here - tomorrow am expect here - 20 be mean - I do hope that this is going to be a good winter for deputation work in Hokkaido - I wish Mr Dallas & Mr Warren with his daughter going there & sending the Mission - I wish Mr Sendai for the northern part - he would have given him he would have taken - I do hope Tohoku - work - Lessons for the other - go back the other - much - that I feel - outside - to be sold - promise out - to have for our - to have burden - $40 - have places - drop out of the work - people are not - that - with others - from one's - the burden - mind - hope could see

But various interruptions prevented this letter being finished - & now I am leaving for Takayama, Sept. 18, 1916.

Annie H. Bradshaw -

P.S. I hope that your little son is better
& feeling the benefit of the summer.
I hear that you have been to some confer-
ences - I wish I could have heard some of the
addresses of the ex-president of the Japan mission
(the Porpoise said not long ago) & will probably
have to wait 24 hours for further news
Close this ship - I miss it, that the Vancouver
not to carry our letters - It will make another
difference in time -
I hope Dr Moore is well again - and will
be able to be at the Board Meeting -

P.S. 2

I will enclose a note from the graduates of
Kilakala asyl - whose removal has already gone
near to our church - a pity - his church goes
on in Kilakala for lack to take hold - this spring
Kumiai reading of a private school there - the Lord
with Mr Kaneko of Fl - & this Mr Kaneko wrote to us
asking us - please ask the mission to help us have
one at Kilakala - and I wd not have a large
with a Congregation in Kilakala - that idea - forward Kumiai
been out of sympathy with Niigata - and the villages as
city - & our Mr R.R. to drawn in from the villages of all kinds
people have not been connections of all kinds
before but are coming as a soldier's wife in Sunday

things booming & growing as they did
one could feel more "at home" —
It's no joke to go here & there
& have people feel dropt or "passed
by" without being consulted etc.
I was concluded did I write you
before at the Toronto Bethel in
May since this spring — but
things came this spring — but
recently our Pastor Rev Calagire
urgently & kindly presented to them
the wisdom of their sending the
Yet I mention a call for Sundai field
& carry for Sundai field
also how cordially in report
the work of his church
was incorporated quite an
extended allusion in my general
work in his report — It's the first
time I ever heard that done
as regards what I am trying
to do — tell that same volume the A.B.C.
F.M.S. is regarded as the Toronto
with drawing from this to
it takes explanations etc. to
show that I am not going
withdrawn the A part of the
B.d namely the W.B.M.U. & the
& many of the missionaries
feel so too — that we might
hold on to the Foreign work
the same & further operating
there — one reason why I have put
It's one reason why I have put
my funds in the Spring of 1918
I'm anxious to see things settled for
Sundai before I go. I am hoping
bless you & give me Rosmer the
enclosed paper I will sign this &
seal it & the book I may comes — I can
mail — & if not perhaps add more
Yours truly

[illegible] formerly for a while Julian Joseph [illegible] said
Kalakua to a good of a Yokohama Bible school said
to me, the [illegible] people of the Russian church
give up work in Hakodate & that [illegible] the [illegible]
India mission & we need to work the [illegible]
villages around. Of course this people
[illegible] will be worked in by & by. We [illegible]
fat appearing. Truly by & by & [illegible]
& nearly daunted. Kindoku & [illegible] some lines &
I hope to be worked up. Does [illegible]
& Dr Nott, who is personally [illegible]
where ever he goes, is to go [illegible]
next spring. Carry a complete [illegible]
[illegible] school to [illegible]
[illegible] of course [illegible]
[illegible] during absence. When [illegible]
[illegible] get a good [illegible] to keep up the [illegible]
[illegible] — but [illegible] which up the [illegible]
the [illegible] & [illegible] Dr Nott's [illegible]
threads [illegible] here [illegible] as things
go [illegible] (we have a horse here [illegible]
[illegible] we wanted to [illegible] there [illegible]
"[illegible] animals" This [illegible]
[illegible] but to go [illegible] get [illegible]
[illegible] tonight

REC'D OCT 19 1916

Sept. 1[illegible]
Kitakata

Dear Miss Bradshaw —

I received your envelope from Takayama, and I knew you are yet at there. and too saw your picture with your family. that loocks so pleasantly let us thought you are getting much very happy.

My family are now here, and all right. yesterday Mr Kaneko Wakamatsu came and we had little meeting in my house I must thank with my heart for organ that helps very much at such times. (I gave him years ago.)

Now here has no teacher in church, and last night Mr Kaneko addressed at Nihon church. ofcours Mr Sekiguchi Bange man" come from Bange once or tow a month. But we must feel very lonely.

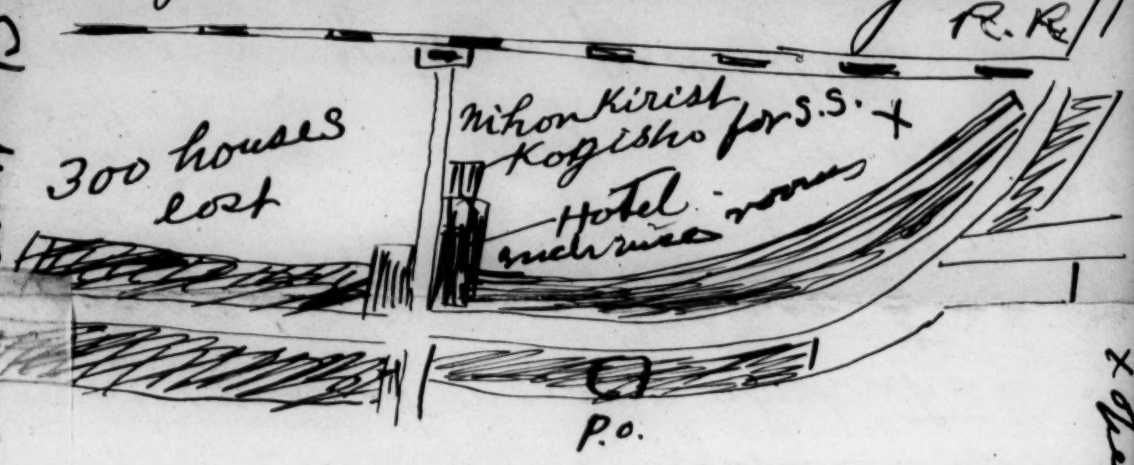
I made my mind to change my church to Wakamatsu from Sendai, and I received a letter from Mr Katagiri Sendai

My two children offered to receive Baptesma at new Wakamatsu church on next month.

Do you know about Shiokawa big fire 20 days ago, that lost 2/3 of town, post office, gcours and hotel which you used to

Brier Knoll - Takayama - 1½ miles from Sewell in Huaton Dunca region

lodge and to had meetings



Two days ago a fire birst in this town distant 2 cho from our house, and 3 houses lost. since several days cooling air came suddenly and st we use our haori / or awose Kimono and there can not see a (Ka) even night. Awaiting your coming

Yours truly.
S. Kanno.

(Excuse enclosing scrappy letter)

× Spent last year - will this will be ready for ×

Shotokawa Kitakata

Hotel meeting

Four had 150 men come to a meeting here & by sending get a building meeting ed & building meeting ed & building meeting ed &

REC'D OCT 19 1916

Annie H. Bradshaw

Takeyama
Sept 18. 16

My dear Dr Barlow
I think it's a long while since I have had a letter from you or written directly to you — that the last time you wrote me you were so tired & busy & I believe were going to come to Sendai — perhaps also families & children in our mission here. So many of our workers have never seen the Korean Christians or the work in Korea and perhaps this or that one from Sendai of other missions will come out as Sendai is well equipped to take care of visitors & so should be educational in its influence & educational in its influence & educational lines — not only graduate — not only those who have met from Korea but usually some of the students & more all three of you can come at same time.

[illegible] Misdemeanors half way between Shiffer & Tokyo Etc.

Oh I do hope they will not be sold — Etc. Etc. — [illegible]

We enjoyed hearing things of Tokyo here at Takayama this summer. She was very weary & when she came left & seemed much refreshed when she left. We [illegible] Sam down & here in bits after [illegible] Miss — [illegible] — [illegible] day — for [illegible] after [illegible] Wh I cd do better [illegible] to be [illegible] quiet — My rod also had [illegible] marily fixed in Sendai.

Lf

... much. You
imagine how I have missed
Mrs De Forest — & what a
shock her so sudden going
was to me — nor how long
it has taken me to get over
it. My sister's short visit
this summer — & this little
rest home (work I am working
hard to pay up) have greatly
helped) But I was so
counting on her showing to
you people at home, how
much we needed to have
Sendai A.B.C.F. work
kept up — knowing how she would
tell. Do you remember how
some (when you were here
long ago) were in favor
of the DeF's returning to
Osaka & not Sendai, & how
you & Mr Ellison — to say
nothing of the others stu-
died the problem? Do you
remember how she argu
church wanted us to
more over & then — & how
you said we could open
a new station — but we will
send you help! This Sen-
dai regularly etc — & remember
they often quote Kumiai
I think this from what
leaders — judging Ebeina
messrs Watkins & Ebeina
themselves said when in S
this last spring or summer

[illegible]

I have realized how much you must have felt these last months over things in Turkey - knowing how I did feel about Japan - It will be 28 years in June next, since I first came out here.

I feel sorry for the Ku-miai friends in our field who for so long thought it was both of them - & who were so glad when several young couples came out - One man in our field for years a pastor - but retired now long ago, gave up for a while his active pastorate - because of ill health - returning to his own country has kept up what was left of the church when the centre changed to another - keeping sets up a preaching service in some houses - a C.E. in one house - beaches at one time keeping the post-master & wife - now having only a little work - he is some what stronger but owing to help a relative out with a bad debt, can not be as much as he has been doing in running this independent Ka

* because of his office & place

Her place has no Bible worker — looked after
but was one of the three — in old times — by the Bible Dr. Hopkins
weekly from the central place, & occasionally had
a worker ed the past. It has occasionally had
summer-student helps — no other church —
S.S. trained girls or young women of
the town volunteer this means five & twenty
in the town volunteer this means a great help
lines — very suitable material for a work
So you will that summer could not be
a pity in that way about helping — and so it goes.
There, to go about helping — not to such a
But it is a pity — not to have places with
person helped — & to be coming the & S.S habit
no one for so long — & are crazy
in some places — & so pass the
But you will think
over the needs of the Tokoke & so pass the
Sundai free from school work — with best wishes
Yours truly
Annie N. Bradshaw

P.S. I did not start out to write a Current but I hope the Dr. T. Course will not be so old & that some way will be devised in the future so much to evaporate.

gisho work. Dr Dec 7 - Some
times I think gave him a
little present towards it - & the
helped a little as I could with
S.S. material but for two or
more years one Bukwai have
felt he ought to be reg - em-
ployed as an evangelist there
& to have help towards riding
round the district, where he is
greatly respected - the so-called
independent ch in Musumsa
S.S. members by rail the next sta
tion has no official connection
with this little place - so it wd
not come under the Executive
the missions helping this Dec 7 & take
out churches & mission wd take
both hoped the Bukwai would
him up as the first of course, but
he belongs to it & to do much
he cant afford it. daughts - a Dor
at it now - ^ this daughts school &
Lovett - grad of Doshi girls school &
of a Phila. college, married a Bapt
pastor - & Sokoto, now a pastor out
in the country. He has younger
children to educate also. I suppose the
keeps up the S.S. & I suppose it can
little service after it, where it can
be done, & always & gladly helps
when I come tours & to have
a hotel meeting a success - bring
me over his baby organ & calling an
audience - most of the organ away
people, his age have received
or died. Last year a girl from Kobe at home
the Bible school in Kobe & to
in a city - town an hour away
train - went over to this place
every Sun - afternoon
while at home

* Mr Ohi: the initials "Little Grandchild" & "Little Grandchild" graduate, but he still this year was elected a ruling elder

Dr Barlow's
Continued

Takayama A. H. Bradshaw

REC'D OCT 29 1918

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Takayama
Sept 6. 18
(Sept 18

Dear Mr Bell
so far I started on a letter
to you - some days ago - I've
hoped for some little word
from you - but we were glad
of the Mission one - knowing
how busy one is with the
many things to catch up
with on return from a
long absence -
I came here the latter part
of July & have as usual found
it very helpful to take the sea-
bathing - My servant, who ran
away to the Hokkaido this last
spring just before you left
came back & I used
his wife plus assistance after I
returned from Arima, until I came
here leaving her as nursemaid
with her daughter - who was home from
school for the vacation; & bring-
ing an old woman - who has her
limitations - but one advantage
of not having evening company
to last year prevented my going
to sleep early (as naturally with the
servants room right under mine - in these
cases would be the case - we
will very busy bandage-rolling in
the dadoroman (as our Epis friends
prefer to call the little chapel)
two long forenoons a week - with
a few serving meetings beside &
that with the bathing took much
time usually devoted to catching
up on correspondence & other things

Did you see Dorothy Quincy Cellar's "Sermons & Prayers" - very good & wonderful - I've wished

heard distinctly enough to know he was asking if I had
Shinko no Sushimi by Yamamoto - I as I did not at the time
have a copy of that book I sent to S - for one or two so that the
Seimen Kwai could have one too, as he had said he thought it wd
be a helpful thing for them to read -

I tried to borrow some books as well as to read some
of my own bring down to go over - One man had Refreshing
Buddhism etc. wh. I read most of - before he left I gave
reading Keig's Fundamental Questions " with some
times copying a bit for letters. I have my Baby Organ
here - I wish I could have had this trip earlier - It
is such a rest place - Oh I must not forget to tell you
that the lots on the other side of my Sendai house, where
sort of a Katabi - + wh the Ger. Rep Brethren have been
trying to get for 2 years - they have finally got at 114 yen
per tsubo (the man as all in the neighborhood closed out for
15 - for many months) Think of the other side with
nice house + all going for 5 yen - in less than 7 months
before!! Its going to be no joke to have workmen
& building going on right next door - this winter
& do hope it wont be the dormitory part up next to
me, but I rather suspect it will - It does not help
with servant problems yet to be solved before winter
for me - to have workmen running out & in. Many
of the Sendai Ger - Reps were down here this summer
among them Dr Ross + family & Wakamatsu returned
from Paris - There was to be another house built for the
pastor, who have lived in his house there
in his absence - but their

I tried to carry out Mrs Potter's suggestion of last year in dining out as a table boarder several times a week - so as to have the fellowship w/h living alone in the winters - (as well as the change of fare -) makes very helpful in the summer - as well as inviting others here certain odd times. I think one needs the contact with other people very much + yet I can not take boarders + so try the above way - I say I get my before bkfast ocean bath & feel well + able to do things - as I am such a poor walker I do not get into walking condition till about the early part of Sept - tho I enjoy, when I can walk a little + rest a little making a sketch or so while resting for the next part - after the stars go - I can often do a good deal in that line + writing + studying - tho not so easy to get food - + the drawing of the water more expensive. In fact it was a great contrast to our usual cheap food, the rise in the prices every thing + the difficulty over some canned things not coming any more to the Yokohama stores, because of the war. I don't know how I am to manage the fuel ques - in S - this fall - I enclose you copies of two letters, w/h I did prefer you not to treat as mission letters - but private - glimpses at one whom we know - where have you spent your summer - We are so near Sendai here, that friends or pupils sometimes come down - the other day one of the water drawing young men on the other hill (called Toyama) called out to me what I thot at first they some directions as to my path - when I finally

Board can't at present come up to the added expense of building at present rates, so they have had to go into a J. house for the present + will have to combine when cold weather comes - You have no idea how things have changed + gone up since you people were here - I've had pleasant news of boys, graduates of the Telegraph school, being baptized here + there -

Just last week Mr Kawamori was in S - for some Union meetings - He's to come again the last of Oct - I suppose he will expect to stay at my house - I'll have to go to Higisawa etc this fall - They will ask, what's the prospect for the Sendai family I expect. etc. etc -

Mr Iglehart (Florence's husband) has or is just about going to Siberia via V - for Y. M. C. A helping there will make that less of Tohoku touring + supervising like helps his violet as well as in Sendai. Mr Kato girl was down here for part of the day - day before yest - He wants to go to Sokeiai, Oct 2 but the church very short of funds + on their needed gift or promise to Lands Swanson - It's awful for him not to have more than 35-yen per month (he + his family cost's the ch. pd per month.) + sometimes not paid promptly either. We have 2 student new members, but short of paying men - It's no joke to be the only minister here in the Tohoku - With regards to Dr Barton - Yours sincerely

A. D. Broadbent

Private
Copy for Mr Bell

At Golemba
at Mrs Hirookas

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Aug 15. 1918

Many thanks for your note dated Aug 9. I am glad to learn that you are well & happy at the Sea-beach. You have there many friends, I suppose.

I am now giving a course of lectures on the Synoptic Gospels every day, to a group of ladies, who came here for the purpose. Some could not stay longer & went off because of their several business relations. Miss Yasui, the practical head of the Xian University for Women had planned to come from the beginning but was prevented from doing it. Previous to the present meeting we had for 10 days young ministers meeting in wh I gave lectures every day on the Epistles to the Corinthians. At present I am using my whole energy in writing the Hist of Doctrines. I intend to finish the manuscript sometime in the first part of Sept & then go to Tokyo & then back to Kyoto not after Sept 10th. The first part of my book is now in the press, & I have to see the proof as it comes to me. Many things do not go as I wish - but I am somehow alive.

Several of my friends suggest me to do one thing or another - One friend in good position suggests me to enter the Household & become the director of the Teachers of the Royal Children. I do not think I am fitted for that position - I think I had better be in the present state & write books as there is a good deal of deficiency in the Xian circle, in that line. I am healthy. My six older children are now at Atami & enjoying the Sea there, while the three youngest ones are with their mother in Kyoto. Sumi was sick but she is recovering her health. Once she was so weak that she could not stand at all, but now out of danger & all will be well after all. "

Yours truly

Your letter from Karuizawa of July 30 reached me yesterday. I think they had been there 10 days - one of believers was having a Y.M.C.A. worker

COPY.

Kamigoryo Babacho, Kyoto,
June I4th, I9I8.

My dear Miss Bradshaw,

Many thaks for your notes from Tokyo and elsewhere. I am glad to learn that you reached Sendai in safety. The picture you sent me is very pleasant to look at. I will forward it to Miss Ren Bufield.

My wife and baby are well. I think before long they will be stronger. The youngest daughter was rather seriously sick, but the critical time is over and she can now eat liquids.. I am often from home going from one place to another. Since the Arima meeting I have held lectures regularly on Monday at Mrs. Hirooka's and the Naniwa Church. And I went to Kobe Y.M.C.A. to give successive lectures which will close next Sunday. I was in Okayama for the Keizoku Dendo to lecture before the ministers I also spoke at Awagasaki last week and Mrs.Gordeon's Kindergarten. Tomorrow I must go to Osaka to meet some people and Sunday morning I must preach at the Sakai Church not very far from Osaka and go to Kobe in the afternoon for the Y.M.C.A.lectures and then go to Akashi in the evening to the Doshisha alumni meeting to be held there. From the I2th of this month I am giving lectures on the Epistle to the Galatians to the Christians at Otsu, and will finish tonight. Meanwhile I am writing a History of the Christian Doctrines. I have sent to the printing office some five hundred pages. So you see I am quite busily occupied. People do not seem to think that I am dead. Somebody wrote about me in a Kyoto magazine in a sympathetic tone. There are some evidently who understands me and read my heart aright. Trials in this world are not easy but there are some who see things aright. I must stick to what I consider to be right and march on the path of faith. At times I am disappointed but I think I can pass through the strain under divine guidance and

he friendly sympathy of a certain number of people.

trust you kep yourself well.

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UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

CARTE POSTALE

Dear Mr Bell -
I wish you a very happy New Year & hope you have had a pleasant Xmas - Did you get my note of welcome as you passed thro Japan I wonder - I wrote you in Sept myself & that you were kind on the Deputation & my appreciation of your aid note. With all good wishes - Yours very sincerely
Annie H Bradshaw
(I don't know exactly where to direct to you.)

Sendai Japan Jany 1. 18

TOKIO 1. 18. JAPAN

4 SEN

Rev Enoch Bell
To Julius S. Auguis
Davao
mindanao
Philippine Is

24

Jan 1 1918

Union Postale Universelle.

CARTE POSTALE

Dear Dr Barton –
Thank you for your letter received yesterday. I sup-
pose it came on the same ship with the Deputa-
tion. Wish I could have been at the welcome meeting at Mr Kozaki's church last night in Tokyo. How well I remember meeting you on the way here – that time when I was as now alone & one mission-ary & the going to people – & the thanks I received in Kyoto at the hotel Mr Allison & all. Wish you were coming this time too

Sendai Feb 28. 18

Sincerely yours
Q H Bradshaw

REC'D MAR 29 1918

Dr Barton
A.B.C.F.M. Room
Congregational House
Boston
Mass.
U.S.A.

イコク

さかい伊便郵

日本銀行

4 SEN

Dear Dr Barlow – I hope that you have had a blessed Eastertide –

I did say earnestly & anxiously or rather pating the coming of the Deputation so long looked for – as we have the itinerary – we can follow them from place to place & many more come to other more coming as I hear for their coming in the other world – Dr Ellison & Dr Bradford – Johnson & Mrs Cook – if they are alive or not – I just now see been reading various of this ceremonies being the closed of the Jubilee year & having goodly crowdes & talks with those who are scattering & which belief there are of this time – year of this time –

With greetings truly yours

A W Bradshaw.

Sendai April 3rd 1918.

REC'D JUL 15 1918

Sendai, June 6, 18

Dear Mr. Bell:

I hope that you people are all having a comfortable voyage. The weather after that day was regularly spring season-ish. I saw a number of my boys in Tokyo - & made a few calls & took a meal of Eels & Fancy Beans - & made many visits & Bought Wine & Beans & Fish & Wine & many letters & I got all ready & expecting to receive a new baby & I felt sure it would come for C. E. who is coming for the National Convention from the 7th to the 10th - to day many of the students held one of their meetings & their Y. M. C. A. will stay with me. Even a short visit from one of our missionaries is a thing to rejoice over. I get so little of high-class of things. Bee & he are to go to Bee & the Boys. Mr. Ford & Hazel - Yours sincerely

A. H. Bradshaw

SHIOGAMA TEMPLE　　釜大ノ前社　社神釜塩　　(勝名釜塩)

1 Takayama Japan
Sept 19 – 48

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CARTE POSTALE

PASSED
2255
REC'D OCT 25 1948

Dear Mr Bell
The very night after I mailed the letter to you yesterday came yours (Mr Grover's copy of yours) of Aug 8th with considerable news.
What is Mrs Sister's address I wonder?
We also in Sendai are this winter missing Mr Converse – our Y.M.C.A. Sec (after years of waiting for him for student work) for he what home was married & has gone to the war – The long letter of Aug 8 – was very interesting – and is the 2nd thing Mr G. has sent around my way.

Rev Enoch Bell
A.B.C.F.M.
Congregational House
Boston
Mass
U.S.A.

Look this over & then send it on to Emily
A man down for

Dear Mr Bell REC'D DEC 21 1914

We are glad each station able to get a copy of the Deputation paper etc. My, how long ago Mission meeting seems - I miss the Carys & Pellows so much - & it seemed this summer as if never a summer when so little mission news came to Takayama - I suppose because so few of us to receive & pass around letters - I wish the travelling Bee would come up our way - & tour abit - or pay some attention to us, as he used to before - I've just - or a few days ago, returned from Iwade Ken & resumed some of my classes - I've toured in Wakenya - in 4 places for 8 days on the Aizu trip - & 4 days on the Iwade one - putting off most of the classes & the house S.S till I should get thro' the country work. As Mr Kanamori touring in the Tohoku, of course we had to make our plans not to come near his times in a place he not at or before those times decided - I In Sendai many of the Bible hope truly - In one of the Bible classes four well men were for the other day - whose friends said - they decided during Mr K's meetings - I have Fukushima yet to do - & Sawa-ma & Nishikori - & Sawma the peace when at the talk here the man speaking of going to the Baptist! said the Prof. were Kumiai - "The Gelberts have moved over into the next house this fall & will be pleasant neighbors - but the building on the other side will begin in the spring & will I suppose be quite noisy - I hope to get a letter telling of my Aizu trip typed shortly & I send to Mrs Lawson - when I do. If you have time, please read it over - I wish something could be done for the Tohoku sending the time when we can

of more Russian workers free.
I'm glad for the girls - who have
been able to go to help in the emer-
gency in Siberia, but to hold on
our mission meantime, to
spare them + Miss Hall +
Miss Mason - and here, we are
missing Mr Iglehart + Mr
Anthony of Yamagata - who
had come over to help out
in the treasury work of the
G.F. mission - Regards to
Mrs Bell - Yours truly
A H Bradshaw.

P.S. There was a letter the last
of the summer about a Doshisha alumni
meeting in Tokyo - that I neglected to
for you + then decided not to -

Japan
A. H. Bradshaw
Nov. 1917

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PASSEL

Mr. Lucas Bell
U.B.C.F.M.
Congregational House
Boston Mass
U.S.A.

Mr. Bradshaw -

REC'D JUN 5 1919

St Luke's Hospital
May 11. '19 Tokyo

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Dear Mr Bell

Thank you very much for your letter of sympathy about the Sendai fire - & the escape of our church - & my house - I think you would not have seen the word about the Hino tragedy - for I feel sure I wrote you about that from Kyoto whither I went for 10 days at the time soon after & especially to attend the funeral of those 5 beautiful big children (there are 4 little ones left -) He is now teaching partly in Kobe & partly in Kyoto Fri & Mon in Kyo & the other days in Kobe involving 2 trips - His Kyoto work is as before the lectures at the Imperial University - (2 hrs a week) at the Otani University - (E. Hongwanji) & at the Bukkyo Daigaku (W. Hongwanji - all of these are lectures on Xty - He was asked to begin the first of the latter 10 days after the calamity) You doubtless know that Madame Hirooka died the week before the tragedy and soon after her son in law the heir - was very ill with typhoid for weeks as Mr H - wrote me (I have no strength to go on without the great undertaking without the help of that dear lady." He did not refer to the money part alone tho he said of course Mr H had to inform him sometime

His prepared notes for the Imperial University course were invaluable -

whether he had any idea of carrying out her plans or not. Some weeks ago he had not had any letters from the family since the fire - I am not writing this as a letter to be kept on file, but as a private letter to you - many well wishers disappointed & headed at the discovery of that planned dis-solution -) & don't mind your sharing this next letter to you will be interested to know in the light of what I told you of the 2 ½ years ago time when I was examined by X-Ray in the Sasaki Hospital & they thought a swelling on the aorta that might develop into an aneurism or not & for which my Sendai Dr has watched & treated me - & felt that now letter etc - the head of this hospital says after examining my heart - that "absolutely there is nothing the matter with my heart." & that probably what was seen might have been the shadow of the breast bone -) So you all do not all agree -

My neck swelling is nearly gone - tho I still wear a compress. They are working on having a good deal done to my teeth before they finish (the day before yesterday I went dressed for the first time to the York-dentist when upon his Tokyo office - & had all my gold crowns taken off - next month to be taken X Ray picture of the pyorrhea affected & pus from the teeth to be removed etc etc -

Tuesday

& tho I think no idea that he had anything serious - I probably think of so doing.

you see they think the
swelling came from an infec
tion from the teeth - I was
waiting to have some work
done from early this way on
way to M.M.) I hope I shall
surely get to M.M. + expect to
I am taking violet Ray
treatment here for my neck
wh is helping - they have
no tools for the products plate
picture - but the Dr has
just heard of some one who has
in Tokyo + is trying to find
out if he will do so - It's a delay
as I have to go to Yokohama to
Dr Richmond to have next thing done
+ he has suggested taking out
some teeth - to get me where
the Dr here wants to finish up
this threatened tumor business.
a big rain is on tonight + I
was hoping to go in the a.m. - to
that X. Ray picture - before anything
want that picture - as they
more can be done to the teeth -
Yours truly hoping
you found some of my other
letters with regards to Mrs
Bell + the son Bloodshaw.
Please tell Miss Lawson
that about my heart - I'm trying
to carry on some of my classes
by substitute + till I get back +
only expected to be away a week at
first - fortunately some of the times
exams + spring vacation

I'm still up on the lovely spring days

+ Tell her when I get home.

A. H. Bradshaw

Tokyo May 11. 1919

I had the influenza after my return from Kyoto in Feb. & it turned into the much swelling & was nearly well when the great wind that night of the first made it worse

(Copy) (a private letter + only as much send to you)

Tanaka Sekidencho, Kyoto,
April 3rd, 1919.

My dear Miss Bradshaw,

Many thanks for your kind thoughtfulness of sending to me the copy of your sister's letter. Sonoha joins me in thanking you and your sister. Several letters from America tell us the shock that was felt by my friends about the calamity we met. At present we are trying to dry up many things that were burnt and soaked with water. So far we had no place to dry them, the house being so small and narrow. A good deal of burnt stuff is now put into order. Nothing is so horrible as fire. Ours becomes absolutely so, because it is caused by the wickedness of man. I feel it almost unbearable ! But I must meet it all like a son of God.. . . .

I am sorry to hear that your illness still continues. I hope you will try to cure it thoroughly. It is too bad that I cannot do anything to relieve you when you are suffering.

Yesterday I came back from Kobe where I went to the Women's Temperance Union. I have decided at present to stay at the house of the Hyogo Church whose pastor is my former pupil and who very kindly invites me to stay there. I have not as yet determined the business relation with him, but that can be settled soon, I believe. Probably I shall stay in Kobe four or five days within a week and two or three days in Kyoto. The present house is not very strong but tolerably well situated, quite near to the Kyoto Imperial University and not very far from the Normal School Annex, where Muneo has to go every day.

For the days he has to be in Kobe he will teach ethics in the Higher Commercial school

It is getting to be like Spring and the cold season is entirely over now. I must work for the reconstruction of the family and for my work. I must prepare my lectures and manuscript for the Introduction to the New Testament which I had been planning to write when that dreadful calamity overtook me.

I hope you will get better soon.

Yours truly,

Masumi Hino. (signed.)

copy

Kyoto

Apr 3 1918

Mr. [illegible]

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TRANSLATION OF DR. ABE'S LETTER.

Mizusawa, April 20,1919.

ear Miss Bradshaw,

I am very sorry to hear that you are combined to bed in the hospital on account of some terrible kind of tumour. I hope you will recover soon with God's mercy help.

I must beg your pardon for not sending you the answer till now, to your question about Mr.Aizawa the other day, since I have been so busy recently, and I could not find out his life in details to show you. But as had the opportunity to see his family, I could find from them something, that is as following.

Mr. Aizawa was born on Oct.16 of the first year of Genji (that is 56 years ago) at his home in Kanegasaki, as the oldest son. His father was named Kwanji and his mother Sada.

In those days there was no public school in that village except a private school, and so he learned reading and writing there for a while. And afterwards at the establishment of a public school, he entered into it and studied there for years. A little while after his graduation from the same, he was a teacher of the school for some time, when he was taught by Mr.Katagiri Seiji about Christianity and in January of the 18th year of Meiji, he was baptized by Dr. De Forest. In September of the same year he entered the Doshisha Shingakko in Kyoto, and after his graduation from the same in July of the 24th year of Meiji, he became the pastor at Mizusawa in succession of Mr.Chugoro Sakada's work and worked for five years.

In October of the 26th year of Meiji, resigning from the pastor ship there, he removed to the Kareno Kumiai Church in Totsugi Ken, but on January 9 of the 31st year of Meiji, as the successor of Mr. [illegible]ro Nishikido, he came back to the Mizusawa Church and worked [illegible] very earnestly until Mr.Keido Takahashi came there as the [illegible]cessor of him. Later on when Mr.Miyamori had left from the same [illegible]urch, again, he did his best as a temporary pastor, and finally [illegible].Kozo Takahashi came to the church to work successively in Novem[illegible]r of the 7th year of Taisho. And the rest of the time he poured [illegible]s whole power to his personal work (jikyudendo), Y.M.C.A., Sunday

Mr Bell

This about Rev Toraji Aizawa - who died this spring was one of the pastors who came to that workers meeting in my house last year to talk with you & deputation people. The writer of this letter (with I have had translated) is Dr Makoto Abe, one from Miyazawa the next station to Kanegasaki (& Dr Abe lived there near Mr Aizawa as a boy - It is a great loss to part of the country. Over the two places connected but not lately - two people baptized one so in Miyazawa -

Aizawa since before Dr DeForest's death has carried on the work in Kanegasaki without salary - having the S.S. + meetings in his own house after the Kogisho burned -

I have sent things for S. S. - occasionally given a little when visiting there for S.S. material - a few years ago the Bukwai urged our Sendai station or the mission taking him on - as it did not be helping an independent church etc but they did not do it, tho' Mrs De F + I both urged!

He was my very kind helper whenever I went to Iwadeku - sometimes coming to Miyazawa to lead the meetings when I was there - We shall miss him much -

Yours truly
A H Bradshaw.

School and others. Besides that he had to work to earn the living of his family as a farmer and as a sericulturist, and once for several years he used to be the post master at the town. He died at five o'clock a.m., March 12th, this year with heart-failure.

The above is the breif life of Mr.Aizawa, but according to my own memory I must specially say a word wor two about his inner power which had influenced all over the people of the town and the region.

From his childhood his family was in some difficulty in living on, but he was loyal to his parents so that he helped them with all hispower to get part of their living, and at the same time he was so diligent in his studying. The present conditions of Christianity in Kanegasaki and all over the region, ceatainly, owe much to Mr. Aizawa's enthusiastic dendo and effort through such organizations as S.S., C.E. and so on. Really he found much interest in his own earnest endeavour, and worked and worked for the reconstructing with Christian spirit, of the habits or customs of the society. He was a man of great sympathy, he never was able to oversee the sorrow or troubles of others, he did not care his own damage whatever, if he could save others from them. We may not be able to say so much that he succeeded in concrete ways, neverthless we cannot help of estimating of his spiritual success of his life work, and I am sure it will be blessed by the Father for ever.

(I am sorry that the whole family of Mr.Aizawa except one are troubled from severe influenza, but lackily the oldest daughter is getting well. Really it is very fine thing that they all have strong characters and faith in God. I hope the whole family will be rescued by God's mercy hand for ever.)

Last I hope again you would be careful of yourself.

Yours truly,

Makoto Abe (Signed.)

APR 3 1919

COPY

Dear Miss Lamson:

We have had an awful fire in Sendai on a night when a typhoon-like wind was blowing, and for quite a long time I feared a new half-finished building of the school opposite would catch from the flying sparks and that our houses would go. The students from the neighboring dormitory moved out all their things. I dressed about 2 a.m. The beautiful buildings of the North German College and its dormitory, the Post and Telegraph office, etc., etc., Happily our church was saved by the wind changing. It was an awful sight. I kept dressed the next night too as many places were smoking. It is a great escape.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. H. Bradshaw.

Rec'd in Boston April 7, 1919

(no 1)

REC'D MAR 3 1919

at Dr Pedley's
Kyoto
Feb 7th 1919

Dear Mr Bell

I thank you for your letter which came a mail or two after one from Miss Lamson - which excited me a good deal & which I began to ans at once tho' it was not mailed or even finished* before I started to come down here to that sad, sad funeral of last week - & for some reason the R.R. check got lost off my Kori & it was stuck for five days unclaimed in the Nenko express office - as I had started just as I was, bundling some clothes into the Kori, together with some things I thot the Hinos might be able to use in the emergency - it was trying to have to wait for it those days as I said my miserable letter was in it. As two ships are going quite near together the letter to Miss Lamson & this to you will probably get there within a few days of each other.

I was a little dismayed when I heard that you were absent - for I wrote a letter near Xmas time (when I had been having the mfle ensa or something like it) but a letter

* as this was not a mail & yet it was much of a short letter to be called so, still it was due to the fact that it began

especially to you - some time in which a person who had not been out here might not have so well understood. I hope that you will be back by the time this letter reaches the Office. Since I came, of course all my attention has been taken up with the Hinos & their terrible tragedy!! Did you see any of those beautiful children when you called on him here? Probably they were at school (of the six, who went to school only one is left to go now the others being little ones at home - only four left out of nine & the youngest not a year until the end of May -

And that wonderful library - & the house - with no insurance on either - we used to have them or at least the library insured but had not been able to keep it up lately he thot.

One child burnt - we would think awful but those five nos 1.2.3.4 & 6 - 3 daughters & two sons (no 5 - Mineo San was in the room with his parents - & not hurt - only one girl left.

They say the little funeral of the 4 under the tent like awning in the yard full of flapers & pieces of burnt cloth etc in the rain the afternoon before last

the 4 little coffins to the cremation
place - a terribly sad occasion &
& the boy, the elder son, who
ran out ~~during~~ thro the flames
& died in the hospital that night
was after a service in the morgue
of the hospital the next day -
The req-funeral was in Kanto
church on the 29th, at which
a very touching feature was
five addresses to the children,
one each by a class mate of each
(the 5 cases of ashes there
all put into one coffin there.
Mr Hino's stomach gave out
on the Mon - after the fire - when
the eldest son cremated & he
was in bed for three or four days
(also somewhat burned) but not so
severely) I could all last week
only eat chopped ice - they staid
till night before last in the
house of her Bro - Prof Wada - we
one room practically & now have
moved to a place - which I
think can not be a permanent
home - as it is so inconvenient
they can only have the upstairs
(& kitchen down stairs -) They all
very brave -
very hard coming so soon -
a day & a half after Madame
Hirooka's funeral - whose
death of course a great blow
to Mr H - as well as to her
many friends -

as you see, it is hard for
me even now to get my thoughts

this morning to have caught fire
till 2 o'clock & spark from fire - & that's
smoldering - & it's just for the close ...

off the Hino matters - & to write
of my own personal question -
I saw Dr Rowland here last
Sunday - I have been staying
at the Cobbs, but I moved
over here because Mrs C & the
boys had the influenza -
I've been improving the
occasion of being here to go
to my dentist Dr Horinchi as
there were troubles in con-
nection with my teeth, that
I had before felt were difficult
& wait till mission meeting
& hire. I hesitated one day be-
fore coming down for the funeral
thinking at first that the
money it wd take would be
worth more to them than my pres-
ence, but I believe I never shd
have ceased regretting it if I had
not come - I am alas running
up a big dentist bill again
combined with the expense of
staying over for it - I will ans-
wer your letter on another
piece of paper - as this is full
If you will kindly let Miss
Hanson read this about the
Hinos & the dentist etc - I will
not rewrite this part to her - as
the letters will probably get thro
same ship -

Yours truly
A A Bradshaw

To be continued -

P.S. & while you are at it, write about Miss Hino.

X Tho a stranger might not judge so in reading it.

Dear
(2)

Feb 7. '19

To Mr Bell (continued) later

I find I can not write for this mail as fully as I wish, & be sure of catching it.

I will just say, which I hope Miss Lamson will understand that to come to America during 1919 even for a furlo would seem to me a very unwise thing to do, + still more, out of the question if it meant also closing up my work in Japan - for good -

I can keep on two years or more, usefully I believe perhaps but I also believe I shd break down + be a burden on the Board as well as my sister if I should at such an inconvenient time close up out here - Also it is not a wise time for my family to have me come + they are not expecting it at present -

Also an older woman can do more work in Japan than in other countries - + than a younger woman for many years could be ready to do -

Altho the Report, (wh I admire) speaks of the pitiful condition of the Sendai field, you know I am of a little use (as a Rusuban at least -)

Yours truly
A A Bradshaw.

x Tho a stronger woman might not judge so in reading it.

excuse hasty closing -

to be continued.

funera
her ma

J R. H. Bradshaw

Kyoto Feb. 7, 1919

Scales

a private postscript — to Mr Bell

It was too bad the Kaiseisha who published Prof Hino's book, getting it out a day a two before Marie only, tho promised for the middle of Dec, at the least — & they did not well advertise he feels — made the mistake (in some hurry possibly tho they had had since summer) on the dedication page — to Madame Hirooka — to make up a dedication page of a novel of Tokutomo's or some other "to the one I intend to make my wife" or some such — most inappropriate words. Of course it can be corrected in the next edition (& they printed a smaller edition than he expected too — I only heard the above last night from him. It was certainly trying —

The Tradition of Kaiseisha Doctrine

other P.S.-

You know the manuscript of his next book more than 2.3 pgs. Introduction to the study of the New Test - why as also the of his once a week lectures a Imp. Univer, all burnt up -

P.S. Mrs Mr Cobb

I heard that a Buddhist College somewhere in Kyoto, has this week invited him to come & give some lectures on Xty - but don't quote this till it is really started if so done -

At Dr. Pedley's, Kyoto
February 7th, 1919

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I thank you for your letter which came a mail or two after one from Miss Lamson -- which excited me a good deal and which I began to answer at once though it was not mailed or even finished before I started to come down here to that sad, sad funeral of last week, and for some reason the R.R. check Kori and it was stuck for five days unclaimed in the News express office. As I had started just as I was, bundling some clothes into the Kori, together with some things I thought the Hinos might be able to use in the emergency, it was trying to have to wait for it those days, and as I said my unsent letter was in it. As two ships are going quite near together the letter to Miss Lamson and this to you will probably get there within a few days of each other.

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One child burnt we would think awful, but those five, nos. 1,2,3, 4 and 6 -- three daughters and two sons (No. 5, Muneo San was in the room with his parents and not hurt) only one girl left. They say the little funeral of the four under the tent-like awning in the yard full of papers and pieces of burnt cloth, etc., in the rain the afternoon before taking the four little coffins to the cremation place, a terribly sad occasion and the boy, the eldest son, who ran out through the flames and died in the hospital that night was after a service in the morgue of the hospital the next day. The regular funeral was in Kyoto church on the 29th at which a very touching feature was five addresses to the children, one each by a class-mate of each.

The five cases of ashes were all put into one coffin there. Mr. Hino's stomach gave out on the Monday after the Sunday when the eldest son was cremated and he was in bed for three or four days (also somewhat burned) but not so severely and could all last week only eat chopped ice. They stayed till night before last in the house of her brother, Prof. Wade, in one room practically and now have moved to a place which I think cannot be a permanent home as it is so inconvenient they can only have the up stairs (and kitchen down stairs). They are very brave. Very hard coming so soon -- a day and a half after Madame Hirooka's funeral whose death of course was a great blow to Mr. Hino as well as to her many friends.

As you see, it is hard for me even now to get my thoughts off the Hino matters and to write of my own personal question. I saw Dr. Rowland here last Sunday. I have been staying at the Cobbs', but I moved over here because Mrs. Cobb and the boys had the influenza.

I have been improving the occasion of being here to go to my dentist, Dr. Horinchi, as there were troubles in connection with my teeth, that I had before felt were difficult to wait till Mission meeting time. I hesitated one day before coming down for the funeral thinking at first that the money it would take would be worth more to them than my presence, but I believe I never should have ceased regretting it if I had not come. I am alas running up a big dentist bill again, combined with the expense of staying over for it. I will answer your letter on another piece of paper as this is full. If you will kindly let Miss Lamson read this about the Hinos and the dentist, etc., I will not rewrite this part to her as the letters will probably hit the same ship.

Yours truly

(Signed) A. H. Bradshaw

(To be continued)

February 7th, 1919.

To Mr. Bell (continued)

I find I can not write for this mail as fully as I wish, and be sure of catching it.

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Other postscript.

You know the manuscript of his next book more than two third's through Introduction to the study of the New Testament, which are also the basis of his once a week lectures at the Imperial University, all burnt up.

P.S.

I heard through Mr. Cobb that a Buddhist College somewhere in Kyoto has this week invited him to come and give some lectures on Christianity but do not quote this latter thing until it is really started, if so done.

REC'D FEB 12 1919

Annie L. Bradshaw

Sendai Jan. 9, 1919 —

Sendai
January 9th
1919

Dear Mr Bell.

I hope that the new year has begun happily for you & yours & for the a.B.C.F.M. —

Our mails from America are very much delayed — there was nearly 10 days before Xmas without any —

The last Missy Herald rec'd was interesting but the word Japan was hardly to be found in it, & I was feeling that we well likely to be rather left out from people's attention, when a week after two or three days ago came the Deputations Report & I was somewhat comforted — I am so glad to have it — but are they available for any one — I would like to have some sent to a few friends, if that is something you do — where it is likely to be helpful — or do you sell them & if so how much — or are they somewhat scattered about — or is it only some one who is interested & asks who gets one — Any way I will put in a few names. We are awfully blind to

lately
out here - & our Mission especially
so - It was bad to begin the
year 1917 but one did not want
to be wasting the short precious
time when the Dep' was visiting
our stations to dwell on that
(tho I suppose the finance
Com - did at m.m.) but its
grown awful since then & the end
of the year condition has really made
some of us sick - not knowing how
to do in this new year
I am greatly troubled over
the state of things in my own
family. My Doctor Brother
my only Bro has broken
down in health during the
summer & has seen no patients
since Aug when he returned
to Orange from a short, but
unsatisfactory vacation.
Nervous prostration & melan-
choly headaches seems to be
his condition. He & his
wife & son live about two
blocks off from my sister
who teaches music & has
with her my old aunt of 94
She has been anxious about
my Bro naturally & has
been unable to get any
servant to stay this fall & in
my thanks-giving-time letter
was unable even to get a char
woman (her usual one having
died of influenza -) making
the

I am half no idea how prices have risen this
& we hear the exchange has changed too
last half year -

kitchen fire & looking after the furnace
herself - & she needs to go to N.Y.
two days a week for lessons leaving
at 6.30 a.m. - I've had no letters for
two or three mails so I am very
anxious - My Bro (& his wife) had
at last gone off to a sanitarium &
the boy just this fall entering
Columbia going to a boarding
house in N.Y. - I've worried for fear
(not knowing my sister
might have caught the influenza
& no one to write) of course mails
are delayed sometimes for
censoring. And I try to keep my
whole attention on my work - but
now I'm troubled as my housekeeper can't
get any wood the poor kind, tho
he has been all over the city
probably the garrison has got
it up as it did last spring - People
who were able to lay in a stock in
June are not now in the condition
I am - I only could get 7 loads this
last fall, & I've just about used
it up - & have not had the usual
fires much of the time yet either.

We are finishing the holiday
doings - the out station S.S.
kiraseis have been helped
about 200 telegraph boys, they
the Tohoku have had a leaflet
& a word of greeting - many
cards have been sent, about 300
xmas perhaps - some of the N.Y. calls
made, where a little lameness
sort of neuralgic perhaps helped by
a pretty long kurema - worried me

My sister was going to leave me & some yesterday she had a bad attack of rheumatism & could not walk out, so I had to go to the town to see the doctor & bring home the medicine

to wait some of them till another day
or days — I generally get to about
150 houses the first week — but
not this time so quick about it.
But I've written a good many
letters & sent off papers & tracts, see
& then to former church people now
scattered thro Corea China Formosa
etc. Really I've not acted while
no family here, as if Sendai was
not a station — & I've done regular
touring — so tho it's all true
what the report says about the
peril of leaving a station without
a family, & I am thankful to
have it expressed — yet I think
some of my friends at home
will probably wonder why I
have not been able to keep
things from getting into such
a pitiful condition — those who
have not taken it in that a
place has no amt'd money if
not a family — Also it's been
no joke financially to be the
only Russian Missy to rep the
Board between Sapporo & Tokyo
(counting Niabashi as off on
the side) There've been lots of
times when one has had to
rep — one denomination — here
or there — but yet one could
not collect for it. Various
kinds of other calls too since
Mrs Ogt. left me to be the only
one here — It's easy to say cut
your coat according to your cloth
but sometimes your cloth

& in the community —

I hope you won't let this stop

has to be stretched here & there without being cut at all, like a shawl & leaving some parts bare at times as it were —

Really no one knows what it's been to go to the places year after year, knowing how I could have planned & helped at strategic times & points, if I could have had the money to put needed men & women helpers in in time, & only to be holder of meetings & a visitor or sending a magazine here or there to help this or that individual — & to see the work evaporating — because the promised helps did not come — Some of them have been awfully patient — and its true that which you so well put here & there in your report Congregationalists are good for Japan & its not to be expected that they shall always want to be "rebaptized" or merged in another denomination — because its "Xian comity" so to do — etc etc — I must not get started on certain subjects — at this time of night — but tomorrow its round thirty years since I arrd in Sendai — & looking back — I'm not satisfied with

I hope you won't let the other Congs see this — they are needed in Japan for years yet.

what has been done out in the country - with what might have been done - + ought it seems to have been accomplished. I hope the A.B.C.F.M will keep a foothold in the Tohoku + enlarge it - + the W.B.M. too. It's a pity that our student Sec Y.M.C.A of Sendai had to go to "A" last Spring now that he will not be needed to go abroad - for he never got beyond being in Camp in A - This is such an important student Centre -

We all feel so sorry for Pauline - Sister - Dr Ross and writes that even by their latest letter from her just rec'd Captn Sis Clares illness had not begun - Nov 20th

I hope that I can give a few more years service to Japan before going home to stay - for I believe I can be of some use here -

With all good wishes
Yours truly
A. H. Bradshaw.

I had a nice note from Dr Sandaas from Siberia - many of his Japan missionaries are there -

1 In alluding to things in Kyoto
Dec. 22
Mr Hino in his Xmas letter said
"Here in Kyoto everything is quiet, except the Doshisha, where there is much confusion. Harada is a great enigma - nobody knows what he will do next. ---

I am glad that I got out of the Doshisha at the beginning of the year - - - -

You see those who have no administrative responsibility can get along without knowing many misuses of authority - - -

Well I wandered, please excuse me May this Xmas be a happy one & bring peace to your soul.
I am to preach in the Kyoto church while Mr Hatanaka is in Siberia for four months"
Mr Hino History of Christian Doctrines
Shd have been out early in Dec.
the Pub - promised it by Dec 20th at least. He finally got it on the 28th & sent me one (as he said) "I intend to send one copy to you as my Xmas present to you. It is the result of my labour for many years - I dedicated it to Madame Hirota, who gave me some aid of money towards the work, as soon as it reaches me I shall send it to you -" It came, & is well gotten up & will be a valuable book for the cause - I am sure - the price is 4.50. Pub. Keisei sha - of Tokyo. (In this letter telling that he had finally sent the book, he

adds "We are all well at present. I am now writing an "Introduction to the New Testament." I do not know when I can complete it. But I think it is needed at present in Japan as there is not a good Japanese book on the subject. I am now handling the Pauline Epistles — I have not specialized myself in the N.T., but I feel that many things can be done even by a poor unqualified man in a time of special need."

(It is often interesting to me to see how simple-hearted & sincere Mr Ito is with all his learning.) In regulating some papers the other day I found this in a letter of Miss De Forest's of Oct 25-'18.

"This afternoon Mr Ito lectured to our oldest pupils on "Christ's attitude toward God." It was fine. He comes to us once a month now till March for a religious lecture."

(To Mr Bell

This is a private note to you, giving a glimpse of Mr Ito — at present time.

Yours A.H.B

× Then had the influenza in the family & Miss Hazlitt & Miss Ellis & Miss Ito were sick during the rest of the year, & Miss Ito (both here & Miss Hazlitt sick) in the Tokyo Women's Christian College fell sick.

Tokyo May month think the United States in sympathy in Sendai

List to whom I hope the pamphlet "The Kingdom of God in Japan" can be sent (It's valuable)

Miss M. F. Bradshaw
37 Ridge St
Orange
N.J.

Miss A. S. Penfield
155 Charles St -
Boston
Mass

Miss Anna Parsons
Flushing
N.Y.

Mrs Moritz Ewerz
University Ave
Evanston. Ill -

Mrs H. Demorest (Former cor - sec of the Phila Branch.) Closter Bergen Co,
N.J.

Mrs Hegeman -
c/o 1st Cong Church Montclair
N.J.

Rev Geo. Eastman. Orange Valley Cong church - Highland Ave Orange N.J.

Rev Theodore Savage
Central (Presbt) church
West 35 (or 36th) St
New York City.

If in my name sent it might be well -

(Who they would think are entitled to such a sending)

✓ Mrs Chester Huntington
Opp Princeton Inn
Princeton N.J.

✓ Mrs Geo. B. Bacon & Miss Bacon
(Cobblecroft) Kent Conn

✓ Mrs Chas. Cuthbert Hall - Westport
Point Mass.

I suppose that one has been sent
to ✓ Dr Tom Adams Brown D.D.
114 & 30th St N.Y.C. (who once made
a lecture trip to Japan as you know
see from Union Theol Seminary)

✓ Prof John Buckam
Pacific Theol Seminary
Berkeley. Cal -

✓ Prof Edward Allen Fay
Kendall Green
Washington D.C.

These are people to whom it wd
be wise to send - if the pamphlet
has to be bought please then send
only to the first three & to Mr Eastman -
but I am not well able to buy - any this year

APR 18 1914

Council Hall,
Oberlin, Ohio.
April 16, 1914.

Copy

Dear Japan Mission Friends,

First of all let me extend best wishes for mission meeting. I hope it will be a time of spiritual uplift and of practical profit. The mission has suffered an incalculable loss in the promotion of Dr. Greene.

As regards the action, taken at last mission meeting, requesting the increase of the mission force by four families during this year – I have as yet to hear of any material results. It is possible that something has developed very recently; this, however, I much doubt.

The situation as I understand it has been this in brief. In the face of obvious opportunity in other fields the needs and unprecedented developments in Japan went unrecognised. Pressure from the mission has brought the matter to the attention of the Board until now Japan has an equal or nearly an equal chance of having her requests met as ~~do~~ have some of the more spectacular fields. I use the word "nearly" advisedly, for I feel,

although I can offer no evidence to support it, that the Board would rather that the Japan missionaries on leave should find the men and report them to Boston rather than that Boston should have to discover them through its regular channels and in sending them neglect other fields for which they are "sole agents".

Active operations on my part have included a visit to the Board rooms where the mission has a solid friend in Mr. Bell; a careful study of material in this seminary as well as a watchful eye on the college; three visits from Dr. Newell brought to bear on the likeliest men in school; and the conservation of impressions created at various times by Dr. Gulick. I was able to secure a chance for Dr. Gulick to speak at the annual seminary banquet, and was pleased to have Mr. Bell give a very sane and stirring talk in connection with the Student Volunteers. Mr. Bell's work in conferences and on the platform gave the Japan appeal a substantial backing which my own efforts could not produce. The strongest combination I have had at work was the Newell-Gulick team at a dinner, and picked men brought together a month ago.

No Oberlin man is ready to go this year with the exception of one strong evangelistic worker who has ~~always planned~~ been wanted for foreign work under the Y.M.C.A. Should the Y.M.C.A. fail to procure to cash to put him on the field this summer we have him heart and soul.

Luther Gulick plans study in the Tokyo Language School next year preparatory to his applying to the Board, upon the completion of his theological work, to be taken up upon his return to this country.

Dwight Davis is still open upon the question of entering the seminary. My last word from him was in response to my second long letter laying the situation before him. He would not commit himself at the time but stated that he was open on the whole question. Word from Japan might aid in the formulation of his plans.

I could outline several cases which are giving me considerable worry, and which militate against undivided interest in scholastic pursuits; but I refrain.

I want to thank the Mission for the loyal way it has "backed me up" in this effort. I don't know what was said in the letters to Boston, nor did I

know that any were being sent — but the result on the attitude at headquarters has justified the communications. Whether or not I personally procure the needed ~~help~~ men for Japan, ~~or not~~ I feel that matters are in a position where the needs of the mission are better if not fully understood. Both Dr. Gulick and Dr. Newell are doing good work on this recruiting proposition.

My prayers have been added to yours for the progress of the Kingdom in Japan. I try to keep posted through the agency of the "Mission News," "Evangelist", and "Chronicle", as to the movements there. Newspapers here give little except ~~cabinet possibilities and the~~ assurances fact that the money market is strong!

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

Dear Mr. Bell, —

This represents considerable time and effort. I have weighed ideas carefully and have tried not to overestimate the ~~outlook~~ outlook or underestimate the difficulties. Mrs. C. A. Clark with Edward are in town to-night. I called this P.M. Mrs. C. looks much better than usual but says she is tired. Edward goes to Baltimore to be near Admont who wants him to be under a special treatment.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

FEB 23 1916

Oberlin Theological Seminary
Oberlin, Ohio

Feb. 21, 1916.

Rev. Ernest F. Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell, –

Thank you for your kind letter from the Foreign Department – with its tender of good wishes and services. It is indeed a pleasure to feel that plans of over three years standing are being carried through. It takes a man's breath away to get connected up with a real live organization like the Board. It is something like jumping an express train and then discovering that one hasn't the price of the fare! I do hope that I am going to grow and prove worthy of the job.

It is too bad that everything a man looks forward to lands all in one brief period. Graduation, ordination, marriage, and commissioning – that makes a full spring.

In order that you may know what my plans are I will tell you how things stand at present.

Pat Phelan
Wilson

Oberlin Theological Seminary
Oberlin, Ohio

Graduation comes on May 18. That is a fixed date. If the Training Conference comes in June Miss Bates and I will be married before the Conference and plan to leave for Japan, if passage can be secured, directly from the Conference. No plans have yet been arrived at on ordination. My brother George at Holden has suggested that I try to have the commissioning service in his church.

The reason for my anxiety to get to Japan early is that I may have some of the summer with my folks. If we are in Tokyo, as wisdom directs, next year, and my parents return to America in the spring or summer of 1917, this this summer is my only chance to have a real visit with them. I explain this fully in order that there may be and understanding of the situation.

I shall write directly to Mr. Wiggin to-day to see what can be done about passage. My last passport went out of date on March 3rd last so I will follow your suggestion and write Mr. Case in regard to a new one.

Oberlin Theological Seminary
Oberlin, Ohio

If at any point I make breaks in the handling of the necessary "tape" please bring me to order sharply.

Now for more personal news. Miss Bates wished to be remembered when I wrote - we talked plans over last night. I just missed Hattie Taylor who came up from Port Clinton where she teaches school. I have had two good letters from Harold Browne who is an efficiency engineer now. I was glad to get good word from him.

I have been talking Doshisha to Ned Bosworth (Son of Dean Bosworth). If anything developes I'll notify Boston. He is a good man but not available till summer. Tatlow writes that with both Dunning and Grover gone they have urged a man being sent for April. Bosworth is a quiet man but strong; senior class president, football, and trackman, stands in danger of a ΦBK key, but has so far not applied himself to any big constructive job. His musical ability and good nature are well thought of by all.

4

Oberlin Theological Seminary
Oberlin, Ohio

Please be free with any suggestions.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

REC'D MAR 6 1916

Oberlin Theological Seminary
Oberlin, Ohio

March 3, 1916.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell;—

Your letter of February 29th informs me that Mr. Hess has stepped into the Doshisha breach. I am glad that is taken care of. Bosworth to whom I talked about the opening is a college senior with no seminary experience so naturally I talked to him on the score of a particular type of work. He could not do the general missionary work without further study — I hope I can persuade him to come on to the seminary.

I await with interest word as to the dates for the Training Conference. When settled I should be glad to hear them. Going on the assumption that they would not be later than June 7-14 I made reservation through Mr. Siggins for the Tuscia boat on June 24th.

Yours truly,
Frank Cary.

REC'D APR 26 1916

2 pack

Oberlin Theological Seminary
Oberlin, Ohio

159

April 22, 1916.

Rev Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell;—

Your letter of some weeks back has gone too long unanswered. Thank you for the friendliness of the explanations offered on one of the criticisms I made upon the Board. Of course you will understand that I had no thought that the missionaries should be paid salaries commensurate to ability. The "living wage" is just and right. I would not have it changed. You assert that the office is paid on a similar basis. I had understood it was not. As you point out medical expenses, housing, and the like are met from the salary and not from special funds. It would be presumptuous of me to offer any suggestions as to any alterations in the present scheme. The main point at issue was the matter of whether all missionaries and officers were paid on a basis of a living wage only. You assure me that this is the case. That is all I ask. It is what the churches which contribute have a right to ask and it is what any unit individual in the whole system should insist upon. Thank you for light upon the point.

Oberlin Theological Seminary
Oberlin, Ohio

It is well to keep you posted in regard to my plans. Present plans are as follows:

May 3rd. Ordination. Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, Cleveland Ohio.

" 18th Commencement. Oberlin Theological Seminary.

" 25th. Wedding. Cleveland.

June 5-14 Candidates Conference.

July 8th Sail from San Francisco, "Shinyo Maru".

I am asking old Dr. Greene of Turkey to have a part in the ordination in order to have a connection with the Board. It hardly seemed wise to go to the expense of trying to procure a man from one of the offices.

(Would it be asking too much to ask for a certificate of appointment from the Board for presentation at the ordination council? I have Dr. Patton's letter but it contains so much else that I hesitate to present it at that time.)

I wish you might be on for both the 3rd & the 25th.

Yours truly,
Frank Cary.

UG 21 1916

24

Takayama.
July 29, 1916.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell;-

Once more we are in Japan and are smelling the Japanese smells and paving the Japanese soil. It is good to be here and we appreciate the chance.

The Training Conference was much more valuable than I had supposed it could be. Whoever has been the brains behind it has certainly thought over the needs of the candidates and met them nicely. The conference must have been hard on the staff at the Rooms because it interfered so with routine business. Since the Board is not a person and the Conference seemed to be a general responsibility it is hard to know just where to send thanks - will you please deliver ours to the proper parties. Also might I trouble you to forward this note (enclosed) to the Mr. Wilder of the Prudential Committee who presented us with the Fosdick books? Thank you.

Our trip west was very satisfactory. We travelled by the Canadian Rockies and were fortunate in getting across the country with little real heat. At Chicago we called on Dr. Hitchcock at the Board office and also upon Mrs. Lace of the Womans Board. At her recommendation we had lunch with Mrs. Clark and called upon Mrs. Elliott both prominent Womans Boarders.

Our stay at Tacoma was made pleasant by the hearty welcome given us by the church which has adopted us. We had a full service Sunday for not only did we have the commissioning service but also Mr. Dyer & I both spoke and then we had a communion service at which Mrs. Cary and I joined the church. As a mere matter of record I enclose the program.

We had two days at 'Frisco where we lived next door to Dr. & Mrs. J. K. Browne. The Board office was of assistance to us in many ways. Mrs. Brewer & Miss Brewer strong W. B. M. P. ladies entertained us to dinner one night.

On our ship — "Shinyo" Maru — were Mr. Galen Fisher & son, Dr. Schneder (German Refuge), and Pauline Rowland.

We sailed Saturday noon and the next day it fell to my lot to preach – the which I did. No sooner was I through with the service than I was through with my appetite, breakfast and all! I hope never again to preach under similar difficulties.

The trip across was helpful. Mr. Fisher is a man of unusually sound judgment. We swapped a number of books. One you might be interested in securing is "The Future of Japan" – W. Petrie Watson, 1907. It is one of the best books of its kind that I have read.

Dr. Teusler of St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, was on the boat and gave us considerable in passage.

At Honolulu we called upon the following Gulicks, Dr. & Mrs. John T., Dr. & Mrs. O. H., Miss Julia, and Mrs. —— (Hannah Gulick). We had a pleasant break in the journey and then waded off across for Japan. A suicide at sea, two deaths by consumption and an insane person killed in some mysterious way and buried at sea without services (at least public services) lent interest to the voyage of a peculiar nature. A cheap brand of "America First" talk was the chief interest in the smoking room. Some strong men were on board who gave color to the voyage, Okamoto, Imamoto (Mgr. N. York Branch of Yokohama Specie Bank) etc.

At Yokohama we found ourselves kept from wharf by the "Empress of Asia" which had stolen our berth an hour and a half before we came up the bay. The "customs mysteries" therefore were celebrated all afternoon and evening. We came through duty free. Dr. & Mrs. Rowland were down to meet Pauline. Mrs. Cary and I had to repack at Yokohama before heading north to Takayama, so lost a day in arrival at the beach.

It may be that the Board is in touch with Mr. Y. Okamoto, 46th floor, Woolworth Building, N.Y. City. He is an exceptional Japanese who was on our boat. A man interested in Xnity and in American Japanese relations. He has the inside track with Count Okuma and several of the cabinet, who are old friends. He is trying to get Japanese capital invested in America and American in Japan. Is a Xn but not yet baptized. Expects to be soon. At his own expense this last year he had several Japanese school principals sent to America to broaden their. A frank, open, man-generous, and a successful business man. The Board could well cultivate him. His book on the Japanese American situation is the best seller on the Japanese market just now.

By way of formal record I would say ~~that~~

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Cary arrived at Yokohama by the "Shinyo" Maru, Monday July 24, 1916.

They passed through Tokyo on July 25, 1916.

Final accounts for the voyage will be returned in September after baggage stored in Yokohama has been moved up to Tokyo.

Yours truly,
Frank Cary.

Transcribed for Prof. Schmitt

SEP 1 - 1916

Takayama, Shiogama.
August 11, 1916.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

While at Boston I was asked to take charge of the 1916 delegation Round Robin letter. Could I trouble you to the extent of sending me the addresses of the delegation as they will be for this winter?

Mrs. Cary and I are fortunate in having found a home already for this next year. A Japanese house but fitted out in semi-foreign style. For landlord we have a University professor. We have the use of the furniture left by a Miss Johnson so that we will be able to navigate this year in spite of the fact that our goods may not turn up before New Years.

Language School opens the ninteenth of September and we expect to be there with brains rested and ears open.

There has been much less difficulty in getting adjusted to the climate this time than there was five years ago.

Japan is very restless just now and either big democratic movements are coming or else a new dictatorship is likely to result. It looks as if the *genro* were about ready to put a military bureaucrat in power as premier. The great economic changes resulting from the war may make it easier but the people have yet to be heard from.

Yours truly,
Frank Cary.

P.S.
New address
202 Komagome, Hayashi Cho,
Hongo, Tokyo.

RECD JUL 2 1917

202 Hayashi Cho, Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan

June 7, 1917.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I want to send on a few impressions of Mission Meeting which may not be exactly news to you but which may possibly come with a force of their own because from one of the inexperienced men who writes things as they strike him for the first time rather than as they compare with other years.

In point of numbers and spirit the meetings were a great success. The devotional meetings which took up the various countries in which our Board works were of especially high order. Mr. Hall ~~in particular~~ being exceptionally helpful in leading out the thought on Turkey. As usual the Sunday was high water mark day. Mr. Allchin's sermon on Xn personality touching close home to the work of our Mission. The children had their service with its prelude of a baptismal service, in the afternoon. Our little Helen was baptised at that time, her grandfather taking charge of the service. Miss Colby was thought of especially at the Vesper service and many testimonials were given to the influence of her life.

Although it took a whole week to consider the 110 odd items of business up for consideration yet the time was full, hardly a minute being lost. The mission machinery seemed to be in good working order and democratic as well as businesslike. If a new-comer would dare to criticise I think ~~where~~ we were weak ~~was~~ in having no committee whose particular duty it was to try to harmonize the work of all the committees. Each committee handled the items placed before it but no one seemed to be responsible to see that the whole resulted in a unit. As it was we see now that by a strange slip in procedure we are apt to have a hard time next year in making a few families cover a multitude of openings when we should have put in a strong plea for more families this year so that next year we could have ~~had~~ some way of knowing which of several

crying needs should be met at once and which allowed to wait on the new men's coming out.

Next to the efficiency of the mission business organization and its democracy I should name another strong impression I received. The Mission has been made to feel indirectly by experience and directly by report of men recently returned from the States that the Japan Mission fails to have the name for absolutely straightforward dealing at Boston that it would desire. This has resulted in radical and perhaps disadvantageous action by the Mission at this meeting, in its handling of the Teachers Fund for instance. The Mission seemed to feel that it was ready to go to almost any lengths to meet Boston's wishes even though it felt that Boston's theory was, if not impractical, at least unfortunate and not based on facts dealing with Japan, however they might be suited to other fields. I am giving impressions merely, not arguments, but it seems wise to me that the Mission's whole attitude of trying to meet the Board more than half way ought to go home even if the arguments why some feel the Board's policy is a mistake get an airing.

After the business efficiency of the Mission, the desire to work harmoniously with Boston, I should name as the third strong impression the imperative need of Evangelistic funds. I understand that Mr. Allchin annually works himself up into a state where he can hardly sleep during the meetings because he feels the lack of efficiency through trying to work without tools. Others on more than one occasion this year mentioned the handicap that they were under through lack of money. Japan is in the world market and a rise in prices at home means the same but here on a coresponding scale. Rents are soaring, evangelists can no longer live on their old salaries, even tracts cost more. "If", "if", "if", is the way men's minds work. There are two types of missionary both effective in their way: the active and the sedentary. The active needs cash to get him about; hotels, steamers, trains, everything is rising in cost. The sedentary needs cash to keep him going; his plant, his helpers, his light, heat, taxes, caretaker, everything connected with his work costs

money. Not only is the missionary advised against using his own salary to meet these expenses but several of the Mission can't stretch their salaries over their own needs at present, let alone carrying the evangelistic work. I write this strongly because the impression I received was a strong one.

After efficient democracy, right relations with Boston, and lack of evangelistic funds, I should name an impression that came home to me strongly because of the fact that we as a family are as yet unassigned. Two stations were hot on our trail with almost unlimited opportunities for work, while three other stations talked to me of the possibilities they had should the Mission not send me to one of the stations which ~~all~~ most felt to be the ones needing first attention. Such a condition coupled with my own study of the great unscratched needs for work on the unoccupied slum third of Tokyo impressed me with the need for Boston realizing what the present situation in Japan is. Perhaps it is well known, but if so it seems as if some smile of recognition would come across. Now China, India, Turkey, Russia, The Islands, and South America are all known as needy fields, and we here would not grudge them their hearing at all, but we do ask to be heard and seen when it comes to actual needs. A man making as superficial a study as William Adams Brown saw the need for work here even though it came to him largely through conferences with men here and in China, rather than through the knowledge of experience. So we want a deputation not to be considered as guests interested in seeing the sights but as men sent to study a problem and to be upon their return to Boston in a position to continue their study of the problem with a view to giving P.C. the advantage of the best grey matter they possess. It would be hard to get business men to leave the States in war time , but we need them now to help us decide whether to plan a future for the Mission or whether to shut up another station or two and run the machine on that basis. The Mission is keen on progress and we want Boston to have the fun of "being in the know". To help the Mission most that deputation should cover the ground before next summer. Plans are underweigh already to

get the material all in hand for inspection and clarified study.)

Three or four other impressions I had intended to write on dealt with the Hall bequest, the Christian Union University (a move not dead or sleeping but one which will probably be pushed now on a basis more like the International Committee of the YMCA is work rather than through the home boards, a promoting committee is busy on it even to-day men having come as far as from Sapporo and Sendai to consider the new step), and the attitude of the Kumiai churches as reflected through their fraternal delegate Mr. Makino.

I find I have written this letter in "straight American" not through any lack of appreciation of the dignity of your office but simply for the purpose of putting my impressions stongly enough to have made it worth while to have written.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary

REC'D SEP 24 1917

12 Nov

321 Karuizawa, Japan.

Sept. 4, 1917.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,

Congregational House,

Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell;-

I write not because I have much to report except a change of address but just to keep the mail service open!

In a short time we shall be back at Tokyo but this time in a Eurasian house. Kindly see that my address gets changed to

Frank Cary,

6 Ura Sarugaku cho,

Kanda ku,

Tokyo, Japan.

A word or two in general. The Armenian commission has been here in town some little while. They have of neccesity been feeling their way along step by step. The possibility of having ABCFM meh here in Japan with no work to do has been tempting, but I think the most of us have tried to keep our hands off and leave them free to form their own plans rather than to ask them to fit in and help us with ours. Although it will crowd us badly yet we have asked the Whites to come to us in Tokyo until their plans have become definite. This will give them a chance to study Russian if they so desire. I hope for all our sakes that they will either get definite orders from Boston, or else go ahead into Russia where they can get a much better chance to study Russian than would be possible in Japan.

One of the best pieces of news that has come our way in a long time was contained in your last letter reporting P.C. action authorizing a deputation for Japan. This deputation will have less to do with Japan officialdom than the last but may have much to do with Japanese Xns and most of all to do with the details of Xn occupation. I hope there may

be some of the group who will be able to remain over to the Federated Missions conference which will be held in Karuizawa next summer. It would involve considerable time but would be worth while if it could be brought about even in the case of only one of the party.

Some years ago I wrote you of a hope I had that we might be able to get some of the strong men in our Theologiaal Schools to come out to Japan to bring Xnty in its newer forms to the missionaries. After coming out here I see that it would prove much more difficult to get a hearing for such men than I had supposed. They would find loyal listeners among men of like views and could be helpful there , but I can see little hope for their getting a hearing from the men of different outlook. This is based upon what I see of the work of such a broad gage man as Doremus Scudder. Gradually he is winning a hearing, but for most conservative men the first hearing was more than enough. I mention this because I have wondered if there might not be an opening at this time for a modification of the plan. What I would suggest now would be the excellent opportunity this war time gives for getting hold of some of our big, little, and middlesized seminary professors on the side of Xn missions. Seminary classes are sure to be cut down in numbers. Could the Board approach some of the seminaries and say- The war is teaching us that we must get the international mind. That is fundamentally a Xn mind. To be able to teach intelligently would it hurt a professor to have a first hand knowledge of what the Xn mind faces when it is up against the task of answering the pagan mind. Would not a systematic study of one or more mission fields fit a man to better his usefulness to his pupils? What time could a man be better spared from his platform than at a time when the classes are reduced and where a full faculty and a slim student body bring the danger of spreading the student's mind out over too broad a field of interests?

Mnay of our strong religious leaders will be needed by the YMCA for army work, but others willfeel the appeal of the constructive work which would be the object of the research I am suggesting. College

professors in the branches of Philosophy, Sociology, Ethics, Economics, and History might well be influenced in the same way. Wouldn't it be a grand thing to get an enthusiast for missions into every seminary faculty? Many mission fields are difficult of access just now, but there are enough open to make the effort worth while. I am told that Prof. Hutchins of Oberlin is expecting to come next summer. We could stand a great many more.

Language study has had first placeuntil summer, it is running a close second this summer, and will pass into the lead again on the 25th. I am glad to say that my sister Alice has passed off her first year's work this summerand if appointed will enter second year at school.

Thank you for your good letter of the other day.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary

REC'D JUN 1918

6 Ura Sarugaku cho, Kanda, Tokyo.
May 30, 1918.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

Just yesterday a letter came in from Ithaca with word from the two thirds of the Bell family over there. We are glad you are going back to them---- but we are mighty glad you have been here with us first. I think from things that you dropped early in your stay that you were rather expecting the Mission to rise up and revile you be fore you completed your work here. We refuse to do that, but intend rather to trust youand thank you for what you have done. When I say this I mean it. When Dr. Rowland, Dr. Learned, Mr. Allchin, Mr. Clark, and my father stood ready to adopt a policy that they had no faith in intellectually, and were doing it because they felt that you men needed it to complete your work here, you had won a big victory. It was the Japanese opposition that kept the Mission from going into ultimate or even immediate integration. And so I could go on and name several points where you won victory after victory in that Mission Meeting. Now all of those victories were won with a strong opposition in the field, but an opposition that would not vote its full strength just because it wanted to give you men your way, if your way was to be the way of progress instead of their way. If I might add a word of advice I would caution you therefore to be exceedingly careful of your attitude to the Mission in your dealings with the new Field Secretary. You will feel your way along of course, but remember that he is a Mission officer not a Board officer. If the Board officers wish to communicate with the Kumiai churches, they should communicate direct as in the past. Unless the Mission is concerned that is far the better way. If the Mission is concerned let the matter be communicated to the Mission Secretary and let him have in his files the record which he can transmit through the Field Secretary to the Kumiai body. The Field Secretary will be to us at the start much what your Home Secretaries are to you in Boston. You certainly would not care to have us sending our business propositions appeals for help, aid for new projects and the like to them rather than to the Foreign Secretaries. My hope is that the Board will treat Pedley as it treats any of our committees. Let him work into fuller responsibilites as he commends himself to the Mission, whose officer he is. Please remember that

Frank Cary

material for such a man is scarce. At present there are only two men who could swing it, and neither of those men is fully trusted for the job. It is the work of an active man who can stand the heavy demands of travel. That means that sixty five is a pretty generous age limit on the job. In the Warren, Olds, Bennett, Cobb group (naming those who have had evangelistic work) the choice of the next candidate looks like a severe problem. Let's be cautious about how much work we put on the man that can be better cared for some other way.

Among other differences between Oberlin and Amherst there was one very striking one. At Amherst the men were all interested in all collge questions. At Oberlin they were not. I explained it by the fact that nearly every week at Amherst there was a business session called after chapel where the college passed legislation, heard debates on policies, voted on candidates, formed its mind over public problems. At Oberlin they had no such institution. Athletics were managed by a graduate secretary, the students had very little real power, where they had power it was handled by a representative "senate" whose opinions were often blandly ignored or flaunted. Two years after I left the students realized that something was wrong and held a mass meeting to discuss student problems. It was like an earthquake in its upset of custom. Now the Japan Mission needs a Field Sedretary, but it will lose more than it gains if it gets to the Oberlin state of "don't care" attitude in questions of locations, new work, salaries, relations to Japanese, publicity, language study, etc. We must have responsibility in order to develope Pedley's successor, and we need it for our own good.

This is a queer kind of a farewell letter but I wanted to be sure that you didn't interpret the "Point of contact" clause in the mission resolution to mean that the Field Secretary is looked upon as a Board officer, a Kumiai officer, or anything other than he is, viz a Mission committee of one on outlook, survey, evangelism, and solicited advice.

Next time you come to Japan come North and lend a hand in our new work up there. Here is hoping we can lay a braod Xn platform under th new civilization up there.

Yours truly, Frank Cary.

REC'D NOV 11 1918

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan 165
Oct. 7, 1918.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Though I haven't a typewriter with me yet, nor anything that specially needs talking to you about, yet I think now that I have a few minutes free, I'll write a little to you and discuss a number of things that I would I could talk over with you in person.

First, we are here in Sapporo and receiving the very kindest of treatment all around. Of course the Rawlands are lovely to us. It seems wiser to do my year's language work here in Sapporo rather than break the bank by trying to heat the Otaru house this winter. I have borrowed the Rawland's nursery for my study and shall compete with our Nichiren drummers across the way for a chance to be heard. We have rented a little Japanese house in an alley across the street from the Rawlands and we are tucked in there for the winter. Japanese houses and Hokkaido winters may not go together well but at any rate we may have to face that a good many years up here. Helen thinks paper doors are fine things to tear apart! You may want to know about the Otaru house. A typhoon the other day laid the old, worm eaten fences and gates low as well as damaging a few trimmings on the house. The fencing on the street must

be replaced and Dr. Rowland volunteered to see that it was done as economically as possible.

Our location in Hokkaido is far from settled. Otaru appeals because of its local problem and if the Mission would give us three families I should feel that one certainly ought to get under the Otaru load for part of his work. However with two families I think the problem is different. (My 3 family plan would be - Rowlands, Sapporo; X, Otaru; (Carys, Obihiro) With 2 families I see the work of the younger man must be touring. No Japanese has ever been willing to go over the field more than 3 times and it is not likely that I could persuade them to do what Dr. Rowland has failed to accomplish. Since Hokkaido centers around the educational and seed supply center of Sapporo there would be every advantage in my doing what other men have done. Center in Sapporo and tour from here, even if the distances are great. To do the work right I would need to be in constant touch with the Kumiai leaders who are almost all in Sapporo. To go to their churches whenever I was home and to be in touch with their thinking, seems wiser than to locate in Otaru and meet the leaders only by special appointment. Ebizawa, the pastor, has been very kind and called on me to preach for him yesterday when he was away at Sōkwai.

My thinking tends toward Sapporo, as you see but my heart goes out to Otaru. The Mission has taken no action in regard to selling to Otaru house and it looks now as if it might run on to Mission Meeting before that were done — unless a good offer were suddenly made. Prices are high now and if the Russio-Japanese war is any criterion are not likely to go down again until four years after peace is signed. In individual instances prices may be expected to lower but Japan has been so much below the world markets that I doubt whether she ever lowers prices appreciably. The whole situation is so pressing that rice-riots and the like are forcing employers to raise wages — which of course means that prices are to stay where they are unless they are kept high through scarcity due to war, which is the case only with foreign food stuffs & iron goods. Landvalues are pretty well fixed I am assured, but building costs are high because of the great building enterprises calling away workmen to the large cities, and the high cost of nails & hardware.

While I am on the subject of prices let me say that the Board's salary purchasing power has been split at least in two since I landed in Japan. Tokyo prices are the lowest I have found in my purchases in Japan (in the cities), Kyoto is 5% higher than Tokyo and Hokkaido is 25% higher than Tokyo. What makes Tokyo prices seem high is the fact that one has to pay carefare out so frequently as almost everywhere he goes he has to ride.

He has done an unusual thing in remaining in office so long. That seldom happens in Japan. Kozaki was forced out of that office although probably an abler man than Harada. Miyagawa many say wanted the office because of the government influence and foreign notoriety it would give him. Degrees tumble unasked on the president of Neesima's school. It is just international courtesy to ask him to sit with the mighty. Somewhere in the efforts to oust Harada a cog slipped and Harada remains. Now the way to force Harada out is to start a rival institution and so divide the financial support of Doshisha. It is reported that Mrs. Hiraoka has been persuaded to start the school – a theological one at the start – with Hino at the head. Kozaki is pulling hard to get it in Tokyo where there is real reason for putting a Kumiai school if there is to be a second one. Miyagawa is urging Osaka. My guess is that it is all to force a compromise whereby Harada will resign, a temporary regime will intervene and Miyagawa will after due time step in to save a bad situation – for which he has himself largely to thank. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing and I have only a little. Things certainly are bad just now. I didn't suppose that in X^n circles there was quite such bad politics as I find. Now for your encouragement, or perhaps discouragement, let me say it is not

confined to Kumiai politics. The great Uyemura is with Miyagawa the outstanding example of "Oyabun" in Xn circles.

Uyemura - so the story goes (years ago) owed Maruzen (book store) ¥100. He had been presented the bill several times and at last had scraped the money together to pay it. By telephone he made a date with the store to send up a boy to collect the cash. In the interval Tagawa (the man who went to prison for an alleged slight to the Imperial House) came to him and presented his case. He was poor and wanted to get started. Uyemura gave him the hundred Yen after hearing the story and bade him make good. So far so good - but he had no money to pay his first debt at Maruzen's. When the collector came he literally kicked him out of the house telling him not to think of bothering him for money until he could have time to get some. A Presbyterian pastor in Tokyo offended Uyemura and wouldn't beg his pardon. The result was ~~that~~ Uyemura forced him out of that church and down the church scale till finally to support his family he had to leave the ministry and go into business. The man who told me this of Uyemura claimed that to the Japanese mind there was nothing very bad about it. It was all in the system of transfered feudalism. To help ones followers or a

possible future follower is worth more than to refrain from an injustice to others. Power once gained is to be used.

It is reported that Goto is the greatest Oyabun man in Japan today outside of the genro. Goto is that busy helping underlings that his personal mail is larger than that of any individual in Tokyo. He was the man who befriended Nagano who gave the Deputation free passes. Whether he had anything personally to do with those passes I can't say - but it is the kind of thing he is doing all the time in building up his position. Nagano has lost his job with the change of cabinet. Goto is building up his power and will probably be a premier someday - not because he is a large calibre man but because it will mean advance to so many of his followers that they will urge it.

How much of this prophecy and how much of gossip I have given you I can't say. It isn't easy to get at these facts. I will say this though, that the Kumiai church needs a few funerals!

Yours truly,
Frank Cary.

P.S. I have held this letter ~~Oct~~ Nov. 4, 1915.
some days just to see whether or not I wanted to send it. I guess I will after all, but not before I tacto on a few more items.

I have been interested in studying Sapporo at odd minutes trying to get the "hang" of the city. In many ways it is the best city I have seen in Japan, and in other ways it is the most discouraging. Buddhism has entered strongly into the surface life of the city at least. A big new Shinto shrine out at Maruyama is one of the most elaborate I have seen, considering that it consists of but few buildings. Japanese religion isn't nearly as attractive looking when it is surrounded with shavings, as when it peers out from the grove planted three hundred years or more before. The city officials rebuked the rival Buddhist sects here this summer for "hassing" their respective rivals' evangelistic services in connection with the exhibition. The harmonious up as an example to emulate. union effort of the Xn denominations was held

Letters from Alice came in yesterday and report from Tokyo that she will sail on the 10th but will not be able to come this way owing to the time it takes to get her uniform made up. I am glad she will have the chance to go.

The thing is on us all to go over and help save life among the refugees.

I feel myself that the task I am on now is pretty big, but the results are so far in the future that it makes me wonder whether my able body couldn't be used to better advantage over on the Siberian shore helping organize relief work. If I should be called on to go it would put me far enough back in language study so that Dr. Rowland might hesitate about taking his furlough next year. He has many reasons for hesitating anyway, but I don't like to create a reason that will weigh in keeping him away from his well earned furlough. He is a constant marvel to me in his ability to drive himself enthusiastically into tiring tasks when he is admittedly not as fresh as he would like to be. He is not by any means a sick man and probably could stay on two or three years longer if he had to. But his future work will be more valuable if he gets his rest when it is due. He is the best judge, however. While I am speaking of health, let me report what several have remarked — Miss Dangpaday has failed considerably since summer. She has an asthmatic breathing which is quite noticable and she rides in jinrikisha for almost all her outings. She is bright and interesting as ever, but tires easily. She seems more eager for intercourse with foreigners than has been her wont and even breaks her schedule to

go calling. Any extra letters you can tuck in for her in spite of your busy deskwork will probably be worth many times the effort.

What I wrote about a "feeler" letter to Warren is now sidetracked by the letter of recent date from Dr. Barton to Dr. Rowland in which the medical judgment in Mrs. White's case is given. I am not ready to say anything about that yet, so I will tell you instead why I had thought of the Warrens.

Last summer Dr. Pedley gave it as his advice to me that I had better not plan on the presence of the Rowlands in this station after their next furlough. I need the support of an experienced teaching man up here if I am to work into the task successfully — for things are in rather a weak condition just now so far as the mission projects are concerned. We need three families up here, but if the Rowlands should be drawn elsewhere we must have one other family. The Rowlands don't expect to be drawn away. Since the Rowlands and the Warrens are to have their furloughs naturally at the same time the choice of a family will very likely come on me. I want to know the bent of Warren's mind on the problem before he is too busy with packing up and before it is too late to place the Olds family in Misjazaki if that should seem wise. (This is my own suggestion, I have heard it from no one else.)

If nothing is said I suppose that the Olds family will naturally return to Niigata which is a needy field without question. I am told that there is likely to be a resumption of friction if Mr. Olds should return to Niigata. Isn't it possible that a new family would have a better chance there? If the Olds family were free and would like to return to Miyazaki - which of course is all problimatical Miyazaki would ~~then~~ be taken care of in case anything should happen to the Clarks. Probably several stations would bid for the Warners in case it were clear that they could be free to re-locate after furlough. Matsuyama, Niigata, and Hokkaido might naturally be strong in bidding. I just raise the whole question not to get your opinion so much as to let you know that things are under consideration and here that probably never would occur to one's thoughts were it not for the shortage of men who should be in the 10 years of experience class. Let's not have that situation repeated again.

I am not sure what will be done about the Otaru house. It is out of the mission's hands now as I understand it. I had thought that the mission vote for permission to sell only meant what it said - but it seems that I was mistaken and the permission is a command putting the sale of the Otaru property into the hands of the

out here and you may be sure that we would soon be begging for an assistant so that more missions could come in out of the present plan and avail themselves of the expert services of such an office. With the probability ~~that~~ Sokwai has just voted to move Kumiai headquarters to Tokyo I should say that some such union plan would be more possible than has been the case heretofore.

The German Reform are just losing the man who was to be their treasurer. The Presbyterians (North) are just putting their work on a young chap who has been teaching gov. schools out here but has now joined their mission and is to be in language school this fall. The Dutch Reform has been unsettled in its policy I am told but have no sure knowledge. The Episcopalians are having a man in Tokyo seeing their work. He is a high society flier and rather resents being called a missionary.

Well, think it over, and I won't charge you a ~~cent~~ for the idea!

Another suggestion - would it not be possible in view of the new draft law to find some college professors loose who would accept a job teaching English in mission schools abroad for a year, for the sake of the

international point of view they might attain. Right now I wonder if Doshisha would not gladly welcome a man for a year's teaching. Such a man could learn a lot from Asia before he faced the boys back from France. The new draft age law should make possible the release for special study of several of the non-technical professors.

Well, here is luck to you. I hope my typewriter will be here before I write again, and perhaps you wish so too!

Several good talks with men of all shades of opinion have helped me along in judging questions of missionary policy this summer. I wish we could have another talk as I felt last spring that we never really got to the bottom of the problem in the hurried conferences.

Just now it is hard to study this field effectively because of Pedley and Learned's threat to take Dr. Rowland down to Tokyo, for the Language School. Jerry Holmes is the man who ought to have gone (but when Pedley practically told him to reserve himself for the Field Secretaryship there was nothing doing. If Dr. Rowland should go it would change the whole complection of things up here. If he stays he has a big future here and Hokkaido will boom.

Yours truly

Frank Cary.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan
Oct. 30, 1918.

REC'D DEC 9 1918

Dear Mr. Bell, –

How soon will it be before we change the M. of Mister to a D. for doctor.

I am stealing a little time from language study to write you a line. In my last letter I indicated my perplexity as to the wisest course to follow up here in the matter of station force and distribution. Dr. Rowland will be back tomorrow and we will then have a chance to talk house more effectively. I'll drop that now except to say that I sent a feeler letter to Warren stating the lay of the land as I saw it and asking him to let me know whether Hokkaido might look attractive to him in case he was ready to move after his furlough. This is all in the feeler stage and I should not think of framing anything up as was done in the Holmes case. I shall have everything done in the open if the Rowlands decide to set wheels in motion to get a third family up here.

A telegram from Alice says "Shiberia ni tatsu" which you will read at a glance as meaning that she will start for Siberia. I had a letter from her yesterday in which no mention was made of such a possibility though we have

know since summer that she would probably be called at any time. C.A.J. will undoubtedly sanction her going although we have never had any reply to Hall's going last summer in any letter that I have had the reading of. I am glad that Alice will have a chance to help in the constructive work of building up life rather than that she should be in the fighting arm. It is possible that she can arrange to sail from Otaru as there are heavy shipments of vegitables sailing from there each week.

This letter is intended to pass on a little gossip about Kumiai politics which I have gleaned recently. In spite of the full support the trustees are giving Harada at the Doshisha, Miyagawa and Kozaki are out with scalping knives and are bound to get Harada's scalp. Kozaki since the recent trustees meeting has circulated a condemnation of Harada among the ministers of all denominations. The result is that what I heard last Sunday night at the historic Independent Church of Sapporo is probably only a sample of what is going on the country around. The pastor took for his text "what went ye forth for to see? A reed shaken by the wind?" and from that

spoke on "Standing by convictions". He used the Kumamoto Band as his chief example and in the course of his sermon contrasted Neesima with Harada - much to the latter's discredit. The charge made was not any fault of morals but of lack of warmth of heart which is the Xn's chief badge.

I have discovered what was new to me, but what may have been disclosed to you either in the past or as a member of the Deputation, viz the cause for Miyagawa's strength. It rests on the principle of "Oyabun" and "Kobun". (Political "boss" and "henchman".) For years Miyagawa has been doing favors to men and as a result Japanese custom allows him to lead in opinion. When he has gone to Kyōshikwai he has noticed who was absent (largely younger poorly paid ministers) and has quietly telegraphed them funds to attend Sōkwai (Kyoshikwai usually preceeds Sokwai). In this way he has built up a following. It has many fine features, but so does Tammany. It has cost him large sums of money first and last, and it has been a fine thing for the younger men to be fattened by an older leader who has advanced his men into "better" churches etc. But the Japanese system of Oyabun allows of no rivals. A rival must be embarrassed. Harada has been too successful at the Doshisha to please Miyagawa and Kozaki (whose oyabun practices stand second to Miyagawa's). will

Politics. The cabinet change was forced by every kind of pressure that could be brought to bear. The Genro wanted Terauchi to handle the peace conference matters, but that was blocked by the length of the war and the fact that Japanese politics are personal and not on principles: without a newspaper supporting him and with unanimous attacks from newspapers leagued together for the purpose Terauchi hung on as long as he could. The rice riots finished him finally and the majority party have their man in office as the first untitled premier Japan has known. Dissatisfaction is already cropping up for the country is badly disorganized. Big money in business has lured the low salaried clerks out of government offices till practically every government office outside of the military and the naval is manned by undereducated novices. The railroad disorganization comes largely through the heavy business traffic complicated by sudden military demands on the roads. The telegraph service is now helped out by sending telegrams half way to their destinations by train and telegraphing from that point. The mail service has never been so poor and the foreign mails are handled in many cases by clerks whose knowledge of English is rudimentary to say the least. Since the Diet is controlled entirely by the capitalist class — due to the method of franchise, there is little hope that there will

be any fundamental reforms such as are being urged by the English Labor Party. What will result is hard to forecast but it looks as if the middle class wall of division were being firmly fixed in Japanese society. The new cabinet has a hard task to work on and no mistake.

Conference of Federated Missions. I attended practically the whole session and was struck with the vast improvement over the previous meeting. However there was much to be desired in even this meeting. Two or three strongly critical folks with little constructive to offer rather blighted some of the debates, while Mrs. Pierson kept things humming every little while. Charles Terry presented the subject that would have interested you most – Cooperation with the Japanese. He told of the new Baptist plan. It was pretty thoroughly criticised as a step back in history which most missions were glad to have behind them. When the American Board was mentioned as having taken similar steps to the Baptists Dr. Rowland rose and corrected them saying that similar steps were contemplated but when turned down by the Japanese were not adopted. Certainly the Federated Missions for all its unwieldiness is the livest body for getting things done that calls itself inter-denominational. When possible church union was suggested the suggestion was met with such vigorous protests that it seemed as if several good union plans might be swept away in fear they would encourage church union!

Miyogi Conference. Each summer at Miyogi at the foot of the Karuizawa tunnels the Y.M.C.A. holds a teachers conference. This year there were four principal speakers and two subsidiary ones. What would have interested you as Japan Secretary most were – Axling on "Xnizing Japan's Leadership of Asia" and Fisher on "Advance Steps in Missionary Policy". Axling showed a dozen reasons why he felt Japan was more open socially to Xnity than ever before. He then left us with a few suggested steps for meeting the China situation. These involved a plan (I have been working at mentally) for getting Japanese and Chinese Xn leaders at close quarters on problems where they can help each other and not simply point out their differences. My plan (not Axling's) is to get a Congregational – Kumiai – American Board Far Eastern Conference. The fellows from China rather feel they are not organized up to the point where they could get real representatives yet. Of course my plan has no standing – I just talk it when I am there in hopes the land lies.

Fisher's talk was along the lines he wrote up in the July "Evangelist" of the informal conference he had in Tokyo. He still holds by his position and quotes our Deputation frequently as support. His most helpful suggestion was the need of an executive to the Xn movement in Japan. If there is to be no immediate union he

unless the reconstruction of the Continuation Committee so that it may become ~~a~~ representative organ of the XX movement and may take on executive functions. At present we have 3 organizations. Federated Missions – purely foreign and fairly efficient in getting things done; Continuation Committee – purely consultative with stress on investigation, it is a mixed body (1/3 appointed by Fed. M. 1/3 by Fed. Churches, and 1/3 co-opted) and is nearly evenly divided racially; and the Federated Churches – a purely Japanese body, whose chief function is preparing topics for the week of prayer (overstated ~~by~~ but not far from the truth). Now American Board thinking would ask the Federated Churches to have up and be the executive body – but Fisher's whole position requires the foreigner as an important part of the plan and hence he would have the Continuation Com. be the executive body. My own feeling is that we need to put the responsibility on the Japanese body but we can use the sub-committees of the Continuation Committee to present material to the Japanese body for action. In order for the Continuation Com. to take on these new functions it would have to be disolved and reconstituted with a constitution giving it real powers. The committee has a meeting next week and I shall await with interest reports of their deliberations.

Siberia.

Of course the appeal came strongly for us to drop our work here and go over to save life among the refugees there. Alice may yet be called over, but it looks as if they didn't need me. I tried to get the young men of the Mission to go under the selective draft system and make an offer to C.A.J. asking them to deal with the Red Cross and to determine which if any of us ought to go. Hess and Holmes balked on that, but Bean & Moran were strong for it. The result is that each case has come up by itself. I stand ready to go if C.A.J. tells me that I can be spared in view of the need. I did urge that the men who went from here be sent for limited terms so that the Red Cross could fill their places from America and this big job in Japan could go forward only as undermanned as usual. My plan wasn't the one that commended itself though.

Speaking of Siberia - the "Logan" and the "Sherman" put into Otaru a couple of weeks ago. They ran short of coal and tried to get some at Hakodate - they couldn't find coal there but did get booze and half the men who went ashore were drunk. At Otaru they allowed only officers ashore and some of them were drunk. One laid a policeman flat with a beer bottle after fighting six Japanese. We met a number of the officers in Sapporo - some fine fellows amongst them. They are over at Vladivostock by now.

A letter in to-day tells that Moran has decided to go over for office work and that Beam has definitely decided not to go.

Touring.

We had a chance to run up to Obihiro the other day to let Dr. Rowland untangle a bad snarl in finances there. The pastor is mission aided but sends ¥15 a month of a meagre salary to his family. The result is that he had a steadily increasing debt. This put him into disfavor with his parish (flighty wife a contributing factor) and it was up to somebody to save the situation. Dr. Rowland did as well as could be expected, better — but the Mission has to meet the back debts while the increase in salary will be handled by the church it is hoped. We visited a little Xn orphanage at Shimidzu. There is a fine spirit about the little shack with its 19 children 3 horses and some five workers. They certainly know how to keep helpful in spite of difficulties. All this with no word of language study the job that is mine own. So far I have had no theoretical study here. I have done some study in review work by myself, but the bulk of my time has been given to the job of unpacking the remains of our household goods, running off to Obihiro and Hakodate (for consular registration) and getting in shape my social relations to the Kumiai people here.

I am to have the Hokuchu boys once a week and am to give another afternoon to Red Cross. Beyond those I have no regular dates yet.

C.A.I. action on the proposal of Boston to send a trained financier to our aid did not meet my unqualified approval. They stress the expense of such a man. True he would be expensive but why not make the man more than the agent for a single mission. Can't you talk to the Presbyterian and Dutch Reform, German Reform and the like and have a man come out here to do the Mission business on a big scale. The expense of such a man could be shared and we would probably get a more satisfied man with his job than if we asked a man to come out and swing a third of a man's work. The German Reform people sent a man a year ago to do that work but the draft got him. He would not have been very satisfactory anyway from his attitude of mind when he struck Japan (a musician, English born moved to America when 12, very first out of college, too hit or miss to make a serious effort at the language.). Give a man to swing the business of two of three missions

mission treasurer. Probably if I wanted the sale blocked I could do it since our family is the one effected - but I want the property sold. The hesitation lay entirely in deference to Miss Daughaday whose wish was that we wait till spring and see whether we might not want to live in the house then. Whatever I may have said in my last letter was owing to my literal interpretation of the mission vote. I suppose the "For Sale" board will go up very soon now.

I think you will be as glad as I when my typewriter comes through!

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

Last Sunday we carried out a plan of going to Asahigawa to get a picnic started there. Rosamond and I walked there with under the weather with chills as an afterpiece of the just an original venture is lean and not out of the doctor's I hesitated about leaving, but it was worth to carry through the

We were met by an evangelist acting pastor at present, and by

Mrs. Frank Cary
Asahigawa
Oct. 26, 1917

Oct. 30, 1915

Dear Cary

Hakkaido

I wish you will be so good as
my sympathies some things!

Yours truly

Frank Carey

REC'D JAN 2 1919

Sapporo, Japan.
Dec. 5, 1918.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell;-

My Typewriter is still held up in the freight jam and hence the scrawl. You have my sympathy.

This letter is first of all intended as a Christmas greeting. Best wishes for a happy Christmas season for the whole Bell family.

Secondly, it is intended as a news sheet, to tell you a few of the thoughts that have run through my mind lately.

Last Sunday we carried out a plan of going to Asahigawa to get acquainted there. Rosamond and Helen being under the weather with Pneumonia (whether as an aftermath of the Influenza, or just an original venture is not clear) and not out of the doctor's care, I hesitated about leaving, but felt it wisest to carry through the plan.

We were met by an evangelist who is acting pastor at present, and by

Mr. Tanaka Kiyomatsu. Perhaps you remember that the Tanaka family, Mr. Yamanouchi, and Mr. Sano, are the moneied men of the church. The welcome was cordial and after the Sunday morning service I had the pleasure of listening to a long list of arguments as to why I ought to locate in Asahigawa. I drew the men out for most of the dinner hour and then told them that the decision would not be made at once but might hold over for a year or longer but that when made it would be on a basis of the good of the work and not on personal preference. That seemed wise to them and they thoroughly agreed that study was the important thing just now. I was much attracted to Asahigawa for two reasons. There is real ambitious life there to make Asahigawa as important or more important than Sapporo. (It is something like the "boom" spirit in the Western States at home.) In Japan there is too much centralization of power and leadership in cities and individuals. If we could have a second center in Hokkaido it would be a big step forward for all the little places in the island. They would be encouraged to grow and think for themselves rather than

look to Sapporo for their ideas and strength. Second the central position of Asahigawa makes it strategic in the days that are to come. Prices are rising so rapidly that if our faces reside in Sapporo we are in danger of not having the funds to reach our field properly. The difference in car-fare alone would count up in time to quite a little sum.

The reasons against are strong — the strength being the strong pull of the other locations, Obihiro, Sapporo, & Otaru, in that order. I will have more to say later. Oh, for an experienced tonsing missionary of the Warren type to help us here!

Language study? I'm hard at it.

The Rawlands? They certainly are the most thoughtful of comrades. I will be sorry when I have been introduced all around and cannot have the fun of touring with Dr. Rawland any more.

House? I think I wrote you that we did the best we could, viz. to rent a Japanese house. It is a Japanese house pure and simple and worst of all it faces East & West, but it has

good points. It is close to the Rowlands and it sheds rain!

Speaking of houses, had the Deputation any detailed thought in mind in regard to its project for an adapted Japanese architecture for Mission use? The report of the Deputation has reached us only in the typewritten brief so I may be asking questions that are fully answered in the printed report. Since our family will probably be asking for permission to build in the not distant future I am especially interested in what the Deputation thinks in this matter. I have in mind two reasons that might have influenced the Deputation in its judgment.

1. In China the architecture has been proved possible of adaptation to foreign purposes and the result has pleased the Chinese, for it has been a recognition that their own ideas are considered worthy of imitation by the foreigner. Hence the conservative Chinese mind has been pleased and one barrier raised against Xnty has been demolished.

2. An adapted style might be more easily and cheaply constructed than a foreign style house thus making it possible to dispose of property more readily than is at present the case.

I think of no other reasons though many may exist.

To my mind neither of these reasons is strong enough to make any very radical change in the building policy of the mission. Humbly I raise these points that have come to mind. In answer to the first point raised above I would say – Japan differs from China in that the fact of a thing being foreign makes it attractive rather than repulsive to the people of the country. (China is changing on this point, but necessarily more slowly.) I know of one house in Yokohama (F. W. Horne) which is a joke to the Japanese because it is an aping of Japanese temple architecture, mixed up with foreign style windows and furniture. The Imperial Palace at Tokyo is now undergoing a rebuilding in order to build a foreign style ~~pla~~ palace instead of the old adapted style over which Mrs. Frazer and other diplomatic corps people have raved so. The Emperor wants foreign

style rather than adapted Japanese style. (He had nice plate glass shoji and many other beautiful features, but they are going into the discard.) The new Imperial Hotel to be built in Tokyo is to be an adapted style, but smilingly it is admitted that the purpose is to please the tourist eye rather than to please Japanese taste.

The second point - cheapness of construction and ability to sell easily is not so easily met directly, but on the indirect side of health it is set aside with no difficulty. I have three heavy health charge to make against Japanese houses - these charge not being theoretical merely, but practical, the result of my own experience.

1) The Japanese method of building is temporary at best, and is intended to keep out rain but not to keep out cold. As you know Japanese walls are mostly removable and in order to be removed easily they have cracks which admit air readily. The result is a difficult house to warm. At present we are paying ¥10. a week to keep warm and that accounts for three stoves only two of which are continuously burning through the day. The Board does not intend I am sure, to build cheaply in order that it may sell houses readily, and then make

the missionary pay for it out of his salary in increased fuel bills.

2) The Japanese system of building throws the rooms together so closely that there is no proper privacy. At present we have a sheet of paper only between our bed room and our kitchen. You can readily see what this means in the comfort of taking an after dinner nap. It doesn't trouble me because I have my study at the Rawlands and can get away there to comparative quiet, but my wife hasn't that chance. When we have company the sounds all over the house are audible to the guests. Now an adapted house might avoid many unpleasant proximities, but there would be little real division in an adapted house unless it were so far adapted that the house would cease to be Japanese enough to make the discomforts of a Japanese style offset the possible saleability of the house. I have spoken of the cheap construction as it effects the heat problem, and as it effects the nervous problem. Let me now speak of the question of eyestrain.

3.) A Japanese house is intended to be used by persons sitting on the floor. The style of architecture would

need to be altered in order to provide for adequate lighting for persons desiring to sit in chairs and to study at desks. I have had experience in two Japanese houses, and know of others who have had difficulty. My father lost the use of his eyes for quite a period largely through study in a Japanese house. I am surprised that Dr. Berry did not remember this great drawback of Japanese architecture, and one which cannot be remedied without some such violent alteration of style which would be equivalent to wearing geta with a dress suit.

One has but to try a Japanese house a short time only to find that as a defence against cold, as a place in which to separate oneself from the other activities going forward in the house, and as a place in which to read with comfort, it is a failure — unless you can live as a Japanese, keeping your hands only warm, letting the division of guest room, parlour, dining room and kitchen be but nominal, and sitting on the floor to do all eye work.

If the Deputation is recommending a standard house – then I heartily agree. We have pretty much a standard house in Japan today. Just remember the houses you know. In nearly every case the study is next to the front door and well separated from the work of the house. The parlour is opposite and can be thrown together with the dining room to accommodate large parties. A nursery ("school-room", "play-room") and kitchen complete the first floor. The second floor has from four to six bed rooms according to the census report of the family responsible for the building. That makes a standard house and a very wise one in my opinion. Some Japanese features are found in nearly every house, but seldom if ever do they make the missionary any more desirable in the eyes of the Japanese than if they were not there.

Now consider what a Japanese style house would be. Real Japanese style would call for a single storey. I don't think you would stand for that on health grounds. Then take the Japanese adaptation – a two story house. A narrow three foot (usually less)

veranda runs about three sides of the house. These can be glassed in (by a foreign adaptation). The ceiling is low and the rooms are dark, unless one sits on the floor. The floors are matted. (I don't think Dr. Berry would allow that as the strain of going about with no support on a "giving" floor is rather hard on women especially, when it is continued without respite.) Or adapt a hard wood floor. The kitchen is a long dark room — for a foreign style kitchen has no place in a house to be sold to a Japanese under the plea that it is a Japanese-ish house. The servants live in the house or else in a gate house.

Please believe me when I say that I write this in detail only to make very clear what a difficulty the suggestion of the Deputation put a family in when it begins to think in concrete terms.

I had to live in a Japanese house my first year in Tokyo, I have to live in one this year. I hope never to <u>have</u> to make my home in one again — but I am willing to do it if that seems the wisest thing all things considered. I am sure the Deputation could not have meant building Japanese houses, or even a house conforming to a general Japanese outline, or interior. But what they did suggest is not clear and

I am open to light on the subject.

The only regular work I have this year aside from language study is a Bible class for middle school boys, and a couple of hours with Pres. Sato's son in English.

Yours truly,
Frank Cary.

REC'D JAN 27 1919

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan
Dec. 19, 1918.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell;-

I am writing not so much because I have a lot to say, but because if I don't write now it may be a long time before you get a letter from me!

Word of Pauline Sistare's loss came as a bolt from the blue. The Rowlands are taking it just as you would expect. Mrs. Rowland though trying to carry her walk with little changed is making a merit of sitting up late writing letters. It has added a very tired expression to her usually vivacious countenance. Dr. Rowland has borne the brunt of the callers who have streamed in hards. to the door. He was already a tired man and this has kept him under constant strain

Dec. 5, 1918.

He himself saw the tax it was making upon him but would not let Mrs. Rowland take the burden. He is a wonderful man.

If we had an experienced man up here I am sure that Dr. Rowland would have asked ere this for a furlough, as it is he has just petitioned C.A.G. to ask P.C. for a furlough from such time as may be most convenient. Under ordinary circumstances he would not have consented to do it but the medical bearing of Sistare's death on the health of the Rowlands is worth considering. There will be work to keep the Rowlands busy as long as they stay, but it will not be as well done as if they had had a good carefree rest at home.

I write of this in order that you may have the view of someone who has been with the Rowlands through the fall, in case C.A.G. should grant the request and send the matter to P.C. Action which is almost sure to be taken.

Do you remember what a lot of Christmas and New Years cards used

to be sent out from Sapporo. I have just finished addressing, with my teacher's help, 180 of a bunch of two hundred.

Dr. Rowland has probably written of our conference the other day over the matter of a "Winter Bible School". It is impossible this year to open a real training school for lay workers so we are contemplating a five day inspirational conference for Sunday School teachers and lay workers. Very likely we shall have an outside speaker - Kozaki, of Tokyo, or one of the University professors. Ebizawa will handle S.S. problems & methods, Horie a New Testament course, Nokita an Old Testament course, and Dr. Rowland will cover music and practical Theology.

Visits to Asahigawa (where I received a cordial invitation to locate), Otaru, and Iwamizawa, have made me familiar with more of our Hokkaido Xn faces.

You are getting official news of the Doshisha situation. All I will say this time is that (here I speak literally

and not figuratively) hardly a Japanese daily from the big cities (Osaka, Tokyo, Kobe) comes out just now without something on the Doshisha trouble. Miyagawa is pulling wires from behind the scenes and doesn't get into print much, but Kozaki and Yuasa are relentless in their agitation.

You have room for a lot of missionary effort in America just now. Hope you can convert Lodge, Roosevelt, Taft, and Root to a Xn view of the world and not a selfish plutocratic self satisfied little United States. Their activity is making for a suspicious tone creeping into the Japanese press again. Wilson's leadership had nearly won the Japanese editors away from a "knocking" attitude, but now that the Republicans are putting party ahead of idealism things are said that have called for bitter comment.

The Annual Board Meeting was much in our thoughts and prayers.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

REC'D APR 10 1919

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.
March 17, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:-

I think I'll take a little of St. Patrick's day to get in touch with you again. I ought to be boning for language examination but I'll take a rest from that for a few minutes and catch you up to date on what goes forward here.

Miss Daughaday does not come properly into your ken officially I suppose, but as an old friend I ought to tell you a little of the health situation here. Ever since fall Miss Daughaday has been steadily failing. Those who see a person oftenest are usually the last to notice such changes, but the changes have been apparent to those of us who have seen her regularly. For a woman of her indefatigable energy to be ordered to stay indoors for several months was a blow. Yet that is what the doctor laid upon her at the start of the new year. She was not to go out and run the danger of catching cold until the spring came in. Miss Daughaday felt on two occasions that she must break the orders and she did. She paid a severe penalty in pain, but then most sin brings punishment although the sinner may think the fun was worth it! The Rowlands left town on Jan. 27. On Wednesday three of us met with Miss Daughaday and witnessed her signature to her will. On Friday Miss Ishikawa was over to help Rosamond on a Fujinkai talk and reported Miss Daughaday as in pain. That afternoon I called and found that Miss Daughaday had been put to bed and was suffering agonies of pain from inflamatory rheumatism. (I am doing the Japanese trick of getting down all the grim details). She asked me to come up and gave me a talk about her affairs which are all in order. For three days her suffering was intense the effort to open or shut her hand bringing forth groans. For medical attendance she had the best the city afforded which

is good. A sudden change for the better and the end of the pneumonia gave us hope that she would assert herself and make a quick recovery but as time has gone on with little change and as her years are against her while the nights are painful, I have been driven to the conclusion that Miss Daughaday may linger a while with us but as soon as another winter sets in we shall not expect to see her last long. She may surprise us by a complete recovery but the lack of sleep and the constant dull pain, coupled with occasional stabbing pains are bound to wreck even her constitution in time. She fills up two or three handkerchiefs with blood and phlem every night, but I understand that that is no new experience for her. There are a number of personal problems of adjustment at her home that have taken my thought but I need not burden you with them. To say the least it hasn't been conducive to efficient language study to have the care of Miss Daughaday, but I really am glad that I was here to take the brunt of it rather than to have had it come before the Rowlands left. So much for the problem of Miss Daughaday.

The Rowlands' leaving has thrown several unaccustomed tasks on my shoulders. One was the station treasury. I find it rather a care. You must get sick and tired of hearing wails about how money has shrunk in value. We are faced with serious problems here in this station. Owing to the fact that two of our outstations have been pastorless we have been able to use funds given us for the work of those outstations to cover the regular work of the station. We are rustling around to fill those places and there is prospect that we may be able to fill them soon. If we succeed then we are going to be in difficulties financially. We must have more money for our work. The personal pinch is one we can endure temporarily though we are not saving a cent and the children's education is not provided for by the Board except as the home allowance is a slight token of what the Board would like to do for its children. I say we can stand it to feel the personal pinch but our opportunities for development are so vast here in this growing country

that it makes me weep to see the work in danger of being curtailed rather than developed. A recent letter from Mr. Strong speaks of a united missionary campaign. That sounds good, but lets not kill the work while we are waiting for the campaign to materialize. If you asked me my personal opinion I would advise you if you have faith that the campaign is going to be a huge success to borrow money on the strength of that campaign and to develope your work in stages not having the room come all at once. That sounds like strategy of the first order to me, but it all hangs on whether you have faith in the money gathering power of the campaign. Well I'll drop the advice giving which is so easy for anyone to indulge in and take the more prosaic task of recording history.

In language study I am pressing on toward the end of the second of the three terms in the third year work. As yet I don't know enough to understand a sermon way through, to make one myself, or to be ordinarily polite. I think I do get a good deal of what is going on but I miss the stimulus of the newspaper except as I get it second hand, I never am sure that I understood precisely what was the shade of meaning in a request tendered, and I find often that I was absolutely wrong in my guess at what was intended. However I haven't yet given up. I can understand when a cripple comes to the door and asks me to by writing brushes as one did just now, and I hope he understood what I tried to do for him.

You will be hearing from Dr. Rowland about the Winter Bible School which we had just after he left. It was his thought. When you were here last spring one of the requests urged was a Bible Training School. As that was the only request made to the Deputation that it was in our power to fulfil in part even, we held council with the Kumiai men with the result that we put across a school of a sort. It was a five

ay venture and the five days were packed solid with helpful thought nd comradship. The courses were all helpful and the best feature about he teaching end of the school was that it was made to fit Hokkaido onditions. Since the Mission was bearing practically three quarters of he expense I was glad that Dr. Pedley could come up give us help in he platform work. I think usually the missionary as teacher is apt o be a misfit, but Pedley's work was well received. You might be interested n the line of thought that was chosen for teaching in the school. The ame Winter Bible School indicates what was the basis for the teaching ut not the purpose. The purpose of the school was avowedly double: to encourage laymen to be active in evangelizing their own communities, and to furnish ammunition for the campaign. In our own minds two other purposes stood out as prominent, to get the Hokkaido ministry together so that it could realize its own strength, and to do something so that all the planning for big things that went on while the Deputation was out here might not be a positive injury but might express itself in accomplished fact even of a grade lower than what we would like to have done. I star ted to tell you of the curriculum before I went into this discussion of purposes. Ebizawa handled S.S. organization and method. He is an expert himself and handled it as you would expect a practical man who was speaking to men gethered from all parts of the island to speak. We had examples in two of the "students" of laymen who were doing just the thing that Ebizawa was urging, throwing open the home and calling in the neighborhood children for a S.S. They went home with renewed purpose and larger plans. New Testament was an introductory course such as might be given at a Chautauqua at home. It wound up with a clear challenge to find the really Christian in the New Testament and to ignore the chaff. Perhaps ignore was to strong, tolet others bake cakes from the chaff if they wished but to take the wheat oneself. The Old Testament course was a hitting of the high spots, God as creator

d man as a purposefully created being. Democracy was the teaching. raham the man in a new country, a setter up of alters in the desert. d so on. Kokita was the man, and an effective speaker he made. These re the courses that ran for five periods. A singing period led by Rowland's associate, Hamada, was good. Then a number of shorter urses were given best of which was Pedley's on the message of the rly chapters of Isaiah for our day. All through the school period r home was working overtime. We had no cook but we mangged to do lot of entertaining just the same. We had the whole school over for e first evening and on the last evening had all the Xn workers er for a supper and talk with Dr. Pedley. This leads naturally up to e next subject. The question of our location. As you know the old rtlett house in Otaru was sold in January. The sum realized was reported ck to you at that time. Land which was purchased for 2 Yen a tsubo s sold for 5. I have been hunting over the books and find that the plant iginally cost 8404.76 add to that the cost of extensive repairs made the Holmes family 1800. plus and it is clear that the Mission lost ney. But had the Mission had to rent the account would have been the Mission's credit. Now that the Otaru property is sold and the estion of rebuilding is up the first question to solve is the best ace in which to build. Because I knew it was going to cost the Board dles of money to buy and build up here I wanted to get Pedley on e ground to share the responsibility of a choice. We have canvassed e situation rather thoroughly as to the best place in which to build. r decision agreed. He came up convinced that Otaru was the place to ttle. In the course of our investigations he hesitated a long time to whther Asahigawa did not offer special advantages. But when all s said and done his advice coincided with my own wisdom, viz. to push

for permission to build in Otaru. I will be writing you officially in regard to the matter later when the land values are in my hands but I just give you this information in advance so that you may not tumble over backwards when the C.A.I. comes up and informs you that expenditure for housing in the Hokkaido will cost not a penny less than you have to lay out in Osaka. The day of getting things for nothing is over in Japan. I notice in the books that the Rowland lot was bought at 67 sen a tsubo (6 feet square). It is worth all of thirty Yen a Tsubo now and probably more.

On the location problem I wanted to get the opinion of the Japanese workers as a body, then of the leaders in each of the four places which we have at all considered. The first plan of going to Otaru to get the opinion of the men there had to be put off as the Doshisha troubles made it necessary for Pedley to stay south longer than our plans had called for. He did well in voting for Abe with both hands. It is too bad that Abe isn't to accept. If we had Abe for the Doshisha we would have the right kind of a progressive who would give to the school a character which if not exactly what it was in Neesima's day yet for this day would be the thing most needed: A Christianity of power to help men under the conditions that face them today.

As I started to say, our first conference was with the pastors and evangelists of Hokkaido. The result was not unanimous by any means but favored placing both families in Sapporo. In case the Mission thought that unwise the plan was to put the Rowlands in Sapporo and the Carys at Otaru. The third best plan was to put us at Asahigawa leaving the Rowlands here. We did not discuss the problem as it bore on a third family except in passing, as should the Mission give us the

Our third conference was at

arren family the whole question of location would have to be gone into gain on a personal basis.

Our next conference was at Otaru and there we heard he appeal of the church fathers. The plea was a three fold one. The rowth of the city puts it in a class by itself as a needy center or Xn work. There is at present no male missionary of the Protestant rder in Otaru. The city is the most progressive commercially of the islabd hile it is the seat of the Higher Commercial School which covers the sland. All the big firms have branches there. As yet the Y?M.C.A. has ot entered the field as anything but a Bible Class and lodging house, he second feature to go into the discard immediately through lack of unds. As a busy center needing practical Christianity the city makes heavy demand for work. The Methodists have strong work there, the ther churches are weak. The second plea is because of the wonderful pening for work with young men. Schools, offices, firms, officials all re crazy for the foreign. At present the influence is predominantly erman. Of the two American men in the city one is a most peculiar hap who has made us wonder at times whether he was quite balanced r not, the other is a business man who hopes to be American Consular gent. He is inclined to be unsympathetic toward the Japanese. Otaru s one of the ports where the American soldiers on their way to iberia raised trouble. One man is serving a 35 year sentence in ort Leavenworth because of the "fun" the boys had at "Otary." Three others re serving terms. The policeman they nearly killed fortunately ecovered. There is room for a little work for an American who isn't nxious to get drunk. The third plea was on account of the church. Theere s feeling that the presence of a foreigner while not officially having ny connection with the church yet would react on the life of the organization and make it more efficient.

Our ~~second~~ third conference was at

ahigawa. The central location is a great point in its favor. It is ly five hours from Sapporo but those five hours bring it in a direction at helps us get at our fields. Were I at Asahigawa it would be but step over to Rumoi compared with what is required under present rcumstances. After one has noted the central location there is not ch else that the church itself raises, but to the thinking man who studying the possibilities of the various locations the fact that ahigawa is a place of natural strategic advantages and of ambitions kes one itch to get at the possibilities and develope them. In ahigawa is the opening which could easily make one master of the ole north of the island. There is good timber in the church to work into responsible island leadership.

Disadvantages are the fact that though there is other family there just now yet that family has fixed up temporary arters only. The Asahigawa climate is severe being the hottest in mmer and the coldest in winter. If we went there we would stand fair chance of being alone in a severe climate with no other for eign mpanionship. For me myself that would not be so hard to bear but to ave my family alone for the long periods of time that elapse while Hokkaido missionary is away on his tours, might be harder for my wife an I have a right to ask her to endure.

At Obihiro there was little response to the suggestion settle there as there was no expectation that it was in the realm the possible. The conference there was largely how to lift a church of the slough of dispond and provide it with a pastor. The effort a pastor seems to be doomed to failure unless we have better luck n Hamada seem Matsuzawa than the letter I had today would indicate.

A Bible Woman has been found to take the place of a pastor until we can get some theologically trained timber to brace the gap with. Oh we do need men!

Our next stop was mid and under the snow at Rumoi. Here we had a chance to help smooth the troubled waves caused by the throwing the pastor overboard which occuried several months ago. Two adults received baptism along with several children.

The last official conference was at Sapporo. This time we had the church leaders of this city alone. Utsunomiya favored Otaru. Miyazaki Sapporo. The rest were generally fluent but their opinions were swayed by the expression of the leaders. When all was said and done our own conviction favored Otaru.

As to land. It is necessary to locate where the home can be worth something to the community. To do that will cost money. Of course we will not be able to invest in a nice big lot with gardens and henhouse space and all the rest, but we will have to have room so that the neighbors will not look into our living room windows and so t that the children can have a breathing space. The only two vacant lots we found that were worth considering at all are so high in price that I know you will hang onto your pocketbook and whistle but when the whistling is all over you will have to face the practical question. Shall we build again as Bartlett did out on the edge of town where land is comparatively cheap and where the house is removed from all the church life, or shall we build where the house can mean somrthing to the church and city? When you think of it in those terms you will see that no longer can the mission run along on faith hope and charity but it will take money to install the plant and what strikes us personally in the decision is that it will take considerably more for the personal family expenses than if we were staying in Sapporo. Otary prices are notoriously high. That comes out of our pockets.

Yours truly, Frank Cary

As soon as I get some figures on land that are actual and not guesses I shall put the case to C.A.I. I am writing you in advance so that when you see a request for ~~25000/31~~ 25,000.-30,000 Yen coming in for purchase of land you may not faint and think that C.A.I. has gone crazy. If the Board means business up here that is what it will have to do to get a footing. If you come back at us with the proposition that we rent, then I would say that you sre ill advised even if a suitable house could be found.

Well so much for now.

Some time I had planned going over the Deputation Report point by point and telling you what I thought were its strong and weak points, but I have given that up. I have the document all marked up but it seems to me that the Board has chosen its course without consulting the Mission and ignoring even the Com. of Six which had rendered a report of a partial study of the questions raised by the Deputation. P.C. seems to have ~~has~~ acted on the report without hearing the Mission in regard to it and has begun to make detailed votes on the basis of a part of the report which never was presented to the Mission before such vote was taken. I wonder if it was wise to force the ~~action~~ hand of the Mission in this way? Perhaps you thought that was the only way to bring about a policy which you felt was vital to the life of the Mission and which the Mission did not feel was nearly so vital. The Field Secretary has been on the whole a success though he has to my mind done some very ill advised things that put the Mission in a bad position. No man is above mistakes however. And it is clear that the duties of the office of Field Secretary make him especially liable to make mistakes consequences of which are not local.

I hope this last part does not seem a complaint. It is an attempt to be fair to a situation that seems far from attractive.

Yours truly, Frank Carey.

Educator - missionary. Simple men and adequate powers.

S. A letter just in from my parents informs me that Dr. Patton to make a tour of the world striking Japan in June. It is too bad can't get here in time for the Semi-Centenial. We shall try to give m as many chances to look and as few chances to speak as possible. At ast that would be my policy if it were up to me to decide.

In running through this letter I wondered whether the ladies the Woman's Board would be interested in the information regarding ss Daughaday. I am so filled up with correspondence already that I ven't taken the trouble to write them a special letter. I asked my ife to but whether she has writen anything recent I do not know.

She did.

Original

Pidgeon, Jane

COPY

170

Sappero, March 20, 1919.

To the Committee Ad Interim

Dear Gentlemen:-

Last year the Mission voted "to request permission to sell the Otaru property and to hold the proceeds for the purchase of another site in Hokkaido and the erection of a residence thereon."

The sale was made and a sum in the neighborhood of Y9,000 was realized. There is no need for going into particulars regarding the reasons for selling the old site. The outstanding reason was simply the inconveuience of living at a distance from the people whom it was desired to reach. The sale has been made and the money has by order of P.C. been returned to Boston but it is available for use in Japan Mission building projects.

The sale of the property brought up for earnest consideration the whole question of distribution of the missionary forces in Hokkaido. With no reason for rebuilding in Otaru except the needs of the work, the question of the location of the families was thoroughly studied. Of possible locations four were given especial prominence and in order that the benefit of an outside opinion might be had the ground was thoroughly talked over with the Field Secretary. Dr. Rowland's first choice would have been Sappore for both families. He stood ready to vote for Otaru if the Carys desired Otaru though. Of the Japanese brethren there were strong voices raised for that disposal of the forces. Mrs. Rowland urged the division of the families and so far as that division meant the placing of the Cary family in Otaru Miss Daughaday and some of the strong Japanese leaders agreed. All the Japanese placed Otaru either first or second in point of urgency. Not once did it sink to third place in the list of four possible cities. When Mr. Bartlett had lived on the ground a short time he felt the wise distribution was for one family in each city. Otaru and Sappore. Mr. Holmes came to the same conclusion and has expressed himself in writing to that effect so far as it bears on the location of the Cary family. The Field Secretary after meeting the leaders in Sappore and holding conference at each of the proposed locations agrees, and Sappore Station has voted to put the Cary family in Otaru. Of course this will take effect when the Rowlands return as until that time it is more strategic (as well as possible) to keep the headquarters of the Station open. I go into particulars thus far not to justify the action of the Station but to show that the request for funds to purchase land is the result of a careful canvass of the situation.

With the sanction of the Building Committee I have requested Vories and Company to draw up some tentative plans of what is desirable for a house in this extreme climate. When the Building Committee, the family involved and the architects agree on something and estimates of probable cost can be secured then it is my hope that I can write you in regard to the erection of the house. Prior to that it becomes necessary to find a site. It is especially in regard to the site that I am writing you at this time.

The city of Otaru is the busiest commercial town of the island. Business is on the boom. Trade that used to pass through Hakodate is much of it being handled from Otaru now because of convenience. The result of the prosperity has been a rapid growth and a speculation in real estate. When the Mission bought the Sapporo lot on a main road ~~xxxxx~~ though well in the country it paid .67 a tsubo. Then years later when the Mission bought the Otaru property away from the through roads, at a point two miles from the center of the city, the outlay was at the rate of Yen 2. a tsubo. The Sapporo land is worth about 25-30. Yen a tsubo now. The Otaru property sold for Y.5. the tsubo. This should make it clear that prices are on the increase. The result of the war has been seen all too clearly in the real estate market. The lot we have in mind in Otaru was purchased last year at Y.70. a tsubo. Three years ago it could have been had for 50. and five years ago for 25. The price at present asked is Y.80. the tsubo. The pastor and the business man in whose judgment the Station has relied for its land transactions in Otaru recently, feel that it is a fair price. Not only fair but that as an investment it is a wise purchase to make. Of course the Board is not interested in making purchases for the sake of the possible return financially that may arise, but to be assured by a business man that from a purely business point of view the purchase is a safe one is a thing to be glad of. There are other sites in Otaru that are to be had. There are sites that can be had more cheaply, but none of the possible sites so far found have the natural advantages of the site which Dr. Pedley and I are urging on C.A.I. and Boston.

Before describing the site let me tell you how we went to work to find it. The work of the Otaru missionary will be double. The city is large, 120,000. There is no male denominational missionary. (There is a Y.M.C.A. teacher.) The city is the seat of the only higher commercial school in the island. It has one of the best ports north of Yokohama. It has already developed a slum section. The city has money and is willing to spend it on betterment projects. (A fine park, a policy of cutting down hills to improve grades, city water.) The Methodists have a strong work there but the other denominations are weak. A struggling Y.M.C.A. organization is practically nothing but a name. Plans are on foot for a campaign to make the Y.M.C.A. effective and to house it in somewhat the way that is done in other large cities. Quite recently the National Y.M.C.A. had no plans for advancing in force on Otaru. This all points to a local situation that lies ready to hand for a missionary who desires to make Christianity mean something to the thought and life of the city. It would indicate the desirability of putting the American Board family where it could come into easy touch with the life of the city. To be on the outskirts of the situation would be a mistake. We would have to pay well for even a poor site. In the past the American Board has bought large lots in Hokkaido. The reason for that has gone by, pleasant as it is to have breathing space. A small lot centrally located is what the city work requires. The other half of the work of the Otaru missionary will be the touring of the country districts. The first train in the morning is the one that is necessary to catch in order to make for efficient use of time. That train leaves Otaru at 5.45 A.M. It would hardly be wisdom to get a house so far from the station that it would seem too much of an effort to get the early train. It is a question of paying for an express ticket on the next train or else being unable to reach some of our fields in time for an evening service. The lot we have in mind is half way

between the two important stations in the city, a little over half a mile from either.

The lot we have in mind is at present occupied by several Japanese houses. It faces on a through road which leads a block away to the city park. It would put the Mission property within easy reach of the church which would be a block in the other direction but on the same street. The Mission would have all but one side of the lot protected by a road or an alley. The only other tenant in the block would be a florist.

The distinct advantages of this lot are that it is in what is approved as a central location, by the fact that several of the church members live in the neighborhood and the church is located there as well. It will not prove a disadvantageous investment probably should the Mission ever have to retrench its work and sell out. (The Mission lost money on the former Otaru house. Original cost Y.8404.87. Extensive repairs in 1916,1917 Y.1750. plus. Sale Y.9000. making a loss of something over a thousand Yen.)

What are the disadvantages of the proposition? Only two so far as I can see. It would mean the tying up of all the at present available money held to the Mission's credit at Boston thus making it impossible to straighten little corners of lots in other stations without getting special funds sought and provided from America. And it would frankly commit the Mission to a policy of housing its missionaries in the interests of the work rather than in the interests of economy.

The man who is helping us in this matter is Mr. Shimizu Kenzo in whom we have the utmost confidence. In his purchase of the former Otaru lot he proved himself a very Christian business man giving us a figure 2000. Yen in advance of the appraisal of the value made by another member of the church. Though there are two other lots that he suggests as possibilities he frankly admits that they are undesirable in location so far as the work of Otaru is concerned, although they are nearer the station so far as the touring work is concerned.

I do not know the name of the man who owns the property. He is a wealthy man whose money is in ships and real estate. Owing to the fact that he is buying Mr. Shimizu's present house to move into it himself and that Mr. Shimizu considers his word as good, I think we may depend upon him to stand by his figure with no attempt to raise it when he finds the Mission is ready to buy. He has asked how soon he may expect a reply. I have told him that at the earliest it would take six weeks. At the latest he ought to know by July. He has engaged to keep the deal open until July since he recognizes that there is considerable obtaining of approval before the plan goes through.

Lot number two is one that Dr. Pedley saw and liked for its view. It stands with southern exposure up a flight of stone steps on a steep hill side. The Episcopal church is just across the road. The locality is given largely to restaurants and though handy to the station yet is removed, by the fact that it is set aside from the traffic of the city, from serving the church members (it is "across the track") very effectively or from serving the student group for it is not in their usual traveled territory. Though it can be had for 40-50. a tsubo, yet it will need expensive stone embanking and much grading. The size, 500 tsubo, would bring the expense of the completed lot up to where

there would be not much to choose between it and the lot mentioned in the first place.

A third lot is on the same hill but on its northern flank at a point where there would not be quite so much of an engineering problem. Its proximity to a primary school would make it noisy but it would command a fine view. Mr. Shimizu is now investigating the price for me. His guess is that it can be had between 45. and 55. a tsubo.

I do not overlook that you must proceed cautiously and wisely as you are acting as stewards of the Board in advising them for or against spending a large sum of money. It is now vacation time at the institution where two members of your committee teach. It is vacation for a former treasurer of the Mission. If you wish to come up and advise with us in this important matter you will have a hearty welcome. It isn't my desire to hurry you against your better wisdom. Having said this, now let me urge you not to waste unnecessary time in arriving at a judgment on the case. Last year the Mission sent us up here and we gladly came. We lived with the Rowlands a short time in their home before we were able to find a house to rent. Fortunately for us a live-in-able house became vacant soon after we arrived. The reason was that the former occupants had built for themselves because there was no satisfaction for them in hunting a suitable Japanese house. We lived in this Japanese house through the dead of winter and moved into the Rowland house at the close of January. When the Rowlands return it will be necessary for us to find other quarters. Their household goods are all stored away. We must have ours out and the house ready for them to occupy for morally though not legally they have first right here. When they come they will need the whole house. Now I can do what others have done and live in a Japanese house. But I want to do what is right by my family and provide for them in a way consistent with the health problem if possible. The family health has come right up after moving from a one-story Japanese cottage to the Mission house. I don't want to have my family face what they necessarily went through before, again if possible to avoid it. It is for that reason that I ask you to make all possible speed and request Boston for the money to buy the land. As soon as we can get a line on building costs I want to present that request to you as well. Then if we can start the actual construction work in time to get the shell done before snow flies the finishing up process ought to be completed in time for us to be settled when the Rowlands return. Should you delay at this end it may mean a prolonged correspondence with Boston which may make it difficult to give the Rowlands right of way here.

I expect you to be surprised at land values here. A little reflection will show you that you might have expected it. Sapporo Station and the Field Secretary are unanimous for the Otaru location. The necessity of the situation requires that the Mission buy and build quickly. Now your duty is to see that it does it wisely. If you will not accept the word of the men on the ground here then pick the wisest man you have and send him at once in order that you may give Boston the best wisdom possible. By all means make haste.

If you are willing to take the opinion of the men on the ground but want Dr. Rowland's opinion also, then pass this request provisional on Dr. Rowland's approval and mail it to him for submission

direct to P.C. In that case I ask that this letter may be sent to him together with your vote.

If you should not see your way to grant the request or to follow the suggestions contained in the letter I should like some constructive suggestion as to how to take care of the situation in a way that would meet the demands of health, courtesy and work.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Frank Cary

D APR 28 1919

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.

March 26, 1919.

Rev. E.F.Bell,

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I want to say a few words about Miss Daughaday's condition and I am slipping in a couple of carbons one of which I shall ask you to put into the hands of the proper parties in the Woman's Board Rooms. The other I will send under separate cover to Dr. Rowland. I wrote a few days ago about Miss Daughaday. To-day I write after a good long talk with the doctor who has the case in charge. The first doctor to handle the case was Dr. Ishihara reputed to be the finest practitioner in the city. Under Japanese custom all cases are taken to the hospital and treated there, but Dr. Ishihara made an exception of Miss Daughaday and has been kindness personified in walking over to Miss Daughaday's house and taking charge of the case there. When you remember how bad the walking gets in March in this city you will realize what it means for a busy man to go out of his way to do this service. He has consistently refused a jinrikisha in order to save Miss Daughaday the expense. We have tried to urge it on him but he has never been willing to accept it. Dr. Ishihara is one of two doctors that is entrusted with the pleasant task of organising the new medical college of the Hokkaido Imperial University. That has taken him to Tokyo for a six weeks absence and during that period an old friend of Miss Daughaday, an ear specialist, who expects to visit America in the fall or winter, Dr. Kosokabe, is taking the case. Dr. Kosokabe had visited Miss D. often during her illness through friendship and before taking on the case had been in close consultation with Dr. Ishihara. So far as medical skill is concerned she is getting the best that the city

affords. Miss Daughaday's condition is the thing that you will want most to know. From the point of view of a layman she is suffering almost constant pain which is wearing down gradually her superb vitality. Sleepless nights are the rule rather than the exception. Violent pain between the ribs sometimes manifested in the knees and shoulderblades is the thing in which the apprehensive faculty is most exercised. Pinned to the wall where she can see it without turning is a Perry picture of the Christ in the Garden by Hoffman. That picture has come to have live meaning for her through her new experience of acute pain. After a poor day she has usually a fairly restful night. After a bad night she always has a low day followed by a night in which she is apt to rest out of sheer exhaustion. It is running on seven or eight weeks now since she was taken to her bed, so it stands to reason that she is not as strong as she was. The fact that from the first she has had no real expectation of recovery in spite of the encouraging things the doctors have said from time to time makes me as a layman think that her recuperative powers are likely to be impaired. She doesngt like to be told that she is better because the ever present pain seems to mock the words of the bearer of the truth. With that state of mind I think her complete recovery is very dubious. So far my own comment on the case.

Miss Daughaday would tell you and has it so written to her friends that she is suffering from inflamatory rheumatism. The doctor has repeatedly told her that she is mistaken but since she is the one that is doing the suffering she prefers to give it her own name. When the doctors were first called in they called it Pneumonia and a mixture of blood in the sputum seemed to carry that diagnosis out. After a very short time the doctor said that the Pneumonia was all right. (Haien ga daijobu.)

They rather accepted Miss Daughaday's verdict then that the trouble might be Rheumatism but soon decided that it was Neuritis. For some time they suspected a tumor as the cause but gave that up after days of careful observation. Now they call it Neuritis the cause unknow n.(I looked Neuritis up in the Encyclopaedia and rather smiled when I noted that Alcohol was responsible for much of the disease. Perhaps you remember how strong a temperance woman Miss Daughaday is.) The doctor told me yesterday that by summer Miss Daughaday ought to be very much better unless the constant lying in one position resulted in bed sores. She can hardly bear the pain of taking any other position. I suggested that were there such a thing out here as the adjustable chair that is used for invalids at home it might be possible to change the weight of her body without flexing the muscles where the pain is felt. The doctor jumped at the idea and since Miss Daughaday was willing to make the experiment the doctor is working with a furniture maker trying to imitate something in a catalog. I don't believe we will get a close enough imitation to infringe any patents, but seriously I wish the Board would furnish each Mission with an outfit of sickness appliances of convenient types. (Another $1000. suggestion for which I won't charge a cent!) I suppose that Miss Daughaday will have to stand the cost of the chair bed out of personal funds or I will, unless we should get instructions from Boston that the Board wanted to meet that expense. The doctor also advised if possible having Miss Daughaday go south when she was able to travel. He suggested a hot spring in Kyushu, Beppu, but I fear that Miss Daughaday will never take that advice. In the first place she is not an easy traveller in the best of times, in the second place she can't stand a hot bath, and in the third place when I spoke of it to

her the idea did not appeal. She has no expectation of getting well and prefers to live out these last days in Sapporo among her friends.

The lack of sleep has caused the doctor to resort to sleeping potions. Miss Daughaday's system is not used to the strong medicines that she is taking and as a result is apt to be rebellious.

As to the bed sores at last reports none had actually appeared as yet but the signs pointed toward there coming at any time.

Miss Daughaday's room is a regular conservatory and it would be filled with visitors all the time if we allowed it.

I know that both you and Miss Lamson are busy folk but if you could find time to dictate a letter to Dr. Ishihara thanking him for what he has done, and to Dr. Kosokabe thanking him for what he is doing, it might be the means of making the bonds between them and Christianity a little closer. Of course if Miss Daughaday should recover she will see that the proper things are said and done, this is just the extra thing in courtesy that I suggest for your consideration and action. I will see that proper action is taken by the Mission in case the end should come.

If you have any questions to ask about the work that Miss Daughaday has been doing I should be glad to try and answer to the best of my ability. She stands to lose her Bible Woman before a great while and just how we will meet the situation is not yet clear.

Dr. Ishihara, City Hospital, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.

Dr. Kosokabe, "

So far Miss Daughaday. Two days ago I had a letter from Dr. Pedley in which he said that a cable had been received from you announcing a twenty percent increase in funds for General Work. That is some of the best news I have heard in a long time. I don't know what that will mean in other fields but I do know that if it would help them as much as it will us, it will be the salvation of a dificult situation. Here our salaries were climbing and by dint of the fact that we were pastorless in two outstations and so not in necessity for meeting quite the usual number of bills we were able to keep out of bankruptcy. I was glad enough to hear that Boston was going to ~~raise~~ raise salaries enough to cover the loss by exchange at least. But this is far better news. Exchange is going to come out way again in the course of time and we will have some of that salary raise in reality then rather than on paper, but this for funds more than covers exchange even now and it is going to be a start toward keeping our work from going to pieces on our hands. Thank you ten thousand times.

I have not heard yet from Dr. Pedley as to what he is doing in the matter of the Otaru land deal. We agreed that Otaru was the place to go so far as trying to meet the islands needs was concerned, but we were not able while he was here to get definite land values. When I wrote him that it was going to cost ¥30,000. in Asahigawa for the land we agreed there was the wise thing, and that the Otaru land was going to cost a thousand more, he wrote and asked me to look up the Sapporo situation. I have been talking with Mr. Utsunomiya about land here and he is going to sound prices through Mr. Furuya. Sapporo prices are much less than those of the other two cities. There is a strong church in Sapporo so there is no object other than convenience in building near the church. In Otaru where there is no man missionary and where the city is laid out with

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

a very strategic center there is every reason for building at the center of things. In Sapporo I think I should be inclined to build out in Miss Daughaday's neighborhood even if it is a long way from the station. But in Otaru I should urge building near the church and that is what I am doing. I have written a letter to C.A.I. and have left the wording of the actual request to Dr. Pedley. I am waiting to see what he will say. It is necessary to push fast for our authorization as it is necessary to have built before the Rowlands return. Only by mere luck were we able to get a house last year. That luck isn't likely to stay with us next time. And there will be another child to be cared for in the home by that time. We are hoping the Mission will locate the Warrens here after their furlough. The question will come up at Mission Meeting and there seems to be a good chance of its going through. We have the promise of a this year's graduate of the Theological school to come up after he has had six months in which to recuperate. (Nervous debility). A Bible Woman from Tokyo is to be a fixture, while a five months Bible Woman is coming to us for the practical work required in connection with her school work. She will have to be a pastor until times grow better and the men begin to arrive on the field.

I heard through private sources that the Pattons were coming to Japan for a month. As yet we have had nothing as a Mission in regard to it so perhaps the plans are not very well settled yet. I hope he allows time enough to see more than the educational work. In fact I would like a month of his time out on the range here, but I suppose he will hardly have the time to take in this part of the work.

We don't forget that this is primarily a work of lived out prayer, even though my letters may sound rather far from it Pray for us.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary

P.S. The station took action on three matters the other day. We requested the return of the Rowlands after furlough. We asked the Mission to invite Pauline Sistare to seek appointment. We asked for another single lady for this station and requested that Boston enter into correspondence with Mrs. Sistare in the matter. The first two were granted the third was postponed to Mission Meeting. On general principles I am opposed to concentration of family relationships, but in this case after having seen the real desire of the church here to get Pauline back, I stand ready to vote with both hands that Pauline come here and live at her parents. You will probably hear something of this matter when Pauline applies to the Board if she accepts the invitation of the Mission. Though I should be glad to see her go to almost any station yet I think there is real reason for asking her to come here. Technically we are not entitled to a lady yet as the Mission has not asked for a lady for this station. How Boston proceeds in the matter of women applicants I do not know. Does a Board accept them and then the assignment come according to the vacancies under that Board. Since Miss Daugha day's work has been W.B.M. it would seem natural to apply for work under that Board. Since C.A.I. has not provided the opening in the station here but is leaving that matter to be thrashed out at Mission Meeting I send on this statement so that you may understand why we have gone only half way inthe matter.

In a talk I had the other day with Mr. Heckelman, methodist, he implied that the American Board was largely responsible for throwing down the proposition to make the "World Outlook" a union affair. If that is not true I should like to know it. The American Board has made lots of mistakes but I don't like to have it blamed for ones it hasn't made!

Frank Cary.

MAY 2 1919

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.
April 7, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

This noon I received word from Secretary Grover to the effect that he was forwarding C.A.I. action in regard to the Otaru ~~property~~ purchase to Boston by the "Empress of Asia". I find that this letter cannot possibly reach your desk within ten days of the official letter, but on the chance that it may do some good to write even at this late date I write anyway.

I need not enter into a long discussion of why the Mission and the Board sold out the old house and lot. You yourself looked into the matter on the ground, and if it was a rainy day by any chance when you walked from the Holmes's to town you would have had no difficulty at all in deciding why it was a hard place in which to live if one was to make his wife count for anything in the church life. We received a good price for the lot although the house did not bring as much as it would if it had been sold to a foreigner. The Japanese family which is using the house isn't able to spread over half the floor space. They all want to live in one room and then wonder what to do with the rest! However, the house did not sell for much under its value, while the land sold for a good bit over what its real value today is. I do not blame Mr. Bartlett for building where he did. He built to meet the needs as they appealed to him, no one else has seen the needs in quite the same way that he saw them. I get excellent reports though of his work there.

I wrote you somewhat of my going over the whole ground of location and then asking advice from all that were in a position to help me come to a decision. Fearing that unless I had ~~the~~

backing of an older head than my own I might fail to get a verdict, I asked Dr. Pedley to go over the ground with me and check up my results. From the start of his examination of the field I told him we were ready for any one of the four places but that each one had a distinct bearing on the type of work that I would do. When all was said and done he agreed that Otaru was the place. In fact I let him form his own opinion and I tried to shake it for him by giving strong reasons against what he was proposing. I was able to shake him away from the Otaru idea to the Asahigawa idea for a time but he came back again to the Otaru idea and stayed there. I regret that Dr. Rowland could not have been here to go over the ground with him on the field. They talked it all over in Kyoto though. When Dr. Pedley had decided on Otaru then it was a question of lots. We are not acting on the same principal that motivated Mr. Bartlett, though in a way the fundamental theory is the same. Mr. Bartlett wanted to "cousin up" to the middle school and to work the end of town that then looked as if it might be the coming end of town. I too want to work for students, but instead of going out to the school I want to be in a central place where they can drop in on me without inconvenience. I shall get the chance if I go to the region of the church. A further advantage I get is that the city has now clearly marked out the growth it is going to make. The student zone is clearly defined, so is "big business", so is retail trade, so is the amusement center, so is the religious center. The city is going to grow a lot after this but the growth will follow along defined lines after this. A fire wiping out half of the city might change it in some particulars but the hilly nature of the place the system of land tenure, the location of the railway tracks and stations would call for much the same general scheme.

Now the land we are asking the Board to buy is not land that is picked out because I fancy the place as a beautiful lot, but because in my mind it would best serve the interests of the work. My judgment does not stand alone in the matter. I have consulted

he best business heads in the church, I have talked with Sapporo men ho know Otaru, and I have the approval of C.A.I., which undoubtedly alked the matter over with Mr. Holmes. A letter from Holmes gives his lessing to the project. It is not a big lot. No one wants a big lot ore than I. This will be a small lot, 380 tsubo (6 feet square), ut it will have room for a house which will be isolated by a strip f land from anything else. A road on one side and alleys on two other ides will keep neighbors from building up to our dining room windows.

There are other lots to be had but nothing that we have been able to find in that central locality is as satisfactory in price or in setting. We could have the Baptist house (they withdrew from the island some years ago) but though not quite as far from town as the old Board property yet it stands up on a hill by itself where no one would approach it unless on business bent. We could buy land on Sui Tengu Yama but friends going to see us would be "on the road to nowhere" and in muddy weather the approach would be very bad. We could go up where the students and professors are located but we would be isolated from the church. The beauty of our prospective lot is that it puts us in a region which will probably not be given ever to manufacturing, due to its present residential character and its nearness to a fine city park; it puts us near all the churches; within ten minutes walk of two railway stations; and yet does not cut us off from the student life of the city owing to the peculiar character of Otaru where the hills and valleys dominate the map. The students whenever they go to the shops, the "movie palaces", the Post Office or the banks must pass within a few minutes stroll of that lot, and if they so desire can take the park route which is a few steps longer and will bring them right by the house. The churches recognised the value of the location early and all made for that section of Otaru. The Presbyterian lady has also located in that general section, the Episcopalians have their lady close by also. I want the American Board to go there also, not because others have seen the reasons for it but

beaause the Board sees the reasons.

Why am I anxious to have a cable reply? That lot is at present covered with houses, Japanese houses. Those houses are impossible as they stand, and must all come down. We are not buying them, they do not figure in the deal at all, except that before we gain possesion to build we must have those houses out of th way. Now houses don't walk off of themselves and to get the families out, the houses moved to new sites and the families taken care of will take some time. Then we must hustle up and get enough building done so that before snow flies we can have the shell complete. Why hurry so fast? Because just about this time next year we are expecting the Rowlands back, Their goods are all packed away in two rooms of this Sapporo house. Our family is packed into the rest of the house. If Pauline should come and Miss Zoe Rowland also, then we would have some housing problem on our hands! I can send Mrs. Cary and the family to our Karuizawa house when the Rowlands return, but that is hardly as satisfactory a plan as to have the Otaru house all done and moved into so that the Rowlands are free to arrange their own home in their own way when the get back. Last fall we luckily were able to get a little Japanese bungalow. Luck, or Providence or something was with us. That house did not lie around idle, it was moved into almost before we left it. Unless we have a house to which to go we may have a very awkward time. I love the Rowlands too well to camp in their house after they are back on the ground to use it.

Another reason I have for wishing as little delay as possible is that Japanese do not do business in the way we foreigners do, we give options, sign papers and the like, but the Japanese do a spot cash, or an instalment purchase business in the matter of property. There is talk and it either amounts to something on the spot or it remains free for the other man to dispose of if he gets a chance. In the talk about this deal Mr. Shimizu who with Mr. Kawamura handling the metter for us, explained that as this was a matter that

must go way to America and back, he was not free to enter into a bargain. Out of special consideration to us the owner has consented not to dispose of the land before he hears from us again. He has received no written word from us, nor any money, nothing but our word that so far as we are concerned we will buy if the Board sanctions the purchase. He knows that at the earliest it was bound to take six weeks to two months, half of which time has already elapsed, and my word is given that at the latest he ought to know something definite by some time in July. Since ~~he has~~ the task of moving his houses is upon him he ought to hear before that. I am hoping that we may have cabled permission in May, if not before. Rightly your committee must move slowly and think its way into any and every problem. I stand ready to aid in furnishing any information in my power.

Miss Daughaday's health is not any better if anything it is a shade worse. Sleepless nights and a stomach too weak to handle sleeping powders are her greatest trial. The sharpest of her pain has been allayed by the use of injections, not morphine, but the constant pain remains. It would be a blessing if her release might come quickly, since she suffers so and the doctor's hold out no prospect of any active service if she does get back on her feet. The sleeplessness puts her mind in such a condition that she gets impatient easily. Fortunately I haven't happened to rub her the wrong way but those who have have not enjoyed the results. As a result it is only by my holding up the Japanese ideal of loyalty and by the lack of houses to which to transfer, that her servants have stayed with her.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary

Y 14 1919

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.
April 21, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell, (carbons to Miss Lampson, and Dr. Rowland). -

Just a word about Miss Daughaday. To you her sickness may seem one of a large number of anxieties that appear large locally but are to be more or less expected in the world at large. To us here it can't help but seem large and hence if I weary you with her condition over much, set it down to that phenomenon.

I wrote you last when Miss Daughaday was losing Dr. Ishihara who was going to Tokyo on business. Dr. Kosokabe, one of the kindest of gentlemen took the case though he is an ear, nose, and throat specialist. When the treatment suggested by Dr. Ishihara failed to take effect he was worried and called in a consulting doctor from the Catholic hospital. This Dr. Ogihara experimented around until he found something which began to take gradual effect. Miss Daughaday had one good night's sleep last week and last night she had several good long naps. This is all a new feature of her case and it gives us hope that her superb vitality is getting the mastery of her illness. Her suffering is less.

An unfortunate upset occured in her home whereby she lost her servants. Her inablity to get the right kind of care in her own home led me to try and get her to see the wisdom of going to a hospital. As long as she expected to see the end soon she was unwilling to leave her home, but now that it looks as if she might recover quite a little of her old activity it has seemed wise to her to go to a hospital. The Catholic hospital is famed for its sympathetic care of patients and the foreign nurses there are ready to do anything for her. The Mother Superior has given her two rooms in the convent so that she has light airy rooms and is away from the noise of the institution. It is a great relief to feel that she has the right kind of care and will not have the task of dictating the order in her own house. It will be expensive, six yen a day aside from medicine, but it is worth it many times over. As I know the Board is not over flush with money, and it looks as if this would double the usual expense Miss Daughaday is to the Board, I just want to drop the hint that a relative of hers Tracy C. Drake, of the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, cabled her the other day to know if he could do anything to help her.

Miss Daughaday is likely to wish to leave the hospital rather earlier than may be wise, because of the financial phase of the question. It is hard to know what is the wise thing to say but please don't think me hard hearted or unkind if I say that a woman of her positive nature, and limited use of the Japanese language, becomes a drawback to the Christian work of the city if too soon given the task of teaching green servants foreign cooking while unable herself to enter the kitchen. To be perfectly frank, the doctors and I have been practically the only people that have been thrown into frequent touch who have not been forced to tears during this time of her suffering. I have no desire to continue this part of the letter but it seems that you should know this much so that you will understand how important it is that from your end she gets no hint that an early return to her home is desirable for financial reasons. The pastor and two others of the strongest members of the Sapporo Church are the result of her past work and we are proud of what she has done. We don't want these last months of her service to tell a different story.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary

MAY 23 1919

Enoch F. Bell, Esq.,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Sapporo, Japan.
April 27, 1919.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

It probably is a good many years since you had that Esq. tacked onto your name, but owing to the fact that this is Japan and that you used to have it out here I thought I would put it on for old times sake.

I am sitting at Dr. Rowlands desk and picking out these keys though it would be much easier to look out the window instead and see the grass get greener, for spring is here at last and though the buds are not very far along yet, still the grass has a good Irish hue that would delight the eye of anyone who ever lived in this house in the past. Well enough of that, now to a little general information, and then a bit in the way of particulars.

Japan and America. Some time since you wrote for the Congregationalist on Japan and the Allied Cause. I think you had the facts pretty well. Since that time Japan has been learning a lot, but never fast enough to save her from telling errors. She sent her delegates to the Peace conference with little or no instructions except that they were to keep Japan informed and to take their orders by cable. The result has been that Japan has had nothing constructive to offer. Where practically every other country has had a program Japan has had demands. Most of her demands were inopportune. Public opinion here was not ready for anything but a peace of the victor, a seeming refusal to give Japan her spoils was misunderstood at the first. The very nature of Japanese polity revolts at the idea of Japan surrendering any sovereign right, or any rights she has obtained over other people's sovereignty. Imperialism is running true to form here. When China told on Japan at Paris Japan had waked up enough to be humiliated. She didn't repent what she had done so far as I can read public opinion but she hated to get found out. Then when Korea pushed back the corner of the curtain and showed the world how much Japanese regualtion was appreciated in that peninsula Japana was more humiliated than ever. Unspottsman like she had recourse

to the childish trick of trying to fix the blame on the other fellow. A regular tidal wave of criticism of America has developed in the last six weeks, a popular clamor against everything American. America is the great hypocrit. Unfortunately for us, America hasn't yet been incorpotated into the Kingdom of God and much of the criticism is just, but the aim of the criticism seems to be to divert attention from Japan's faults to those of America. England at present gets very little of the blame. Things are in a mess in Korea and industrial conditions in Japan are not a whit better than they were from all I can gather. An enlarged franchize is still frankly capitalistic in its bearing. Labor leaders if such they could be called when they have no chance to be more than petty locally popular men are persecuted by government. Jail sentences and prison terms have been meeted out to those who have criticised capitalism, according to the Japanese press. Rev. Mr. Watase sent a letter to us telling how none of the Kumiai Koreans were in the independence demonstrations. If they weren't then there was something decidedly wrong with their Christianity. Independence is folly for Korea but the only aggitation open to the Koreans was the passive resistence that was a duty on any manly Korean, Korean news is carefully filtered before given to the public. Newspapers were forbidden to feature it. Documents leaving Korea are carefully searched. The strong arm is used to quell disturbance, if a group of school children shouting in the school yard could be called disturbance! In no uncertain way Japan is queering herself in the Far East by her handling of her internal problems as well as her international. Now I am sincerely sorry for Japan. She had every right to expect that if the Wilson ideals were accepted as the Allied ideals in the war ~~that~~ Racial Equality would be acknowleged in name at least. It ought to have been just as the United States in the Declaration of Independence declared certain fundamental propositions as being true. Gradually the application of those principals has been brought into application to definite problems. It was hoped that the League Covenant might recognise some such broad fundamental basis to society. Japan is one of the worst sinners in practice so far as equality of races is concerned, but it would

ve been well to have had the rule laid down even by Japan. Well Japan criticising America to the limit, but though Xns are critical as well non-Xns, the emphasis differs. The Xn disappointment is that America s not lived up to her Xn light, while the non-Xn is a general criticism America as hypocritical, grasping, unfair, and tyranical. Of course dge and Root play into the hands of the critics out here.

Hokkaido. The inter church drive has set me to think-g over our whole policy in this island. I am not satisfied that we ll be content to continue on the lines already marked out, but I am t ready to project yet just what changes I shall advocate. One thing am rather looking for is some way of changing the present extensive phasis into an intensive one. The lack of men is one strong reason or the present policy. Had we pastors for the churches then we could ope to do intensive work, without the pastors we are doomed to making few men cover a wide territory. Perhaps if I don't talk in terms of r Mission work but illustrate by the Kumiai work it will be less rsonal. I don't want to criticize Dr. Rowland, he is too good a worker d has done too well. His plans are well rounded, the fault is rather that lack a man of his type to carry on his work, and he lacked the angelists to carry out in complete form his program. Now to show e strong and weak points of the Kumiai work. Strong-Sapporo. Why? cause for years there has been intensive hand work here. Men have been cked and set into places where they could work. The city is large ough so that the right men could be found and educated in the Xn life. e pastors have taken an interest in the island wide work but have given eir first time and thought to the local problems. Ebizawa is gradually folding an institutional church program before his church. The kinder-rten is to open this summer, and is to have a trained teacher next spring. . Rowland has been a great pillar of support (not fiancial but educational the church). Thebmake up of the city helps the church. Weakness is en in some of the work, but is hard to find. In almost every case where have noted weakness I have found thatvthe pastor has a plan to overcome with.

Contrast this with Iwamizawa. The church is old. There are three families that date back twenty years or so in the church, but there is little new blood that contributes to the building of the church. The pastor is anxious to run away from the center of his parish to do extensive evangelistic work. The reason seems to be that progress is so slow at the center that he would rather get out and cover a wide territory with his seed scattering tactics and trust to that to keep him cheered up enough to make him contented with his job. The town is big enough for one man's whole time for intensive work. But the one man has to take the whole burden of the task. The Sunday School is on his shoulders. He is going out to Chashinai, Bibai, Miruto, Kuriyama, and two or three other places every week or two. I think he gets everywhere at least twice a month. But poor shap he comes back after being kowtowed to in the outstations to a contented, complacent church which enjoys his preaching, and is satisfied to hold out its hands to the Hokkaido Xns and receive aid to pay the pastors salary. Now I have taken the extremes of intensive and extensive work. As I look over the churches here in Hokkaido I see where some men in the past did extensive work successfully but I find that of the present men the intensive men are doing the best.

Of the missionaries engaged in evangelistic work I find two types, extensive and intensive. Pierson is an example of one. He has strewn preaching places all over Hokkaido. A few are strong but most are subsidized and in financial difficulties. His men are dissatisfied with their jobs in sever al cases. Heckelman (Methodist) is an intensive worker. He goes on the basis of the mission furnishing land and building before the work begins. When the outward conditions are right then in goes the evangelist to work up a church. He works at that one job until he gets there. If he isn't making progress he gets his walking papers and another man goes in. It is the Allchin type of work. It is successful from all I see. I think Heckelman is too much of the general and thus

minates his work more than a missionary of a non-connectional church uld, but he is a successful man and resourcefull.

So much for general theory. I am not at all satisfied at I have reached a conclusion that will content me, or that I have ached a conclusion at all, but at least I am thinking, and I thought you ght be interested in the line my thought has taken.

Christian Education. Before Dr. Rowland ~~left~~ went we d some talk about a Christian educational system for the city. He will lk to you about it. I will not go into it far except to tell you at what seemed impossible is gradually taking form in my mind as a eal possibility. Should the Methodists reach their 80,000,000. then 100,000. of it is earmarked for a middle school for Sapporo. Heckelman s their only man up here and what he says goes. He told me the other ight that he would welcome a cooperation plan for the middle school. e would like to see the Presbyterians, the Methodists and our people et together. Now he is a keen man on getting money (he has with almost o Mission help put more than ~~one~~ ten thousand gold into property up here. o what he goes after come to pass.). If we are not careful we may have he Sendai situation over again. A situation where a theological school f another denomination dominates a field where we are trying to work. y plan is to forstall that by making our educational scheme a union ffair and receiving its support from all three boards. That will make t pretty conservative, for Pierson's theology went to press about the ime Calvin got ready to warm up to his task. Whitner and Lake the ther Presbyterian men are in much the same pigeonhole. Heckelman and Rowland range about in a class I should judge. That would stamp the school as conservative but our Japanese brethren would probably even it up a good deal, and should we get some new blood in time we would expect to get at least men as liberal as Heckelmen and Rowland which would be all that we needed. I can allow a man to be conservative if he wants to be just, so long as he is legislatively conservative. I think the better thinking conservative would feel the same way about a radical.

At Dr. Rowland's suggestion I plan to get Heckelman, Lake and perhaps Miss Monk (head of the Presb. girls school) together and go over the plan of an educational ladder as a union endeavor to put through with the interchurch drive. As I see it it would mean each denomination running a couple of kindergartens, then a union primary school, followed by a denomination girls school (now going) or a union boys school. This boys school would sprout a higher department in ten or 15 years. An evangelists training school would result also and if this could be a union affair it would save us much of the unpleasantness of the Sendai situation. I know you differ from me on the Sendai proposition but if you could hear a successful missionary like Heckelman call down the judgment of Iglehart for sticking in Sendai you would understand that it isn't merely an American Board judgment I bring. If we don't join in the educational program up here we are laying ourselves open to the danger of being eventually crowded out of the field. The Methodist plan is to occupy the big centers one after another and not fritter away strength chasing after any group that can be gotten together. A strong church in each city as fast as their funds will allow it, a self support program that is being successfully worked out, and now an educational program which may in time mean a middle school and theological school. Kumiai work will continue to expand, but much of our work is looking ahead a long way. We are trying to pastor great tracts of territory and we are at present rather weak in established work even of many years standing. Now I do not criticize Dr. Rowland, you, Bartlett, or Holmes, for each has done right according to his lights, but I do wonder if Dr. Rowland hasn't struck the right idea when he says we need a middle school and an evangelists training school. If we can make them strong union institutions so much the better, if not then let's go it alone. Without it I think we are going to face a serious problem up here.

Sapporo particulars.

You may be interested to know how I fill up the 24 hours the Board llows me to put in here every day. One very pleasant task recently as figuring over our station estimate to see what claims we had to ake on the $3000. sent out recently for general work. Every morning rom 8:30-10:30 my teacher is here. I don't make much progress in the ingo, but perhaps one reason is that I have to use my teacher for orrespondence and such. He is a good man, better than I expected to be ble to get when I came up here. I am on my last term of required work. ut the work will require a good deal more study than the Mission enforces by rule. Another little problem I have been dealing with recently was trying to find places, that is the right places, for some of the Doshisha men who may come up here this summer. Prof. Hino, formerly of the Theological school is going to the Kobe Higher Commercial this fall. He gives us from mid-July to mid-Aug. The question is now up as to whether I should ask him to make three night stands at the various churches of the island, letting each church pay local expenses, or whether I should use him to release pastors from their pulpits so that the pastors could do island wide work, or whether I should use him intensivly in one or two places. Prof. Ashida hopes to be up here for 25 days in Aug. Should I use him for the same kind of work as Hino or should I let him visit the summer students six of whom we hope to have planted out around the island? What sort of a house is it wise to build? Wouldn't a Board secretary who built in say Waltham be considered a fool if he didn't include a furnace in his estimate for the house? Yet should I do that here in a climate nearly parallel to that of Waltham, may I not be jumped on as an extravagant youngster? I shall need to build a larger house than any Board secretary would need, but that is because our home must also be our school, office building, as well as residence and hotel. More of that later. Miss Daughaday has kept me on the double quick but fortunately she is now safe in the hospital where she need not have

Faith Gary

so many household worries. She is getting to be quite dependent upon her injection to help her to sleep and is quite childish over the fact that they won't give it to her excepting every other night. I guess I might be the same if I had trouble sleeping. Keeping the office work going, hunting for workers, planning how best to introduce new workers to their fields, writing to the workers, keeping Dr. Rowland posted on things here, briefing all my sister's mail when my wife is too busy to do that, and otherwise doing the unwonted tasks fills time up so full that when a Japanese comes in with a commercial letter full of technical terms which he wants translated, I very nearly rebel. By the way when is the Board going to send a calculating machine out for the use of station treasurers?! I find that keeping the station accounts, though not a severe strain, yet takes time, especially when it is a question of thumbing through the exchange tables.

I don't mean to discourage you by rambling along this way, my only object is to show you that my mind does have some ever present little problems to tackle and that I am not all the time thinking in terms of continents!

A recent home letter told of Father's request that he be given indefinite furlough. Personally it is a heavy blow, it probably will shorten his life to take up the type of work he has in mind. But in spite of it all I think he is doing the wisest thing for the whole work, and I hope every other man that reaches the seventy line be he a Pedley, a Rowland, a F. Cary, or a single lady will follow the same general course. Leave Japan, or if not Japan at least the scene of his labors in Japan, and then give what he has left in his best endeavor to contribute his bit, given his special training, where he won't embarass the work of the Board but will rather bring honor to its name. Pedley when he was here spoke of retiring to Joshu when he reaches the seventy line. I hope he learns better before that time comes.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

MAY 23 1919

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Sapporo, Japan.
April 30, 1919.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Last Saturday we had a heavy American mail and among the letters coming in were several from Dr. Rowland. I am taking a carbon copy of this to send in to him by way of answer to some of what he wrote me about. He wrote relative to the Inter Church drive and what he wished to specially suggest for the Sapporo estimate. I quote from his letter: "I am wondering what will be done about the Xn Primary School for S. of which Prof. Morimoto has long been thinking. I am inclined to think we ought to do all we can to further it in every way including the making of a liberal estimate for a plant and an estimate, if necessary, for the running expenses or else an endowment fund. Prof. Morimoto lately wrote me that Pres. Sato favors the plan in general; but that both Dr. Sato and he are too busy to do much at it before July. I replied to Prof. Morimoto that I will be doing personaly what I can for the enterprise but that I want to see Mr. Bell the first thing. It seems to me that it would be well for you to include this one piece of work and the Bible School as two of the items in your estimate for Sappero. If this can be done on InterChurch lines in Sappore that will be glorious. And with Mr. Heckelman there I should think it could so be done. Enlist Lake in it too if you can.... Let's get up above Congregationalism and other isms and be only, or at least chiefly, Xn."

So far as I can learn, the history of a Xn school system comes down to this. Though every mission at work up here has had a dream of a school some day, yet to-day the Methodist group is the only one that has had faith enough to approach its home office and present the plea appealingly enough to bring down any cash. When the Methodists decided that they would open the Middle School through their Board they approached the Presbyterians in the person of Dr. Pierson, and the Congregationalists through Dr. Rowland. Though each man expressed sympathy with the plan of a school, especially a union school, yet neither felt that there was a ghost of a chance to get any sympathy from the home offices. Heckelman is an aggressive man and out in the school and the Bible school Dr. Rowland would welcome

Sapporo Japan
Apr. 27, 1919

ng to his own activity, the evident need for the institution, and the policy Board has, in spending money freely on the foreign field, especially if be in a matter of property, he won a place for the middle school on the get for the $80,000,000. Methodist drive. That money will in all probability available very soon now. The Methodists have in mind, a parish house with dergarten, dormitory for students who are interested in taking special ngelists training work outside of school hours, and the other regular tures of a parish house. The Middle school they plan to start ~~as a middle~~ ~~ool~~ with housing accommodation for the teachers, foreign and Japanese, ormitory, and a school building with enough land for a play ground. The imate they put in was $100,000. Whether it could be done for that now I 't know as the prices in all lines have gone up, and a good bit would lost by exchange. They look to local sources for nothing in the initial nt and equipment. The hope and aim would be to develope the school into igher school as well, and add an evangelist's training course ~~as well~~, ugh at present the plans do not call for a theological school. So you the Methodist plan covers kindergarten, (gap) middle, and higher or evangelis hools. If they desired to hog the whole thing, and I have no doubt that kkaido is important enough to lead to their Mission doing it should we nd off from the plans, we would stand a good chance of having the Sendai uation duplicated in some features, though not in all, here in Hokkaido.

Now Dr. Rowland's scheme is bigger than the Methodist scheme, for concedes them their middle school and higher school, but wants our Mission take the running of the primary school, to fill in the gap left in the hodist plan. Our local church is already committed to a kindergarten, engaged the teacher for a year from now and will start the school on all scale this summer. Dr. Rowland's plan calls for each denomination ving its own kindergarten, for the Kumiai (and Mission) to run the primary, the girls to go to the Presbyterian Hokkusei, and the boys to go to the odist middle school, and higher school. The Kumiai would have an evangeli ning school as would the Methodists. In case union could be brought in the primary school and the Bible school Dr. Rowland would welcome

that. Now I think I know Dr. Rowland's heart well enough to feel sure that he would approve of the scheme I have in mind and which I brought before Heckelman and Lake yesterday. Frankly, our Kumiai men here are afraid that if the Methodists have the middle school they will pull down all the plums. Utsunomiya said that frankly when Ebizawa had the matter up before the Men's Club of the church. (You understand that until Dr. Rowland's letter came Saturday I have kept my mouth shut on this whole question as it bears on Sapporo. I have talked at length on a school for Asahigawa, but that conversation was forced on me.) My plan is to combine forces, the Methodists have already said they could swing the Middle school for $100,000. Take that as a unit share then, and let the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists go in on the same basis. At present the immediate aim would be a middle school of superior quality, with emphasis laid heavily upon the English teaching and the moral instuction. As soon as the middle school is going begin on the primary school. When firmly established then would come our union higher school to be financed either locally or by a new appeal to the three boards at home. This would leave each denomination free to do what it liked in kindergarten work. I think each group ought to have a couple run by the Japanese, one for the church children and close to the church (of course drawing on non-Xn families where wise) a second to be a home missionary endeavor to reach a group otherwise untouched. For instance in the case of our church one school to be at or near the church the other perhaps out at the North chapel. Kindergartens do not lend themselves to union effort because the unit is so small, and the age of the children necessitates having the kindergaten near the homes of the children, hence doing away with one central property.

If my plan were adopted then we could enter a child in the earliest stage and keep him in Xn environment right up through the higher school. No one denomination would stand in danger of being criticized for monopolizing the conversion age, and we could expect a better rounded Xn movement for the whole island, because of unity in the leading denom-

ional feeder to Xn homes.

You will probably ask why put $300,000. into two schools when he can be had for 100,000. My answer is that a middle school and a primary school are essentially different in cost. A primary school to serve the children must be central. A middle school which draws students from all over the island can be half a mile in the country where land is cheap, and yet fulfill its purpose. What primary school could expect to be two miles from the homes of the children? To put the school near the children means putting it into the center of the city, and in such a location land costs money. I don't think we would be wise to proceed on the plans Morimoto has talked to Dr. Rowland about, renting a building and going at it in that way. We would be much wiser to get the land and the building matter definitely settled at the start. Once that is done then we can turn all our thought to the school itself as an educational institution not as a financial problem. So far as I can judge a primary school would cost more to run than a middle school. Why? Because the primary school tuition is less than middle school. Unless we want to run a school for the families of a select group of well to do people, we will find the annual expenditure for a primary school heavier than that for a middle school. Unless I am wrong! Hence I figure that we will be glad to have $300,000. to work with. I think probably it would be decided to spend more than 100,000. of it on the middle school, in order that the middle school should be what it ought to be.

Heckelman has his mind so firmly made up in regard to the middle school that that is the first thing to come in his mind. He would heartily welcome our coming in on it and also would be glad to see the Presbyterians in too, though he recognises that they are a harder group with which to cooperate. He wants the primary school, but (though this is to go no further) he has made up his mind that the man whom we would put in as head of the primary school is the man that he wants to head the middle school. Heckelman is going to Tokyo tomorrow and

will tell his bishop and leaders that we are talking of coming in on the deal. With the Com. of Six's Feb. bulletin, and the Deputation's report I don't see much room for the Mission threwing the Station down on this proposition, though the Board might feel it had to. On the merits of the case it would be pretty hard for the Board to turn it down. room enough

Lake (Pres.) was in rather a difficult position. The controlling influence in his station is DR. Piersen who is in rather a hard place. He has ambitious evangelistic plans but they are plans that entail an increasing outlay of money. A number of chapels and evangelistic centers are crying for money, and he gives them what he can, all the time starting more. The foundations seem not to be wisely laid hence he is badly driven to keep up with the financial demand. The half of that station is in aggressive evangelistic work which has mapped out an ambitious building program. To present a union plan would seem to them to lead money into educational work at the expense of evangelistic work. In their finances the educational and evangelistic funds are received as a lump sum and are apportioned in the station. Now to put in more educational competition with the evangelistic funds seems to them to be un-In. This is the way Lake presented it to us. He himself favors the plan and will try to bring it about, but their Mission is already pleged to Hokusei Jo Gakko and large sums are being asked for that school. Lake himself thought of the next step, one which I had in mind but did not like to broach because of the difficulties involved in handling personalities wisely. If we are to have a union educational system why leave out women's education (beyond the primary). Hokusei exists; why not work that into the plan. Now if all the present teaching staff had resigned and were going home, that would be ideal, but to have it a union school would mean putting in Methodist and Congregational teachers into a school that has been looked upon for long years as Miss Smith's school. Miss Monk is the present leader and she has to step very carefully to avoid hurting Miss Smith's feelings. But in other ways the plan is ideal. If the Presbyterians would throw in that part of their $20,000. then the question of a central location for the primary

hool would be settled and we would be on the way toward having a better
rls school, for as long as the girls school stays inside the city it will
cramped for space. In addition to the space problem it will face the
stion of growing industry making it an undesirable residence section.
a primary school it would be ideal. It is central, it has room enough
a school as soon as you eliminate the need for dormitory space. It
uld give room for a play ground. Heckelman was willing to pool all the
ucational schemes for the island above the kindergarten grade. That
uld include their Hakodate school. I don't believe that our Board
ll be ready for a long time yet to go into union work up here outside
Sapporo because our work out here is about the cheapest run work of
y Mission and to come in on the level we would have to contribute
arge sums of money. I am ready to propose $100,000. from our Board during
his drive for union work but I think we had better leave Hakodate where
t is, for the present at least.

Our conference yesterday was wholly informal, but it showed
lainly where two Boards stood. We are each making plans to do exactly
he same piece of work. Now why not get together and do it right instead
f on a competitive basis? Lake is with us in spirit but his Station is
lready loaded up with a school that demands money to run it, for it is
Mission school still, never having passed out of mission control.
e would like to see that school pooled with the union plan, but we are not
eady to press for that unless the Presbyterians insist.

I sounded the men out on their ideas a little. We agreed that
he schools ought to be held by a Zaidan Hojin of at least equal Japanese
epresentation. Heckelman proposes ½ and ⅓. I did not express a proportion
t said I was sure our Mission would desire at least what Heckelman called
r. The property could be protected by a clause to divide the proceeds
tween the three boards in case the property were diverted from its
riginal purposes.

In the matter of a director for the schools I said that I thought
ur Board would desire a Japanese. The others agreed that that was wise.

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I said further I thought that our Board would advise putting the schools frankly into the Japanese system and doing our evangelistic work not as class work but alongside of the regular class work. This is a point where Presbyterian practice out here has been weak. Even now when Hokusei wanted government recognition they were unwilling to put the school under the government but just received government recognition as a school that was doing creditable enough work so that its graduates could eat with chop sticks as well as students from schools that have standing.

Now if we don't get into this Methodist school plan we will be awfully sorry some day. We can make it better than they could make it alone, or than we could make one alone. If the Presbyterians come in so much the better but whether they do or not we must get in line if we are to have our full share of influence on the men who will be the Xn leaders of the island.

Heckelman will probably go home in a couple of months and if he does you may be seeing him in your office some one of these days. I want your best thought as well as that of Dr. Rowland on this problem. I planned to keep my hands off altogether, but since Dr. Rowland asked me to get after the primary school on union lines and Heckelman was willing to reopen the more feasible and strategic question of a middle school I did what I thought Dr. Rowland would have done if he had been in my place and made a stab for the best thing in sight.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary

N 9 1919

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Sapporo, Japan.
May 10, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Martha Jean Cary, born May 6, 1919, is doing well as is her mother. Perhaps you will recognise Miss Barrows-name in the youngster's.

Last week I wrote you relative to the union school plan for Hokkaido. The Hokkaido Station of the Presbyterian Mission has not yet met to take action. It consists of ~~eight~~ nine members. Of these ~~eight~~ nine four have expressed themselves as favoring the plan. The Station meets on the 15th at Asahigawa and plans will be further developed there.

I await that Boston cable granting permission to buy in Otaru, with interest.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

JUN 9 1919

Sapporo.
May 14,1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am saving time again by taking a carbon of this to send to the Rowlands.

First let me report on Miss Daughaday. She seems to be getting within sight of the gates, and for her sake I am glad that the weariest part of the journey is about over. She herself longs to go. I even suspect that her refusal once more to take medicine may be caused full as much by her desire to shorten the wait as by her weak stomach. Sunday just after I left her she was so low that they nearly sent for me. All day Monday she had a low day but owing to the press of work I didn't get over to see her, and so did not know about it until yesterday. Yesterday she was better again, but her talk was all of last things, and the troubles she has had. I saw the doctor and he was somewhat doubtful whether if I went South for three weeks I should find her here on my return. That puts Sapporo in rather a bad position for Mission Meeting. I am expecting to go down either tomorrow or Friday and have a day in Kyoto to round up the summer student plans. Then I shall have a chance to see Dunning as chairman of Mission Meeting and a member of Com. of Six and tell him in as much detail as possible what Sapporo desires. If a telegram should come I could return at anytime for the funeral. If no word comes I think the best plan would be to stay over Sunday and then return. I hate to miss out on Mission Meeting but there are other considerations of real importance. Dunning isn't just the man that I would choose ordinarily to put Sapporo's interests upon, but he loves fair play for a cause in which he is interested and I think I can get him interested in Sapporo's desires. As chairman of the Mission this year he is the natural man to approach. And there isn't any other man.

Since I wrote last in regard to the Union School Movement for Sapporo much has passed to alter the original plans. Mr. Heckelman of the Methodist Mission has been in conference with the leaders of his group with the result that they are definitely opposed to primary and higher school questions being introduced at the present. I think they underestimate the feasability of getting a primary school started in a place where the movement has already received encouragment from men of standing in the educational world. But undoubtedly the hardest one of the three units to receive Mombusho recognition would be the primary school. As for the higher school, it takes too much money as paid down capital to enter a private school as a government concern. (I think it is a deposit of ¥50,000. in bonds for a middle school, and ¥500,000. for a higher school). The Methodist Mission intends to go ahead with the Middle School plan by itself if the other missions do not join. They are generous in letting us consider a share in the plan as I wrote before. The present basis of union is for each Mission to put down a unit share of ¥75,000. and to pledge running expenses up to $2000. a year for a period of years to be decided. This next information is for private consumption only. If the Presbyterians do not care to come in on this basis I have informal information that the Methodists would welcome co-operation with the Congregationalists on a ¥112,500. basis.

I haven't you and Dr. Rowland to consult with here, which I very much regret, but my course looks fairly plain to me, the Mission may over rule me or you may suggest a better plan yet, but my wisdom all points to making the Middle School our objective, and making it co-operative. I incline to compromise with the Methodists rather than the Presbyterians on any point that seems doubtful of acceptance by all three, because as I see it the Methodist policy up here has more to give the Japanese than the Presbyterian. I am afraid Kumiaism would chafe under a surrender to Presbyterian ultimatums in policy where it could much more easily take hold heartily on a Methodist plan, even if the

Sapporo
May 10 - 1919

seemed a step backward from positions advanced to in the past.
So far as I can see it the only two places where Kumiai policy and Methodist policy are apt to clash are in the personnel of the trustees and the use of funds. The first point could be easily explained to our Kumiai men as a concession necessitated by union. The Methodists keep their legal body balanced between foreign and Japanese members. The plan has two disadvantages, it makes the Japanese feel that they aren't trusted to administer the property themselves, (And in many cases they have proved false to trust of this sort), and it tends to keep the body from being preeminently an educational group; that is a group with available missionaries who can meet three or four times a year making half the trustee body means that chances of educators in the foreign group is small, while the Japanese group is reduced to the point where aside from the men of affairs needed, there is little room for men who have made a study of education. The result will be that the trustees will become a holding body largely, while the educational policy will be formulated and administered by the faculty with little intelligent support, though plenty of hearty support, from the trustees. The second point where our policy has historically differed from the Methodist one is in the matter of funds. The Methodist Mission has subsidized the Japanese Methodist Church to such an extent that the sum paid yearly into the church treasury is twice as big as the total sum our Mission has for its evangelistic work. A history of that sort is bound to have its effect in outlook. For that reason I shall urge the definite pledge for running expenses, to have a definite terminus. My present thought is that for the five year period covered by the inter church drive we pledge our annual ¥2000. If there is to be a second drive then with a five year period to plan then, we can act intellegently ~~at that time~~. If on the other hand we are to go back to our present limited sources of money, I think we shall be forced to consider a cut in the estimate for current expenses. I hope by that time that our Japanese brethren can begin to carry the load.
I have just stressed two points where we are apt to differ from our Methodist brothers as to an ideal policy. However, this need not prevent us from looking at the many points we have in common.
The Methodists would plan the school as a government institution and so following a set standard for such schools, a standard set by officialdom as the proper thing for an educated man to have gone through. By bowing to the government we do not hurt the school because we can reach a better constituency and put into the dry bones of formal Japanese education the spirit of a Kn purpose. It prevents compulsory Bible Study, chapel, and church, but it does not prevent the best men in the island from teaching in the school, from studying in the school, and from conducting any amount of Kn work they choose.
I think Heckelman and I are agreed that it is not wise to have the homes of the teachers (foreign) on the school grounds or owned and controlled by the school. A building set apart for the centering of the religious interests would be on the campus, as well as a hall for church and chapel exercises. Houses for Japanese teachers would be on the grounds, as would a dormitory, perhaps more than one. The Presbyterian Mission is almost sure to want the Bible taught as a required course in the school if they come in. To do this they would gain nothing except the satisfactionn of having their own way, and would lose the chance at the first grade material of the island. The Bible can be used as a reference book but not as a required ~~[illegible]~~ study.
Let me briefly run through the plan as it is in the minds of our Methodist brethren. Their council(?) took the following action. "Whereas we have under consideration the founding of a Kn Middle School in Hokkaido, and Whereas the suggestion has come long ago for the union with us in the project of the two other American Missions at work in the Hok.; Resolved, that we hold ourselves open to the full consideration of this question and request that more definite propositions be presented for the consideration of the Council."

middle school.
n between Presbyterian, Methodist, and American Boards.
Board pledge ¥75,000. for innitial equipment and ¥2000. a year
a series of years to be determined later. (In conference between the
resentatives who will draw up the final plan)
ation. Sapporo.
Board to furnish one teacher (foreigner).
teacher to be housed by his Mission off the campus.
perty to be held and controlled by a Zaidan Hojin, ½ foreign, ½ Japanese.
ector of the school to be a Japanese.
ool to be given all the government recognition possible while
aining its private source of funds and controll of purpose.
chool church to be organized with a school pastor, in order that the
al churches may not be weakened by catering to the middle school
s. This church to be undenominational, but as In as possible.
ool building.
mitory or dormitories.
igious work building and social center (Harvard "Union" combined with
.C.A.)
finite aim towards better work in English than done elsewhere on the
land.
finite aim to pay better salaries than in other schools with the idea
commanding the hearty support of a strong teaching force.
culty homes provided for the Japanese staff.
panese gifts to be encouraged from thw start, but to be applied at
rst to endowment in order that the running expenses may be reduced as
ickly as possible.
case the property is ever diverted from its original purpose, the
nds through liquidation to revert to the three Boards.

is in rough is the plan as it looks to Hechelman and in almost every
int I am in agreement. In fact some of them are points I raised
self.
hope is to have the Mission back up the scheme in general and appoint
e or two men to confer with the Methodists and Presbyterians this
mmer with a view to getting a detailed proposition worked out. One thing
clear and that is that if we don't move in the matter the Methodists
ill carry the plan through alone and Hokkaido will have one denominational
iddle school preemptying the field. It will always be harder to get middle school
he Methodists behind a higher school if we don't go in on this one with
hem.
f we do get in with them, then they intend to use some of the money
hey save on the middle school and put it into a fine central plant to take
er institutional work in Sapporo, including a Bible School. I gave them
chance to have union on the Bible School end but they did not rise to
hat. I am putting in a request to the Mission for a Bible School of
ur own up here and trust that union will develope later as a natural
utcome.

Miss Baughaday is better again. I am waiting over
nother day before starting south, to give her a chance to get better yet.
Martha Jean Cary May 6, 1919.
Yours truly,

P.S. We are awaiting Miss Cary's call on the Otaru land deal.

See P.S.; 72, p.4; 105, p.5; 49-51, p.5

REC'D JUL 7 1919

Rev.Enoch F.Bell,
Boston,Massachusetts,U.S.A.

Sapporo,Hokkaido,Japan.
June 12,1919.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

After one mad rush to get the semi-annual accounts off on time I find that I have only a few hours left to take up with you Mission Meeting. I think you value the views of several, hence I feel encouraged to write rather than let my view-point get sunk in the marsh of good resolutions broken.

It was a good Mission Meeting. We had a good chairman,one who put us through the business with only enough deference to parlimentary procedure to keep a proper record of the sessions.His watchword was "By general consent we will---",and all consented with the result that the longest Mission Meeting in recent history was shorter by a day than Roberts or Cushman would have wished it.

The Semi-Centennial was a success and it brought out into the light some of those whom we honor but keep in the dark,Miss Parmalee,Miss Denton, Mrs.Gordon,etc. You will have all this in print. Learned's address was a masterpiece when you consider how much he had to leave unsaid.Miss Cozad was as usual inspirational in her dealing with the dry bones of fact. Miyagawa was in good vien,though I will admit that at times he lost me because of the language difficulty. He stressed co-operation but made it clear that we should not join hands,rather use our hands to suppliment each other. (All this by word and gesture)

Your letter from the P.C. and officers was a good preparation for the sessions. Greetings from the absent and former members were rich in meaning to many of us.

It was a Mission Meeting of many (Com. of 6) little questions but so thoroughly had things been talked out before hand that there was little to attract the attention of the house. For this reason the salary increase and the question of the Holmes removal to Tokyo took on gigantic proportions,out of the smoothness of most of the session. It took nearly a day to settle the Holmes question and that because a handful of the Mission must be allowed to put off a decision that the overwhelming majority were ready to make once the question had been fairly stated. The salary question gave rise to a lively hour of irony,sarcasm,and almost everything but humor. Everyone was of one mind and there was no opposition nearer than Boston which is a little less than 8000 miles away by the direct dirt route. Somewhat too far to hear what was said on the question. If Boston should think for a moment that the Mission was fooling when it discussed the salary rise question,they would be making a grave mistake.

Two directly opposite tendencies were quite marked in the session, Democracy with its placing of power and discussionnback on the whole body,and Oligarchy with its short cutting of responsibility by centralization. The first tendency was shown when(though there was no legal right to take this step for neither the Mission nor C.A.I. have any standing in law so far as property matters are concerned) the Shadan riji were told that they must get Mission or C.A.I. sanction for all property transactions. In the past the Shadan riji have considered that they were elected to run the property matters of the Mission but the Mission thought otherwise. A second point was where it was decided that all minor (subsidiary) bodies should report during the year whenever they took action that was of interest to the Mission. Thus the Church Building Association has made its report at M.M. but has conducted its affairs privately throughout the year. Now we shall report whenever we take action. Kobe College managers and other advisory bodies will flood us with information. On the whole it is a good move,but it multiplies office work. A third point was where it was decided to fill vacancies on all committees through regular Missionnchannels rather than allow the committees to fill their own vacancies. Many other cases in point could be cited. I call your attention to this so that you can undertake for yourself rather an interesting study of the political ideas of the Mission as exhibited in its old New England town meeting.

The opposite tendency is marked chiefly in the making of the Field Secretary a representative of the Mission before other Missions instead of keeping him as a point of contact between the Japanese and the Mission. I still favor a Field Secretary but I see plainly undemocratic tendencies

Sapporo, May 19th '18

My dear Mr Cary.

I am glad that Miss Damghaday remains well & you could leave Sapporo for the Meeting. I wish for the success of the Mission meeting & express my hearty gratitude & appreciation of the work in Japan during last half century. We are the fruits & witnesses for that invaluable work.

Now Dr Rowland sent me a letter from Boston which I enclose here. I have consulted with our Church Officials & they all be willing to welcome such a young man who could stay in Sapporo as our

Bunundo

Associate pastor, if the Mission will authorize this matter & the Board will see to the financial requirements. Since I have read the Report by the Deputation I have been thinking of this Matter & I believe our situation in Sapporo will interest such a young man, while his work will greatly help our church young students. I am also anxious to welcome him, for this will prove ~~to be~~ our perfect cooperation, tho' in small scale, & wish to show our warm ~~in~~ feeling toward him, as possible.

Bunundo

Will you please ask the Mission about this request from Sapporo church & its pastor that they will grant us the privilege to welcome here a student Missionary suggested by Dr R?

I am now going to Obihiro with Mrs Fujima & expect to see the people there. Had a good meetings in Muroran & it is a joy to see the improvement of work there.

Sincerely yours,

A Ebisawa

veloping about the office in spite of the good intentions of the incumbent. has come to a point now where his advice is sought and when followed ose who follow it feel that they have the Mission behind them. A case point was up this past year when our station informed the Mission at it intended to invite the Warrens to Hokkaido and would raise the quest- n at M.M. This involved the Beam's location.The Beams on The Field cretary's advice did first one thing and then the other. Every one is e to ask anyone in the Mission or out of it for advice,but it seemed me that in this matter where our Station was affected that our case was judged by the Field Secretary in a way that made it impossible to into the matter on its merits with the Mission. Again where I had a nce to see it work out to the disadvantage of the democratic running the Mission was in the matter of the Semi-Centennial where the committee forced against its judgment to meet plans not prepared in consultation h the committee who were put in charge of the celebration by the Mission. se are very minor things to bring up to place over against the many posi- e goods the office and the officer have done us. Theyshow the drift away m democracy in a body that prides itself on democracy.

As the Mission is primarily a religious body you will be interested the movement that developed for putting into the program of the meeting more definite inspirational emphasis. The first evening and the larger rt of the following day are to be so used at the opening of M.M. next ar. To give definiteness and uplift to the thinking,singing,speaking, d praying,so getting away from the scattering of thought in mystical ligious exercise,it was thought that something could be gained from focus- g the attention on the two leading phases of the Mission's endeavor: ucation,evangelism.

Now for detailed comments: Under Evangelistic Com. came the question an Associate Pastor for Sapporo. Dr.Rowland wrote urging me to press is if it seemed wise. Pastor Ebizawa wrote at the suggestion of Dr. wland and on the advice of his church officers. I enclose his letter. cket made a mistake and sent the matter to Evangelistic Com. instead of Personal. We felt that there was a principal involved and so discussed e principal expecting Personal Com. to report on the request for the man. seemed wise for us not to ask for an Associate Pastor,for the name is sleading,but to ask for an Associate Missionary. What the Deputation had mind was a point of view. Making a new type of missionary,one who could rk under a Japanese and yet theoretically be his "associate". This did t meet the approval of the Com. nor of the Mission. They asked for a man be Dr.Rowland's associate with the expectatuon that his work would student work largely under the suggestion of Pastor Ebizawa. We hope ch a amn can be found and the committee were strongly in favor of apporo as an ideal place to work out the plan. Dr.Rowland would be there help him,the pastor speaks English well,the student work is almost touched. The local Y.M.C.A. is crying for the effort of such a man. The ssion put about seven minutes into discussion of the plan. Dr.Pedley d Mr.Holmes requested that the Associate Missionary be changed to stor's Assistant,but they were voted down only one other vote standing th them. If you can find such a man (that is if the Home Department) n) we think we have a wonderful opening for him up here. The man's work uld be the same under whichever name he worked. The question of his nances and his ultimate responsibility are clearer under the Mission te than under the alternate plan.

The next point under Com.E. I have touched upon. Next year we will y the experiment of opening the business of the Mission only after a long riod of spiritual welding. (The suggestion came through three channels, mmett,Pedley, and Beam.)

Because of the serious lack of Theological students,ministers,and ble Women it seemed wise to put into the hands of every member of the i ssion the best statment of the call to these fields that could be d in Japanese. Olds and Newell will work out the one for men,the Women's atement will come from Miss Griswold and Miss Cozad.

nder Finance Com. a few notes.

W.B.M.P. is probably less to blame than some of the P missionaries n the ground. It certainly is hard on those who haven't private means o have to pay their own medical charges.

W.B.M.I. did the natural thing in thinking that Miss Wainwright's ork went with her personality. They guessed wrongly when they thought that hey could reapportion her work funds and leave her work in the class of once wases". This will be written fully by others. I bring it up just o that in case you get a cable reporting the death of any otherworker ut here that you may remember that so far as possible we wish to ontinue the work,at least until the Station or Mission can deside on ome other adjustment. This may be inconvenient at the home office involved, ut it isn't nearly as inconvenient for us!

The question of Kobe College removal will be discussed at length by thers so let me play newspaper reporter and not deal with the fact but ith the setting. There seemed to be a spirit of hopefulness in all the iscussion because Miss DeForest brought a recent letter from Chicago eporting the support such a move was likely to receive from the office here. The ignorance in regard to what values were or what they would be as dense but there was real hopefulness that a good site even if he price seemed high could be had. That whole country s ide is fast illing up and the communications and land values will increase so that here is no danger of losing out by the move. There was no hope for an mmediate shift to a new site but the purchase and preparation of the land eemed imperative.

The new method of paying salaries raised five minutes of interesting alk. It will be hard to adjust fornthose of us who have life insurance ayments coming all at once in a lump. The old days of Smith's Cash Store rders are over so there seems no valid reason whybif salaries are put on living basis the new system of paying them could not prove beneficial.

nder Nominations Com. a few items.

A democratic tendency is to be noted in the requirment that(C.A.I.) otices to stations shall be uniform with the request as presented to he committee.

Com. of 7 to prepare a budget and to receive Patton is made up of ood men and true.Unfortunately several stations do not get representation. apporo,Niigata,Tokyo,Sendai,Okayama,and Miyazaki are left out. Most of hese were necessarily omitted.The Com. seems to want to at least hear he unrepresented stations for Newell spoke to me saying he thought they ight have to send for me to present Hokkaido,and Pedley said about the ame. I don't care to be on the committee but I don't want the station o suffer through failure to get a hearing.A special budget-preparing Mission eeting in the summer would have been the ideal thing,but no one was willing o consider that. As it is we may have a budget presented that never gets eported back to the Mission any more than the series of requests Com. of ix put in last year to the Deputation got reported to the Mission. I appened to see the list but it was never officially presented to the ission.

The preparation of a handbook is in the hands of two good resolution rawers. Whether anyone but the newcomers will ever look at it is a question. ur Mission is a practical Mission and rules are not looked up very much, nstead cases are judged by common sense and if common sense doesn't gree with the rule then the rule is changed in the course of time! Sometimes ommon sense clashes with uncommon sense and then the rules are of real alue,but the rules are generally searched after a case has arisen rather han before,if I read Mission history aright. It is a good thing to have he rules and especially if we are to have new men coming out. I am onstantly searching them myself as I am removed from all folks that can ive me precidents at present.

The Mission repeats the request for at least one unit in the Womans n College and I hope that this time it will get some sort of response rom the P.C.

(A ten thousand dollar suggestion all for nothing! Would it be well

or Mission Meeting acts to be numbered and a list of numbers requiring .C. action submitted by the Secretary. Then about once a month he could eport to Boston the numbers still requiring action. In the course of ime it might be that all the items raised might get a response of some ort. At present I am informed that often items raised by the Mission get n acknowledgement of having been received and having been refered to some ub com. in Boston and that is the last ever heard in the matter. Can't ou from your experience with many missions evolve a system that will clean usiness up so that when a year has passed the Mission out here will not ave to raise as a fresh matter something that was submitted twelve months efore? No charges asked!)

Publicity Com. is getting busy. If they have their way the old reary reports of the Mission's work may become something live and interest-ing.

Personal Com. Items.

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We are asking for a single lady for Hokkaido. The Rowlands will resent the rquest in official letters or conference but I add just a ord to let you know that we aren't asking just for the exercise of sking,but because there is a big growing work on our hands that must et properly manned. I urged the station to ask only modestly till the owlands return when we can lay plans together to make things hum up here. e are going to need a kindergattener here some day,Otaru is where I think e will want her,and a social worker,besides the two or three evangelistic orkers. I said"we are going to need"these workers,I have no hope that we ill be able to get more than three,and those three will be a long time oming,but I see chances for all of them,and many more.

We are looking for a couple of new families up here. On e for educational work in the new middles chool,and one for the island work. on't"pass up"any good men on the theory that they are not wanted.

The Holmes belong in Tokyo and at the head of the Language School. wo mental (not simply nervous) breakdowns in one class are too costly price to pay for poor supervision of the school. That is in part what he missionary community paid in order that the missions might not have o sacrifice a worthy man to head the school for the 1917-1918 period.

Com. of 6.

The Sapporo Middle School,project went through the committee and hrough the Mission. I didn't want to wait for a budget committee to tart things for the school as we might lose our chance to get in on it. Joke. Mr.Allchin in explaining his Siberian experiences saidthat it was ecessary for him to hustle over or somebody else would have gone in is place! Well it is a fact in his particular case.He did good work that any another man would not have done) Drawing the parallel,if we don't hustle e willbe left out of the union middle school,or rather the union will et left out of it. And without the American Board much valuable work will o undone. Dr.Pedley and I are a committee to work the proposition up. e have already held one conference in Tokyo with unoffical representatives f the two other boards involved. More of this later. I will just add that f the InterChurch Drive is a success I think we can expect to have a eal need up here met. It is all foolishness to consider that when about third of the students who apply for admission to the existing middle schools are admitted,the field is well taken care of. We are counting on he Deputation to back this request with active aggitation according to heir promise in the report,foot of the last page.

In regard to the resolutions on Mission policy you will see the Mission anction to Com. of 6 in all four points. Significant in the whole Mission Meeting was the fact that Hokkaido was practically the only field ringing in an advance program for Mission consideration,and approval. We ost on several counts but the Mission allowed us to set as a goal the xpansion program given us by the Deputation. We shall count on it and hope you will find it convenient to consult fully with Dr.Rowland as to hat this will probably mean in men,funds,and equipment.

Under constitutional ammendments come the disenfranchisment of anguage students in their first annual meeting. It is a compromise in

order to meet the Board handbook half way. I think it is a mistaken policy psychologically. Automatically a newcomer has little weight in voting because puzzled by a shapply debated point, and at other times voting as a sheep. But to tell a man that you want him to be present at cost of considerable effort to make up the work he loses in language class where he is the only one absent, at the same time telling him that his opinion isn't considered of value, is to make the new man value lightly the real privilege of attending Mission Meeting. I think it was wise to make language students non-voting members of the station where they reside for language study simply, but the moment they take on duties in connection with the regular station work I think they should be considered voting members of the station. Thus if Beam is running Tokyo station in the absence of the regulars, he ought to have voting power, but by our recent vote he has no such power. To conduct a Bible Class in Hongo or Reinanzaka is aside from station work, hence should give no franchize, but to work in connection with the station project at Jonan should entitle one to vote. If a Deputation should come out again certainly any connected with the regular work of the station should vote on matters to be presented. If their work is one side of the station work there is no reason why they should so vote. I didn't speak on this matter at Mission Meeting as it was all a matter of theory and there were so many other things more important that needed thought. When we get some new men will be the time to see about this. I did oppose disenfranchising the men at their first annual meeting as the principal involved is more fundamental. I was voted down.

The new method of ellecting C.A.I. passed without comment. I think the result showed that the method was not sufficiently changed to prevent the present evils. This is an experiment and it failed this year. After a couple of years trial perhaps we can introduce something that will really bring the desired reform.

The rule regarding return to America on furlough after ten years is a good rule theoretically, but it has its exceptional hardships. Miss Daughaday is in no shape to travel, she has no permission to return, she is practically ordered to leave her sickbed unless the Mission petitions P.C. to let her stay. Since the recommendation has not been adopted by P.C. yet I am not even telling Miss Daughaday of the new ruling. The principal is good, but the time when it comes to be applied to any individual it may bring hardship. To tell the truth the thing was probably aimed at certain individuals and they might just as well have been named outright so far as the gentleness of the ruling is concerned. 105

If any are tempted to doubt the value of the financial part of the proposed handbook it will be in spite of the evidence on the floor of M.M. that many were in the haziest position as regards the matter of financial managment of the Mission. As a man who has been trying to run station accounts for the first time, I would say that had the statment been in my hands last January it would have lightened my load much.

I have been too busy to write a letter on the salary question. I am planning to wire the committee who are preparing the presentation: "Approve salary increase, Carys." You will get that word. In addition I would say, the basal salary is too low at present, what is right I don't know. Our committee at M.M. said $1700. That sounds like a lot of money, but in five years it won't seem like very much I am thinking. My two children happen to be girls and don't stand the same chance of helping themselves financially that two boys would do. A salary that would allow me to invest a hundred or so annually would make the education period less of a strain. The present salary has been called impossible. It is not impossible, but it will be found uneconomic to put the missionaries under the strain of living withing it. 49

I feel that the children's allowances are far under what they should be. When Helen was six months old she was using most of hers. At a year she was drinking in milk alone her whole allowance, with not a shred of it left for anything else. That allowance was supposed to cover the period up to seven years. It is foolish to think that even a 30% increase will adjust that item. However the Mission acted hastily on that point, no one having taken the trouble to prepare figures in the matter. It was put at 20% and then raised to 30 because someone wondered if 20 was right. 70% 51

is nearer the figure so far as our evidence goes.

I don't want our salary increase to come at the expense of our regular work. We need advance there more desperately than in our personal budgets it seems to me. Miss Saerle gave expression to this desire. I had formerly called attention to the point. In honor bound we ought to look after our personal interests second and our work first. I regret that by having no one on the job to round up M.M. and get a complete result we left out a strong appeal for a doubling of our work funds. (See my letter on M.M. 1917.)

You won't hear any talk of quitting the job, from this family should the salaries be reduced even rather than raised, but if you want efficient work done you will press for relief, and substantial relief. I am not ready to set a figure as our family has more modest tastes than most, but we wouldn't have any trouble in spending everything that it is reasonable to suppose you might send us.

When I sent in my application papers to the Board I was given a digest of some of the Boards rules to criticise. I did criticise them on this point of the undemocratic system of paying the Board secretaries on a basis of more than the actual living expenses, while frankly putting the missionaries on a minimum wage (which would be their maximum). You and Dr. Patton both misunderstood me to think I wanted missionaries paid on a basis of ability. That was not my desire but I never corrected it as it seemed as if you men were taking it personally when I had meant it as a criticism of a principal. The result has been that the men on the field were hit hard long before the war began and were hit harder all the time. The Board secretaries ~~though~~ were hit by the rise in prices more gradually, having more slack to take in. Now not for one minute do I think the secretaries are overpaid, but I think a coparison of their pay to their living standard would show them far better off than the missionary on furlough (who isn't required to entertain so frequently as a Board secretary although he probably has more expensive desires in the way of things he would like to do, study, see, and meet, during his brief reincarnation), or than the missioary on the field. Now I don't want to be misunderstood again. Akl I want to do is to call attention to the fact that we folk get hit sooner and harder than do you. Therefore if the pressure should taint the deep waters of the missionary mind you will understand how that has come about rather than to be suddenly startled by a strange phenomenon. I am half ashamed that we can't live on nothing out here, when I think of all the great work waiting to be done.

In closing, just one word. I have had no direct word in answer to any but one letter written the American Board in so long a time that I wonder if the letters are even read, or whether the letters that get read are the more urgent ones of men of more outlook and experience. You are understaffed at the rooms, and you have a thousand more important duties of size and interest. Just a note to let us know that you have received a request say for a land purchase in Otaru or some other little matter would help. Now don't take that personally please, it is just a hint that the magazine style of a printed rejection sent out by the editor is preferable to the dense silence that shrouds all present correspondence with the Board. You warned us that coresspondence would have to be slighted, but couldn't some system be devised for either letting us know that letters were received or else telling us to save time and energy by not writing.

With prayers for the success of the Board in all its worth while undertakings,

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

M.M. Briefs.

Allchin - "A picture moving hall".

Clark - "If gifts received should be sent to Boston, then I have two bottles of beer to forward."

JUL 7 1919

Sapporo, Japan.
June 16, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston. Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Dear Mr. Bell,-

Time doesn't permit of a good informing letter to-day. In fact I don't know when I will have another chance to write that kind. Between Dr. Rowland's work, Miss Daughaday's work, my own work and extras I don't seem to get anywhere on letter writing. Haven't been able to do any language study for just a month, though of course I have had my teacher helping me on letters and reading while I have been in town.

Yours of May 23rd made good time and reached me this morning. Of course it was a great disappointment to read what you had to say of the situation in regard to Otaru land. You see to me it is a matter of usefulness of service, health, and speed in getting something up to shelter our heads when the Rowlands return. To your Finance Com. it is a matter of not wanting to spend so much money. They look at it as if I were asking some sort of a luxury so nearly as I can read between the lines of your letter. In reality a lot 22 yards wide by 60 long which must provide for a house which is home, hotel, school house, parish house, and club, as well as servants quarters, and a yard the fence of which will be the boundary of most of my children's life, is a pretty skimpy thing. There is land in Otaru way up on the hillsides that can be had for what we sold the Bartlett lot for, but the reason the Bartlett lot was sold was to give the work a fair chance. I quote your letter-"I ought to say that the Finance Committee thinks the sum asked for is so large as to have an unfortunate reaction upon any people in this country were they to know of it. The chairman of the committee goes even one step further and questions whether or not the C.A.I. properly safeguarded the interests of the Board in passing this request so readily." You were very frank in putting the view of the men entrusted with the finances of the Board. You will not misunderstand if I am equally frank in stating my view of their opinion. If a fair price for a small lot in the best location for missionary work in a growing bustling business city without other missionary family is a thing not to be mentioned for fear people might find out what missions cost and will cost in the future, then I am forced to the conclusion that the Board has lost its vision and will henceforth find itself in possession of an ever growing list of things that must be "kept dark" for fear of an unfavorable reaction. So far as the charge against C.A.I. is concerned, I myself have frequently questioned whether C.A.I. was always right, but I have had no reason to think of them as ever voting Boston into a 33,000. yen piece of foolishness. Of course it goes without saying that I am disappointed that the problem seems not to have been considered even one put forward in seriousness, unless I misread your page two completely. At Mission Meeting I talked with Holmes about the Osaka lot. I had a chance to see it on my way to M.M. He was regretful that Boston had saved money by throwing aside a good lot and taking a second rate one. I myself had to vote the Morans to Osaka rather than the Beams just because that lot in Osaka wouldn't give the Beam children a fair chance for health. In Otaru the health problem will not arise, but the question of the availability of the site for working purposes will come up. I do hope that this thing will work out right for the long future and that we won't be forced to make unwillingly the mistake that the Bartletts made.

Your report in regard to the Inter Church Drive is also rather disheartening. The rumours that have been coming out have been contradictory and indefinite. We have heard many things but no one has had any clear idea of what was wanted, or what would be attempted. We hoped to have material ready to talk over with Dr. Patton but no survey blanks came and so we all went down to Mission Meeting to see what the other folks had in mind. I made out a tentative list of needs for this field, but it needs revision already in view of letters from DR. Rowland. I have had to stay by the work up here and as yet have learned nothing of what Dr. Patton has by way of information for us. He is to meet all who can gather at Kyoto next Saturday. I had hoped to attend but the fact that Miss Daughaday has taken a more immediately critical condition makes me hesitate. I have

this morning wired to Dr.Learned to see what he advises in the matter of going down. It will take me exactly five and a half days to go,attend,and return. I would miss Bukwai and Kyoshikwai if I went,but if the Inter-Church Drive is what we hoped it was to be,a real source of missionary interest and funds,then it seems as if I could serve the work better by being on the ground when the budget is framed.

I am glad you are interested in the Union Middle School plans. In view of what you say about the Inter Church Drive I wonder whether I am having all this work and worry for nothing. The Methodists will have their school assured as soon as their Centenary drive is through. They are too imperialistic to stand around and wait for other boards to get funds that are not surely in sight. It may be necessary for us to claim that promise the Deputation made to speak to an individual or a group in regard to the Hokkaido development.

Afetr Mission Meeting I went up to Tokyo and arranged a group to meet Dr.Pedley and myself in the matter of the Union School. The group consisted of Berry and Iglehart of Aoyama(Methodist),and Reishauer of Maiji(Presbyterian). Dr.Pedley came up for it. I laid the matter before them for informal comference and we talked over the plan as Heckelman and I had talked over it before. They from their practical experience suggested two radical changes,that the school be not given full government recognition but be in the same class with the D oshisha and most of the schools except the Episcopalian ones. The other was that the foreign faculty reside on the campus. Of course these discussions are all unofficial and are to clear away the underbrush so that when the real planting comes there may be rapid work. The Presbyterians up here are behind the plans and I think that if the I.C.Drive nets results ~~that~~ we can expect large things,that is in influence,our plans do not call for anything palatial in the way of a school.

Just a few pointers. At M.M. I heard that Grover was down to four hours a week on teaching because the boys are reacting against foreign ideas as a result of the war. My guess is that if his experience is like ours up here he will have more hours than he can possibly take care of next term. We are constantly flooded with demands for teaching. It is like what we read of in regard to the days of the 80s.

Korea. Not yet does any Japanese paper of which I have heard publish anything like the stories that are sent directly to the outside world. Hence the Japanese feel that it is an evidence of anti-Japonicism when they get in their papers cables reporting heavy censure of Japanese action in Korea. Japanese papers admit difficulties but their solution is change in the personnel of the chief magistrate.

China. Up here even the effects of the Chinese boycott is felt in part owing to the fishing and lumber interests here. The papers all stand for a policy of"closed"door in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Miss Daughaday. Night before last I was awakened about eleven by a message that she had had a heavy caughing spell and had lost blood. Fortunately she was recovering herself and in case another caughing attack did not come it would be safe to wait before seeing her. I thought it wiser to stay at home rather than frighten her by appearing in the middle of the night. Yesterday she seemed about as usual.

I have run over this letter several times. I think you will understand it when I say that I am glad to belong to the Board and want to work effectively with it. I know the land matter will work out some way,but I regret that Finance Committee isn't in a position to look into things and get up to date in the matter of land values out here. If we are forced to fall back on Sapporo,we can get much cheaper land,but it will lose us a real opportunity of wise development of our island work. As I see it a Union Middle School will not effect my location at all.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

JUL 29 1919

Sapporo, Japan.

June 30, 1919.

ev. Enoch F. Bell,

oston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

ear Mr. Bell:

Your cable through Sec. Grover was reported up to me this eek. Needless to say I was disappointed. The Board is faced with wonderfull pportunities and it doesn't like to tie up money in real estate when there re such great opportunities for flesh and blood investment.

You have taken the plan out from under my feet. I wrote o C.A.I. for advice as soon as I received your letter, for I felt you ere trying to soften the fall in that letter. I am not sure what the ind of P.C.'s Finance Committee is. Would they sanction up to Y20,000? f so we could probably do something, though a much less satisfactory some-hing than we had asked for. Probably we could have a larger site and a etter exposure than the lot the Mission asked for before, but the location s a far more important thing. Is Y25,000. the figure Finance Committee as set as a reasonable one after their study of Otaru? Or do they expect o invest $2,000. as was done so disadvantageously years ago? We have asted three months in finding out that Y33,000. is more than Finance Com. s willing to spend on a lot in Otaru. We need the house just as much and ust as quickly as we did before, but on my own knowlege I have no basis or attacking the problem again. We were told last year that it was eless to cable for permission to spend money on real estate. There is lot of land going onto the market for an auction on the 27th of July. here must be 15 acres of it. It is well located for the student section f the city, but not very well for the city work considered in the large. t seems foolish to try to do anything with that chance because the only ossibility of permission is by cable. It looks as if we might have to at the thing all over again and ask for the same piece of land at rhaps a higher figure this time! Well when C.A.I. advises me then I will

write you regarding the plans. It is useless to try to do anything on a detailed house estimate based upon architect's drawings until we know the shape of the piece and the slope of the land. Building materials except the better grades of wood are falling a little these days, owing to the import of American nails and building hardware. Perhaps you thought U.S. prices high, well they were cheap

Miss Daughaday after ups and downs has at last come to what must be the last down. She was declared last Wednesday to have passed another crisis and to be good for another month, but Saturday noon she started to sink and since then has been going fast. I expect word summoning me at any minute. A Catholic Convent is not the plawe for a man to stay around so I am here at the house waiting. Her suffering is intense again and the relief from pain will be a blessing when it comes. She has hosts of friends and they all shower her with attentions. I wish there were another man up here to share the responsibilities with in this matter of Miss Daughaday's impending death. Miss Field and Mrs. Cary will be a big help, but someone who could sling the language with dignity and pressence would be a vast help.

Called on our new governor this morning. Told him it was a lucky thing he had come to Hokkaido and asked him to help keep the friendship between the nations.

Small px is in town, as a result I am keeping one arm tied up, and the bandage won't stay up!

I have had three accounts of Dr. Patten's impression on the Mission. It is fine to have folks enthusiastic, In view of Japanese failure of colonial policy in Formosa (the "land of ominous silence") and Korea, I was a little surprised that the Board made a formal offer to turn over the South Sea Island work to the Kumiai body. It may be a wiser policy than it seems on the surface, but certainly it will remove one of the most trustworthy sources of information the world will have as to the conduct of Japan's mandate. It will remove a source of possible irritation but when I was a boy I was told that some irritation was a good thing if applied in the woodshed!

Yours truly, Frank Cary

July 7,1919.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Since I wrote you before breakfast this morning I have received a letter from Dr. Rowland telling me of an interview he had with a Mr. Wilder of the P.C. Fortunately I have something of a sense of humor left in spite of all that has happened to me these last few days so that I could have a laugh over the letter so far as the attitude taken by Mr. Wilder towards Otaru land was ~~taken~~ concerned. The things I laughed over were the idea he set forward that there was no need for an answer being hurried back by cable. I had definitely said that my word was pledged to give an answer at the first opportunity and it must be given in order that my honor be kept clean. He evidently had either prejuged the case and so failed to go into the details, or else he has the idea that my word isn't worth keeping clean!
Again he suggested that it might be perfectly feasible to room in a hotel and conduct opperations in that way. There is one foreign style hotel just started up in Otaru. It is largely a place for signing contracts in connection with big business deals. Geisha of course are a chief feature. The prices are 6 Yen a day per person with lots of extras. My salary would look pretty sick after a week there!
Again he suggested that a family of four might live with the Rowlands in Sapporo and conduct work for an independent Japanese church twenty miles away. It would be like his living in Boston and trying to work for the Central Congregational Church in Worcester when by its rules he had no standing whatsoever in Worcester.
He also suggested that if he knew what the house would cost he would be better able to give a decision. Well until the land is decided on how are you intelligently going to plan a house. Your lot may be on a side hill. Is that hill sloping North and South, or the other way? It is about like deciding which college a boy will attend before he enters kindergarten!
I think I owe it to you to give you my wife's comment on the interview. "Why I thought the members of P.C. were supposed to be Christians!"
The tensness generated by the winding up of Miss Daughadays life has taken a deal out of me, and if it isn't right to laugh at the ideas of a man who is too far distant to consult with freely, then I ask pardon, but it has releaved the tenseness greatly to have ideas expressed that on their face were humourous. It is disheartening though to feel that it may be years before we can get any reasonable action through the Committee and have a house. Perhaps the idea is to wait for the Rowland's to die off and then offer us the Sapporo house to conduct Otaru work from!
C.A.I. voted informally to have Holmes come up and consult. I have wired to get him up here for the 14th if possible for that is when we hold a memorial for Miss Daughaday. I wish this Mr. Wilder could come out and see what the situation is for himself. This holding the game up for a year, for that is practically what it meant to throw us down, may give building prices a chance to jump higher yet. Then I suppose I will be asked why prices can't be regulated from Boston also.

If this letter is too much in the lighter vien let it go to brighten up the busy hours of your office day and throw it away. Perhaps I can get accommodation next year in Vladivostock. They have some vacant barracks over there and it is only two days journey away!

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

P.S. This morning I put in at the court trying to get Miss Daughaday's will probated. It looks as if I might put in a good many more before I got that straightened out. And this is supposed to be vacation time. Well my vacation will come hunting a house to live in when the Rowlands return. I am glad the Board isn't composed of only my kind, or only the Wilder kind.

F.C.

Laughing

Jun 30, 1919

REC'D AUG 25 1919

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.

July 28, 1919.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Dear Mr. Bell:-

Yours of June 27 arrived July 26. To speak frankly it was a disappointment when the cable came refusing the Otaru offer. Your letter adds one more link to the chain of evidence which shows how little the condition of things in Japan is understood in America. In a non-commercial city like Sapporo it might be possible to build on bought land all for under Y20,000. but the house would need to be at least a mile and a half from the church. In a commercial city like Otaru where the available land is limited by the contour of the hills the project is about as feasible as it would be to rebuild the Congregational House in Boston for $20,000. It seems pretty clear that we shall have to take the disadvantages that go with the Japanese style of architecture, a style that I am already sadly familiar with. We have a furlough due in 1923 perhaps we can talk the whole thing over then, for until Boston begins to catch up with the Japan world there is no use in my worrying myself with making building plans. As a matter of form I will refer the matter to the proper authorities here, but all they can do is to do what they did before, askfor what is needed. It will cost more each year Boston delays, but Boston may be more flush when they get ready to buy. So we will bury this subject without honors in the Potters Field.

At Mission Meeting I was asked to keep you posted on the problems of the industrial world out here. I am in an agricultural region and as yet have no responsibilities in an industrial city. When we go down to live in Otaru next year I will be in better touch with the industrial situation. The papers furnish me with some interesting facts. The railroads have recently taken up what is a very new departure. Some of the more advanced workers are being given what is called an 8 hour day. They work two days on 12 hour shift and then rest the third day. It is so much better than anything the country has seen before that it is worthy of note, but-- compare it with the rule rather than the exception in America! The newspapers have been full of comments on it. Most comment has

been timidly favorable.

The other day an employer was called up for breaking the factory law by giving too long hours to a little girl who was working for him.

Day labor in Otaru is receiving Y2.30 just now. This is unskilled labor. Schoolteachers in the same city receive on the average about Y1.50 a day. An education is a fine thing to have, but--.
In Hokkaido Mission (single) evangelists get Y1.33 a day. Married 1.66. Single man working for Bukwai get 1.15

School teachers have attempted meetings in Hibiya Park Tokyo to protest against the conservatism of those who controll the pay roll. Bonuses are not a fair substitute for a living wage. The police refused the right of assembly and arrested the ring leaders. The same thing happened in Yokohama.

The price of rice is higher than during the rice riots of last year.

So much for hints of a situation that is on here with tremendous consequences wrapped up in it.

The Kumiai Forward movement campaigh has come to town. It finds me pretty tired of meetings but still able to represent the Mission. I had the second part in the Communion service yesterday.

Nayoro has its tenth next month. I shall go up for it. It may be that we will be able to get Kokita of Nayoro for a traveling secretary to do something of the work that Dr.Rowland has done so effectively these many years and which is being neglected now because the personal of the Mission was allowed to get so low that there is no experienced man in the field here.

Miss Cozad just informs us by letter that it is going to cost Y30,000. to build in Osaka. They are holding back there to give us first chance because we need a house having none, while they could get along in the Baikwa home, though of course their language study would suffer. I shall write them not to hold up their plans for us as they ought to be housed and the more of these facts that get before the P.C. the better chance that things will be conducted on a business basis.

It is so long since I have discussed problems of the field with you that I can't remember what I have talked over with you and what I haven't. Paper costs too much these days to keep a file of correspondence!

I am writing Dr.Rowland that I hope he will see his way clear to make the Training School up here a memorial to Miss Daughaday. It is the kind of thing that she would approve. There ought to be money available among her relatives.

Miss Daughaday's will is probated and the task of getting what she wanted done is before me. The Womans Board is involved. On Wednesday we intend to complete an inventory of what is coming to the W.B.M. and hope that they will see their way clear to allow the material to be sold. There is a limited market up here, but since there isn't any chance that the Sapporo Station single lady can get here on the ground for four years (I understand that Japan had no interests in the training conference delegation of this year) it would be money to the W.B.M. to sell rather than pay storage.

It has been blistering hot for two weeks. I expect to get a vacation in October whan I plan to go to the annual meeting of the Kumiai Churches.

Prof.Hino is here working for us this summer. His message out of experience (you perhaps remember that he lost five out of seven children in a fire last winter) is taking hold well.

I have been able to get only four summer students this time. I wanted six.

Hashinami raised and educated through the Doshisha for the German Evangelicals comes to us in a very few days owing to the financial difficulties of the German Mission.

Slow steady work is telling in two of our fields.

The Interchurch World Movement literature has come at last. The temptation is strong to estimate on what ought to be ~~of~~ rather

than on what is possible.

I am mighty sorry for the Board these days. Appeals must be more persistent than at any former time in the Board's history. Though by using the dollar as a unit the Board finances are increasing, yet it doesn't take an expert to see that they aren't beginning to increase in anything like the way in which the value of the dollar is depreciating. When you come up against a property decision no wonder you are floored. We are just the opposite, for we have to go without floors!

Yours truly,

Frank Cary.

REC'D DEC 17 1919

Sapporo, Japan.
Nov. 24,1919.

Rev.E.F.Bell,
Boston,U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,-

Recently I have been investigating Educational matters here as earnestly as if I were a Congressional Committee out trying to fix the blame for something onto the other political party. The result has been that I humbly repent of ever having taken anyone's word, even Dr.Rowlnad's, that a middle school could be established and run on a song. It will take a concert to do it and that concert will be a three power concert,Methodist,Presbyterian and Congregational. These figures I am presnting are not guesswork,they represent earnest thought and consultation,no end of questioning,and a sifting of plans.

As this will reach you just about Xmas time,I make this my Xmas presant,and ask that you give it a suitable place among the most thought over projects that come in at Xmas time.

I need not convince you of the <u>need</u> of this school. You were one of those who first opened my eyes to the need of it.

We are awaiting with anxiety word of the Annual Meeting.

Yours truly,

Frank Cary

REC'D DEC 29 1919

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Rev. E.F.Bell,
Boston,Mass.,U.S.A.

Sapporo.
Dec. 4,1919.

Dear Mr.Bell;

Just a line to say that we are still well and happy. And to wish you a happy Xmas.

Yesterday I spent with Mrs.Cary in Otaru,and to-day also I shall have some Otaru thoughts growing out of yesterday.

Japan is wild over speculation just now. That enters into every field where money has been made in large lumps during the past five years. All the little fellows are trying to get rich in the same way that the big fellows did,instead of trying to be original. Boats, iron,steel,beans,potato startch,and land,are some of the ways that proved best during the war. The result is that land values have now gone to a point that would be about right for ten years from now. Last winter they were just waking up to real values and many men were waking up to the fact that society had presented them with a fortune in the way of unearned increment. In the spring real values were reached, since then speculation values have held. The land the Mission wanted in Otaru for 33,000. is now held for 50,000. Land in Asahigawa,haunted at that, which I have priced every time I have gone to Asahigawa, started at 20,000. and is now well over 50,000. It has changed hands at a profit each of three times in that period. Twice this week I have been hunting houses in Otaru. We found one,but we couldn't afford to go into it,it would cost us too much to adjust ourselves to the house. It would have meant an outlay of over 300 yen no part of which would have been a legitimate charge on the Board. And our salary isn't adjusted to that sort of elasticity. The result is that we will spend 125 adjusting ourselves to Miss Daughaday's house. I am almost getting to look at Mission strategy through the telescope of the telescoped purse.

Yours truly,
Frank Cary.

Sapporo
Nov. 24, 1919.

COPY

Sapporo, Japan
February 26th, 1919.

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My dear Miss Lamson:-

For some two weeks past -- but busy ones they have been -- we have been feeling that one of us ought to write and let you know of Miss Daughaday's illness. I have thought it remarkable that she has held her own so well in these latter years, against the Hokkaido cold. But his winter rheumatism got the better of her, and about New Year's she gave up trying to leave the house. Two or three weeks ago she gave us a scare, by going to bed in severe pain. For two days or more she could hardly move herself or be moved. I stayed with her those two days, for remembering her years, we did not know what an hour might bring forth. Happily, she is far more comfortable since that time, but she still keeps her bed, and it is an open question whether she will rise from it again. Some days are more full of pain than others for her; a bronchitis that has troubled her now and then has made itself known again, and between her chest and her back, she passes a good many wakeful nights.

Knowing, as you surely do, of Pauline Rowland Sistare's loss, and of her parents' hurried home-going, and having I believe visited Sapporo, you can picture our situation here. After the Rowlands left, we moved into their house. So we are rather far away from Miss Daughaday to be good neighbors. We try to get there two or three times a week at least, and I always enjoy my visits tnere, even now when the little lady is laid by. She is surrounded by devoted Japanese helpers, and her years of teaching and helping a class of the most prominent doctors and their wives, have stood her in good stead in this crisis. Japanese doctors do very much less of outpatient work than do ours at home, but she has had constant and faithful attendance from two of the best in town, one of whom comes out of pure friendship. It is a revelation to us to discover how many prominent Christian men in town owe their first impulse towards the faith, to the teaching received in her Bible classes. Truly, she has many to rise up and call her blessed.

Cordially, your friend,

(Signed) Rosamond Bates Cary.

APR 14 1910

Kyoto, Japan, March 18, 1910.

Rev. E. E. Strong, D.D.

The work of preparing statistics as requested in your letter of October 11 was put into my hands. At last I have been able to make out the table as included, and I hope it will reach you by the prescribed date — April 15.

It is necessary for us to trust to the Kumiai body for most of our statistics, and for some reason the churches have been rather slow in responding. I have for some time been pestering the person having the matter in charge. He says that a very few places have not yet sent satisfactory reports; but in these cases he has used last year's figures in making out a report which reached me yesterday.

As I have noted, the figures under four sections do not attempt to distinguish between the work fully under the care of the Kumiai Churches and that of the Mission. It seems almost impossible to do this throughout in such a way as to prevent some doubling or confusing of figures. In "The Christian Movement" no distinction is attempted, and that seems to me the only satisfactory plan.

My suggestion would be that in the "Tabular View of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M.", instead of giving two lines to our statistics, all be put on one line with only the first sentence of the note that is given in the 1909 Annual Report, p. 163. Perhaps when the Kumi-ai statistician completes his work, it would be possible to make a separation like that of the 1909 Report; but he is now helping in the evangelistic meetings being held in Osaka. This delays his other work and I fear it will be some time before his tables are whipped into shape.

The "Places of Regular Meetings" are not reported by the churches and is so indefinite as to the kind of meetings to be included that I have made no attempt to estimate. If any number is put down, it might be 200; but such a figure would be wholly arbitrary, and without considerable explanation would be meaningless. I do not know on what basis 25,000 is given as the number of "Adherents" in the Board's Annual Report. Perhaps, if a number must be given, that is as good as any, but it is meaningless.

You may notice that the number of college

students is much smaller than that given last year. Last year all those in "Kobe College," including both the collegiate and seminary departments, were given. As only 25 were in the college proper and 183 in the seminary department, it seemed to me fairer to do as is done with the Doshisha and treat the Kobe institution as one "college" and one "boarding and high school".

Perhaps I may add that one member of the Mission has written somewhat strongly on the fact that in the Board's "Tabular View of the Missions" the "native contributions" in Japan do not make so good a showing as they ought in comparison with other countries. Probably in some of them nearly all the charitable gifts of the Christians go through the churches and so get reported in statistics; but here large sums are given for charitable objects of one kind and another and there is no such record of them. There seems to be no way to obviate this difficulty.

I am very much dissatisfied with the table of statistics, but do not see how anything better can be prepared in the time set. The "Population of Field" follows returns sent by stations, but they

are not made out on the same principle and the same is true of "No. of Outstations. I think it would be well for the Board to define the meaning of the term "Outstation". Some think all places visited more or less regularly by missionaries should be included; while others would omit all places with self-supporting churches and put in only places receiving financial aid.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Kyoto, Jan. 18

APR 20 1910

Kyoto, Japan, March 28, 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of March 2 was received yesterday. Thank you for the welcome you give to the new Secretary of the Japan Mission. You will find that he is not so fond of letter-writing as was his predecessor; but you will have due charity for his shortcomings.

Dr. Learned left Kyoto on Saturday and was to sail yesterday — March 27th from Kobe. He had been feeling rather poorly for a few days before starting; but I hope that after the long voyage he will be able to report himself in fairly good health.

The graduation exercises of the Doshisha were held on the twenty-fifth. ~~It was~~ The day was one of those almost perfect ones that we occasionally get in March. There were 7 graduates from the Theological School, 9 from the College, 50 from the Academy, 5 from the Higher Department of the Girls' School, and 10

from its regular course. I suppose that others will write of the movement among the alumni of the Dozhisha to raise funds toward an endowment. The last I heard, 60,000 yen (to be paid in ten annual instalments) had been raised in Tokyo.

A new mission has come to ~~Tok~~ Kyoto. I believe they speak of themselves as the Church of the Nazarenes. There are two families, and I think three single ladies. Some of the ladies have been living two or three years in Nara. Perhaps you know something of the sect; but it is a new one to me. From what I hear, I judge that it makes considerable of doctrines concerning holiness. Mrs. Cary and I called on them a few days ago. I had feared that like so many of the smaller missions that come out this way ~~that~~ we should find rather uncouth people; but they seemed like persons of a fair degree of refinement and education.

New Mission at Kyoto

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

APR 20 1910

Kyoto, Japan, March 29, 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I wrote you yesterday that Dr. Learned sailed from Kobe on the 27th. I now find that his boat did not get off until the next day (28th) I do not know how particular you are on having exact dates of arrival and departure; but not liking to have my first official communication as Secretary of the Mission wrong, I send this correction.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary

Photo - Mich. Orphan Asylum

APR 27 1910

Kyoto, Japan, April 5, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee Ad Interim of the Mission has voted:—

"To ask the Prudential Committee to authorize the transfer of $500 from the balance now on hand of the Teachers' Fund to a Theological Students' Supplementary Aid Fund. This fund shall be available for such students as are personally known and ~~vouchsafed~~ vouched for by members of the Mission. To secure assistance from this fund, members of the stations must present to C. A. I. details of each case and make specific request for the amount needed, sending the customary notice to other stations. C. A. I. shall have the right to refuse applications and to fix the sum granted. All actions of C. A. I. shall cover but a single school-year. To retain this aid in successive years, students must maintain their scholarly standing, and stations must secure renewed action of C. A. I. In no case shall this aid combined with what may be given by the Theological School amount for one student to more than the maximum aid given directly by the Theological School to a single completely aided student."

As Dr. Gulick knows the facts about the aid hitherto given to students and the funds available for the coming year, he has written the accompanying letter. Mr. Dunning as Treasurer also sends a statement. It is therefore hardly necessary for me to add anything more, but I will write a few words.

It is evident that our present embarrassment comes from a cause over which we may well rejoice — an increasing number of young men who are preparing for the ministry. On the human side, the greatest need for the extension of Christian work in Japan is not for more missionaries or for more money; but for earnest, well-equipped Japanese pastors and evangelists. It will be a great loss if those who are willing to give themselves to the work of the ministry are unable to get the needed training.

The necessity for aiding men is greater here than with theological schools in America. Most of the students are from non-Christian families: relatives who might assist these men in seeking other forms of education are usually opposed or indifferent to their desire for theological training. There are less opportunities for students to earn the whole or part of their support

The dangers from the use of foreign funds is less when used for the support of students than when churches or preaching places are aided. The aid in contemplation is barely enough — perhaps not quite enough — to support a student; and so men are not likely to come to the school with the idea of an easy way to make a living; and the aid can be continued only as the man does faithful work.

It looked a few weeks ago as though we would have to refuse to receive more than a very few new students; for even with this plan, we cannot hear from you in time to make promises of help from this fund or to use it to any extent this coming term. We were glad therefore to learn of some funds that came to the Station some time ago from private sources, and which will enable us to provide what the men will need this next term. That will probably exhaust the funds; and, unless the present request is granted, we do not see any course that will be open to us except to turn the men away. We are asking them to come with no positive assurance to them of more than three months' aid. Possibly this may keep some

away; but I think most will have faith to believe that some way for their future support will be provided, and it is our hope that by granting our request the Prudential Committee will enable them to see that their faith has been justified.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

E. M. P.

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C'M MAY 19 1910

191

Kyoto. Japan. April 30. 1910

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston. Mass. U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Dr. and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Learned. and Mr. Lombard left us this morning. planning to take the boat to-night from Tsuruga to Vladivostock. whence they go forward by the Siberian Railroad. Miss Ward of Osaka sailed from Kobe April 25. on the Mongolia. I think that she intends to stop over one steamer at Honolulu and then go on to San Francisco.

From the telegram sent to members of the family in America you have already heard of Mrs. Greene's death. I went to Tôkyo on the afternoon of the day of her death (April 18) so as to be of any assistance that I could. This led to my meeting the people that came to the house to express their sympathy. The large number of these -- both Japanese and foreigners -- testified to the high esteem in which she was held by the many who knew her. We feared as to the effect this great blow might have upon Dr. Greene; but it did not affect him in the way we anticipated that it might; though how it will be as he comes more to realize what at first seemed more like a dream we cannot tell.

Some one asked me a few days ago if I as Secretary had sent a telegram to the Board telling of Mrs. Greene's death. It had not occurred to my mind that this should be done. As the family had telegraphed. it made no difference; but I wish now to ask if. in case of death. you expect to be informed by telegraph.

A letter from Mr. Bennett to a member of the Mission leads the latter to think that the Board has not been informed of the Mission's vote concerning his return. This action. taken by the C. A. I., was before my ~~term~~ term of office. I find in the Records the following vote of Jan. 3. 1910: -- " To request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett at the end of their furlough." A similar vote of Feb. 17 asks for the return of Miss Searle.

It is said that the Educational Department is planning to exercise supervision over Sunday-schools. Evidently the matter has been discussed somewhat in educational circles. If this action is taken. I suppose that we must be careful that only orthodox instruction is given. or at least what is orthodox from a nationalistic point of view.

The new year of the Doshisha Schools starts off in a promising way. The number of students is greater than it has ever been except at about the time of Dr. Neesima's death. The following figures may be subject to some slight changes. but as nearly as the numbers of pupils can be given they are as follows: --

Boys' Schools:	Academy. 602:	College. 54:	Theological School. 50	
Girls' Schools:	" 139:	" 8:	Domestic Science Dep., 18	

Just as I was about to sign my name. Mr. Bell's letter of April 7 came. It says that the return of Mr. and Mrs. Bennet has been authorized. so I suppose that he was wrong in thinking that no vote of the C. A. I. had been received by you.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

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Photo - Gov. Sec'y

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Rec'd JUN 13 1910

Kyoto. Japan. May 11. 1910.

Rev. E. F. Bell. Sec..
14 Beacon St..
Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to fix the salary of Dr. Greene on the same basis as that fixed for Dr. Atkinson after Mrs. Atkinson's death. plus the extra allowance for Tokyo and the five per cent. increase granted this year to the older missionaries.

I am not quite sure what the arrangement was in Dr. Atkinson's case; but. since our estimates the next two years after Mrs. Atkinson's death assigned to him three fourths of what was assigned for one of the married pairs of similar length of service. I suppose that the appropriation was made on that scale. The medical allowance in our estimates was also put at three fourths; while taxes. rent. and teacher were made the same as for a married pair.

It is evident that one who has been living as a married man cannot very well change his manner of life to that of a bachelor. I do not know what Dr. Greene will plan to do; but I should think very likely the ultimate arrangement would be for his daughter Fanny to keep house with him. Even though her whole time will not be given up to household affairs. the condition. so far as expenses are concerned. will in many respects be similar to that in which a married couple finds itself and much different from that of a man who comes out unmarried. The latter would probably board with a family and would be saved certain expenses. such as those that arise from social obligations. etc.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Tokyo - May 11-1910

Dr. Brewster Reading

Tokyo, Japan, ... 1910.

... F. Sullivan,

14 Beacon St.,

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Sull.

The Committee on Literature has voted to ask the Presidential Committee to fix the salary of Dr. Brown on the same basis as that used for Dr. Hepburn after the Mikinson's death, plus the extra allowance for Tokyo and the five per cent. increase granted this year to the other missionaries.

I am not quite sure what the arrangement was in Dr. Hepburn's case; but since our salaries the last two years have been Mr. Mikinson's salary amounts to the three quarters of what was paid for one of the married men of similar length of service. I suppose that the proportion was made on that scale. The house allowance in the married case was for three months; while in the single case it was made the same as for a married pair.

It is evident that one who has been living as a married man cannot well change his manner of life to that of a bachelor. I do not [illegible] the proper plan to do; but I should think very likely the ultimate arrangement would be for his neighbor family to keep house with him. Even though her whole time will not be given up to household duties, the condition, so far as expenses are concerned, will in many respects be similar to that in which a married couple live. There would be a different from that of a man who comes out unmarried. The latter would probably board with a family and would be saved certain expenses, such as those that arise from social obligations, etc.

Dear Sullivan
Ostrom

JUN 13 1910

Kyoto, Japan, May 16, 1910.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

The Committee Ad Interim has voted to give permission for Dr. Greene to visit Manchuria and it requests the Prudential Committee to grant one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) to meet the expenses involved.

I do not know whether Dr. Greene has written to you concerning this matter. It seemed to several of Dr. Greene's friends who were present at Mrs. Greene's funeral that the severe strain which has been upon him so long was likely to show its effects upon his health after the present excitement had passed away. You know enough about Dr. Greene's temperament to understand how this might be. It was felt that it would be of great benefit if he could for a time get away from the place where all the surroundings reminded him of his great loss. As his son Roger, who could not reach Tokyo until after the funeral, would soon be returning to his post at Manchuria, nothing could be better than for Dr. Greene to accompny him. There was of course no time to wait for permission from Boston. The Committee therefore authorized an over-drawal of his salary, at the same time asking that the money needed be granted by the Board; for of course he cannot well bear such a strain upon his financial resources.

Pres. King reached here last Thursday. He seems rather tired, and I fear that we are not helping him to get rested. We have to use such visitors when we have them, and he has been given a full program here. The lectures already given have been well received, and I think they will do much good.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Kyoto, Japan, May 16, 1910.

Rev. E. Hall,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hall,

The committee in Boston has voted to give permission for Dr. Keene to visit America and it requests the financial committee to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) to pay the expenses involved.

I do not know whether Dr. Keene has written to you concerning this matter. It seems to several of Dr. Keene's friends who were present at his father's funeral that the severe strain which has been upon him for long was likely to show its effects upon his health after the present excitement had passed away. You know enough about Dr. Keene's temperament to understand how this might be. It was felt that it would be of great benefit if he could for a time get away from the place where all the attendings reminded him of his great loss. As his son-in-law he could not reach Tokyo until after the funeral, would soon be returning to his post at Manchuria, nothing could be better than for Dr. Keene to accompany him. There was of course no time to wait for permission from Boston. The committee therefore [illegible] the [illegible] of his salary, at the same time asking that the money needed be raised by the Board; for of course he cannot well bear such a strain upon his financial resources.

Mrs. King reaches here last Thursday. He seems rather tired, and I fear that we are not helping him to get rested. We have to use such restorers when we have them, and he has been given a full program. The lectures already given have been well received, and I think they will do much good.

Yours truly,

Alice Cushing

Kyoto - Thursday 16-1910

Dr. Keene

Recd. 4/23/

Rec'd JUN 16 1910

Kyoto, Japan, May 24, 1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, D.D.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Herewith I send the annual reports as sent in by the different stations. In a separate enclosure I forward also such photographs as I have received. In connection with a fuller report of the Doshisha, that will probably reach you as soon as this packet, there will be a good collection of photographs and it seemed unnecessary to send duplicates.

Mission meeting begins day after to-morrow. The number in attendance will be small. In addition to members of the Mission in America on their way to the Edinburgh meeting, Dr. Greene is in Manchuria, Dr. Newell will be late in coming as Pres. King is to be in Matsuyama, and Mr. Clark must leave early to go with Pres. King to Miyazaki.

Dr. Brown has reached Yokohama. He plans to get to our meeting by Friday. Dr. Gulick sailed from Penang May 22 for the Siberian Railroad.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary

Letter
Gray
7-24-1910

JUL 7 1910

Kyoto. Japan. June 14. 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Mr. Allchin and family sailed on June 11 from Kobe to Vancouver; and on June 12 Mr. Olds and family sailed from Kobe for San Francisco. It has been my duty thus far as Secretary to report several departures; it is to be hoped that the tide will soon begin to flow in the other direction. I do have one arrival. however, to report— Mr. and Mrs. Grover are rejoicing in the coming yesterday of Dana Irving Grover. Jr.

I think that there is nothing else for me to report officially. In sending the report of our Annual Meeting I said that I should probably write later my views on some of the action taken at that time. However. as persons have been appointed to explain the different votes of importance. there is no need for me to add anything. I will refer to only one part of the resolutions asking for re-enforcements — that in which we said;" Since the work of our Mission should be one. we request that the three Woman's Boards in sending out new ladies will make it possible for the Mission to arrange locations and future re-adjustments without the necessity of considering to which particular board the lady concerned may belong." In sending notice of this action to the three Boards I have spoken of some of the reasons that I think led the Mission to adopt this unanimously with signs of marked approval. The substance of what I wrote to those Boards is somewhat as follows;— Our Mission was formerly but one. Then a distinction began to be made between work supported by the women and that supported by the American Board. Still later came a further sub-division; and. since the W.B.M., the W.B.M.I., and the W.B.M.P. are all represented in Japan. we are now in many respects ~~three~~ four missions instead of one. The chief difficulty

Kyoto, Japan, June 14, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Mr. Aitchin and family sailed on June 11 from Kobe to Vancouver; and on June 13 Mr. Otis and family sailed from Kobe for San Francisco. It has been my duty thus far as secretary to report several departures; it is to be hoped that the tide will soon begin to flow in the other direction. I do have one arrival. However to report--Mr. and Mrs. Grover are returning in the coming yearterday of Dana Irving Grover, Jr.

I think that there is nothing else for me to report officially. In sending the report of our Annual Meeting I said that I should probably write later my views on some of the action taken at that time. However, as persons have been appointed to explain the different votes of importance, there is no need for me to add anything. I will refer to only one part of the resolutions asking for re-alignments -- that in which we said: "since the work of our mission should be one, we regret that the three Board's Boards in sending out new ladies will make it possible for the mission to arrange locations and future re-adjustments without the necessity of considering to which particular board the lady concerned may belong." In sending notice of this action to the three Boards I have spoken of some of the reasons that I think led the mission to adopt this unanimously with signs of marked approval. The substance of what I wrote to those Boards is somewhat as follows:--

Our mission was formerly but one. Then a distinction began to be made between work supported by the women and that supported by the American Board. Still later came a further sub-division; and, since the W.B.M.I., the W.B.M.I., and the W.B.F.M. are all represented in Japan, we are now many peoples missions instead of one. The chief difficulty

growing out of this is that of location of missionaries. Formerly. when there was a vacancy in any important position. we looked over our forces on the field to see ~~how~~ who was best able to meet the emergency, and it was not necessary to consider whether that person was supported by the same board that had supported the one previously filling the position. Now. if a vacancy occurs in a school, we must ask whether it is a school in which this or that Board is interested and then whether there is at present a person connected with the same board who can take up the work. A lady of another board will not wish to go. for to do so means that she will probably need to be transferred from the board to which she has belonged to the other one. When a new lady comes to Japan we cannot ask for which part of all our work she is best fitted; she must go to the work in which her own board is interested. Suppose. for instance. that Miss Denton became disabled; there is no other lady of the W.B.M.P. here (Miss Allchin now being out of the account), it would be years before another lady of that board would be fitted to take such a place, and even though the Boards at home were willing to have a transfer, a lady whose associations ~~wi~~ have been with a certain board would be loath to separate from it. This is not merely a suppositious case. I think that there have recently been cases in our field where the best interest of the whole work would have led to filling certain vacancies and making a more advantageous distribution of forces, but the division among boards prevented this.

In the past there have been cases where it became evident after a little that two ladies who had been put together were not happily mated. and so re-adjustments were made. I do not know of any such cases now. but, if our forces are incresed. it would probably be found that some mistakes in mating had been made. The difficulty of re-arrangement is increased if the two ladies concerned can be placed with only those of the same board.

Coming out of this is that of location of missionaries. Formerly, when there was a vacancy in any important position, we looked over our forces on the field to see XXX who was best able to meet the emergency and it was not necessary to consider whether that person was supported by the same board that had supported the one previously filling the position. Now, if a vacancy occurs in a school, we must ask whether it is a school in which this or that Board is interested and then whether there is at present a person connected with the same board who can take up the work. A lady of another board will not wish to go, for to do so means that she will probably need to be transferred from the board to which she has belonged to the other one. When a new lady comes to Japan we cannot ask for which part of all our work she is best fitted; she must go to work in which her own board is interested. Suppose, for instance, that Miss Denton became disabled; there is no other lady of the W. B. M. U. Here I miss Allchin now being out of the account; it would be years before another lady of that board would be fitted to take such a place, and even though the Boards at home were willing to have a transfer, a lady whose associations XX have been with a certain board would be loath to separate from it. This is not merely a suppositious case. I think that there have recently been cases in our field where the best interest of the whole work would have led to filling certain vacancies and making a more advantageous distribution of forces.

In the past there have been cases where it became evident after a little that two ladies who had been put together were not happily united, and so re-adjustments were made. I do not know of any such cases now, but if our forces are increased, it would probably be found that some mistakes in matching had been made. The difficulty of re-arrangement increased if the two ladies concerned can be placed with only those of the same board.

It is thought by some members of our Mission that a lady (Miss Zada Curtis) whom they think specially fitted for a certain important work may be kept from coming to Japan because the board that thinks it has some claims upon her has no connection with that work and so is opposed to her coming to Japan.

The different financial systems of the woman's boards, leading to differences in the allowances to their missionaries here, are unfortunate, and a separate resolution asks that the allowances be made the same for all single ladies.

I will not speak at length of some of the minor annoyances connected with the present system; such as come from ownership of houses by different boards, the difficulty there has sometimes been in getting appropriations to repair these houses, the slowness of some of the boards in letting us know what the annual appropriations are to be, the necessity of writing double sets of letters (to Boston and to the board concerned) in reporting votes and giving explanations or arguments, etc.

My own opinion of what is desirable is that we should again be made one mission, our official relations being only with the American Board, and we having the ability to use all parts of our force in the way that will be most advantageous to the work as a whole. If this is too much to hope for, is it not possible for the women to arrange some plan for the unifying of their work? If that too is impossible, I believe it would be better for two of the boards to retire from Japan, giving over their work and their missionaries to the third.

I have referred to Miss Florence Allchin's engagement to Rev. C. W. Iglehart of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. This is very discouraging to Miss Denton; and with similar cases must be annoying to the home boards; but what can be done to prevent such loss of our ladies? The Y.M.C.A. sends out its teachers and some missions send out unmarried men; our young ladies are picked persons, just the kind they ought to have.

It is thought by some members of our Mission that a lady (Miss Ada Curtis) whom they think specially fitted for a certain important work may be kept from coming to Japan because the board that thinks it has some claims upon her has no connection with that work and so is opposed to her coming to Japan.

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The young men feel their loneliness out here. they get acquainted with the young ladies -- and there you are ! Well ! we are asking for several more. and we cannot very well ask that ~~they do~~ aged persons be sent. for such cannot learn the language (neither are they sure proof against all danger). I am not sure but that we must depend chiefly upon married persons for our schools. Perhaps it would be well for our Board to send out some unmarried men to retaliate upon the other missions; though thus far. the young men of the American Board who have married here have preferred some of our own ladies. so perhaps this would from the standpoint of the woman's boards only increase the difficulty. By the way. we hear that Mr. Powers who is being considered for appointment by the Board is engaged to the daughter of one of our Baptist missionaries. She is said to have done remarkably fine work here. and it would seem a great pity not to take advantage of her knowledge of Japan by appointing Mr. Powers to this country. Doubtless those who know her will write you on this subject and in furtherance of the vote by which we asked that he be sent here.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

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Yours truly,

Geo Gow

Prudential Committee
Mar 4 1901
(5 of 5 pages)

Explains mission request re increased furlough allowances

JUL 18 1910

Kyoto. Japan. June 21. 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.,

14 Beacon St.

Boston. Mass. U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Mr. Pedley writes that he has appointed me to write to Boston in regard to the following vote taken at our recent Annual Meeting;

" Voted; Whereas experience shows that the allowance granted to missionaries on furlough is insufficient for their needs. therefore resolved; that we ask the Prudential Committee to increase the allowance to such a sum as will make the furloughs of the most benefit."

I suppose that he appointed me because he thought that I was one who recently has had experience in this matter. In this he is right. I hope that nothing I write will be considered as a personal complaint. I have always felt that in most matters the American Board treated its missionaries in a remarkably generous way. Truth compels me to add that the one great exception seems to me the allowance that is given to them when they are on furlough. Here again I do not complain for myself. When I had my last furlough, I knew that I could not live ø in eastern Massachusetts in such a way as to get the advantages of a furlough without spending considerable more than the Board allowed me — and in this expectation I was not disappointed ! In fact. I was obliged because of unforeseen circumstances to draw on private resources to a greater extent than I had planned to do.

As I am just at the end of a furlough and so cannot expect for a number of years. if ever. to get personal benefit from any increase of allowance. I can write with considerable freedom on the matter.

What might be considered the standard for fixing the amount of allowance? Probably the officers of the Board have given much consid-

Kobe, Japan, June 21, 1919.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

14 Beacon St.

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Mr. Fegley writes that he has appointed me to write to Boston in regard to the following vote in certain recent Annual meeting:

"Voted: Whereas experience shows that the allowance granted to missionaries on furlough is insufficient for their needs, therefore resolved: that we ask the Prudential Committee to increase the allowance to such a sum as will make the furloughs of the most benefit."

I suppose that he appointed me because he thought that I was one who recently had experience in this matter. In this he is right. I hope that nothing I write will be considered as a personal complaint. I have always felt that in most matters the American Board treated its missionaries in a remarkably generous way. Truth compels me to add that the one great exception seems to me the allowance that is given to them when they are on furlough. Here again I do not complain for myself. When I had my last furlough, I knew that I could not live in Western Massachusetts in such a way as to get the advantages of a furlough without spending considerable more than the Board allowed me -- in this expectation I was not disappointed! In fact, I was obliged because of unforeseen circumstances to draw on private resources to a greater extent than I had planned to do.

As I am just at the end of a furlough and so cannot expect for a number of years, if ever, to get personal benefit from any increase of allowance, I can write with considerable freedom on the matter.

What might be considered the standard for fixing the amount of allowance? Probably the officers of the Board have given much consid-

eration to what must be a puzzling question. and they look at it from a different point of view from that which I occupy; but it will do no harm for me to present my thoughts for whatever they may be worth. I suppose all will agree with the principle suggested by the vote of the Mission that the allowance should be such as will make the furlough of most benefit. I have knowledge of cases where the benefit of a vacation has been largely lost by financial worry. Now missionaries are very much like other people in their needs. and why should their financial needs not be considered about the same as those of the ordinary minister in the locality where they are spending their vacation? I say the " ordinary minister " intending by that expression to rule out perhaps a fifth or a fourth of the ministers receiving the largest salaries. The missionary at home finds that he is regarded as a man of below the average ability and worth. and so he must be content to have his financial worth and needs put considerably below the average of the whole body of the ministry (though, so far as my observation goes. those who leave the mission field and take churches at home or become officials of societies are found to have a market value pretty near the average mark). Many of your missionaries spend their furlough near Boston. Would the Secretaries of the Board. or the ministers who are on the Prudential Committee think it wise to get along on $900 a year; or would lay members of the Prudential Committee. if living in one of the country towns near Boston, feel satisfied if their minister had only that amount? Please not consider that I write in any bitterness of spirit when I suggest that the great difference between what would be considered proper in other cases and what is considered proper for missionary sometimes makes it appears as though even the Board looked down on its missionaries as an inferior set of people who must live on a

ration to what must be a puzzling question, and they look at it from a different point of view from that which I occupy; but it will do no harm for me to present my thoughts for whatever they may be worth. I suppose all will agree with the principle suggested by the vote of the mission that the allowance should be such as will make the furlough of most benefit. I have knowledge of cases where the benefit of a vacation has been largely lost by financial worry. Our missionaries are very much like other people in their needs, and why should their financial needs not be considered about the same as those of the ordinary minister in the locality where they are spending their vacation? I say the " ordinary minister " intending by that expression to rule out perhaps a fifth or a fourth of the ministers receiving the largest salaries. The missionary at home times that he is regarded as a man of below the average ability and worth, and so he must be content to have his financial worth and needs put considerably below the average of the whole body of the ministry (though, so far as my observation goes, those who leave the mission field and take X churches at home or become officials of societies are found to have a market value pretty near the average). Many of your missionaries spend their furlough near Boston. Would the secretaries of the Board, or the ministers who are on the Prudential Committee think it wise to get along on $300 a year? Would lay members of the Prudential Committee, if living in one of the country towns near Boston, feel satisfied if their minister had only that amount? Please not consider that I write in any bitterness of spirit when I suggest that the great difference between what would be considered proper in other cases and what is considered proper for missionary sometimes appears as though even the Board looked down on its missionaries as an inferior set of people who must live on a

low scale or else give up all feelings of self-respect as they live on the charity of their relatives and friends.

I suppose that the home pastor has some expenses such as do not come to the missionary; but on the other hand, the missionary has some things bunched into his year of furlough that with the pastor are spread over several years. The missionary's brothers and sisters are scattered; this is his one chance to see them, and the expense of travel heaps up quickly. He has been for years without lectures, concerts, and other things of that kind; and he feels that it would be an advantage for him to attend some of these. He is likely to have left dentistry, so far as possible, until his furlough, and that involves a large bill. Moreover, when he gets back to America he finds that people are laughing at his uncouth apparel; so that he, and especially his wife, start out with a large expenditure on this account. He is so green in American ways that he does not know how to buy goods to advantage; and so, if he does not have the kind help of Mr. Hosmer, he probably pays more for goods than does one who knows the best places for trading and the various ways of living economically that make so much difference to a person with limited income. In several such ways the missionary is at a disadvantage as compared with the home minister; and unless he has some other income than that provided by the Board's allowance, he must go to some very cheap place affording no intellectual advantages, cannot travel to visit his friends, cannot attend his college commencement, and must refrain from other things that make furloughs beneficial. If the Board sends him to make missionary addresses, this may bring him out from the retired village; but in most cases this leaves the wife there, and she needs the advantages as much as he does.

As I have said, I am not complaining of my own experiences; for I

low scale or else give up all feelings of self-respect as they live on the charity of their relatives and friends.

I suppose that the home pastor has some expenses such as do not come to the missionary; but on the other hand, the missionary has some things bundled into his year of furlough that with the pastor are spread over several years. The missionary's brothers and sisters are scattered; this is his one chance to see them, and the expense of travel heaps up quickly. He has been for years without lectures, concerts, and other things of that kind; and he feels that it would be an advantage for him to attend some of these. He is likely to have left dentistry, so far as possible, until his furlough, and that involves a large bill. Moreover, when he goes back to America he finds that people are busy time at his church especially so that he, and especially his wife, start out with a large expenditure on this account. It is so great an American way that he does not know how to buy goods to advantage; and so, if he does not have the kind help of Mr. Hosmer, he probably pays more for goods than does one who knows the best places for trading and the various ways of living economically that make so much difference to a person with limited income. In several such ways the missionary is at a disadvantage as compared with the home minister; and unless he has some other income than that provided by the board's allowance, he must go to some very cheap place affording intellectual advantages, cannot travel to visit his friends, cannot attend his college commencement, and must refrain from other things that make furlough beneficial. If the Board sends him to make missionary addresses, this may bring him out from the retired village; but in most cases this leaves the wife there, and she needs the advantages as much as he does.

As I have said, I am not complaining of my own experiences; for I

was able to piece out the Board's allowance, and so in my recent furlough, by giving up some things that would have been beneficial, to have my children with me in the summer vacations, which was the thing Mrs. Cary and I most cared for. I know, however, that some who are now beginning or are about to begin their furlough are worrying over finacial matters and are likely for the sake of economy to decide on place and manner of living that will prevent them from getting the full advantages of their sojourn in America. Of course, the great increase in prices makes the problem more difficult; but without this it was hard enough to make both ends meet.

I suppose the old theory was that the returned missionary would live largely upon his friends; but I think that in New England the old ideas of hospitality are changing. Many people living in flats have no guest-rooms. Young missionaries going home with children hesitate about imposing themselves on relatives. Older missionaries find that they have few living friends. Nearly all feel that they may be a burden, even where friends appear kind; and that to live on others is disgraceful. We want to be independent, self-supporting, self-respecting. If the main object of the vacation is to enable us to keep up to par physically, mentally, and ~~into~~ spiritually, and to gain new inspiration for our work, the interests of the Board require that all the conditions surrounding the furlough should be such as will make it of the greatest benefit.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

was able to piece out the Poore's allowance, and so in my recent furlough, by giving up some things that would have been beneficial, to have my children with me in the summer vacations, which was the thing Mrs. Cary and I most cared for. I know, however, that some who are now beginning or are about to begin their furlough are worrying over financial matters and are likely for the sake of economy to decide on place and manner of living that will prevent them from getting the full advantages of their sojourn in America. Of course, the great increase in prices makes the problem more difficult; but without this we have enough to make both ends meet.

I suppose the old theory was that the returned missionary would live largely upon his friends; but I think that in New England the old idea of hospitality are changing. Many people living in flats have no guest-rooms. Young missionaries going home with children realize about improving themselves on relatives. Older missionaries feel that they have few living friends. Nearly all feel that they may be a burden. Even where friends appear kind; and that to live on others is degrading. We want to be independent, self-supporting, self-respecting. The main object of the vacation is to enable us to get up to par physically, mentally, and spiritually, and to gain new inspiration for our work. The interests of the Poore receive all the conditions surrounding the furlough should be such as to make it of the greatest benefit.

Yours truly,

Theo. Cummings

Furlough allowance.

Explaining requests in Estimates

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JUL 21 1910

Kyoto. Japan. June 23. 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.,

Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

By a vote passed at our Annual Meeting the attention of the officers of the Board was called to the fact that failure to grant the sums asked for in our estimates would prevent the undertaking of various pieces of work that we regarded as important. Mr. Pedley. the Chairman. has asked me to write concerning the two items presented in connection with Kyoto Station. viz.. Gojo. $400. and Students Chapels, $300.

The name " Gojo " may be translated " Fifth Avenue." The city of Kyoto is traversed from east to west by several numbered avenues. The Doshisha. which is on the northern edge of the city. is a little above First Avenue. Seventh Avenue. about two and a half miles south. is near the edge of the southern part of the thickly populated part of the city. Some two miles further on a single long street that extends out from the city one of the churches has a small preaching-place; but with this exception. there is no regular Kumi-ai work south of Third Avenue. Formerly there was a church just below Fourth Avenue; but that removed last year nearly up to Second Avenue. This will show you that half of the main part of the city. having a little more than half of the population. is not worked by our Mission or by the Kumi-ai Churches. At an interview last winter between committees of our Station and of the Kyoto Association of Churches. the Japanese called our attention to this section of the city as one of the most important places for us to consider if we had thought of taking up new work. If we go there. we ought to put in a strong evangelist and have a well-located building. The expense of living in Kyoto is high and so are rents; for these reasons. we thought it best to ask for $400.

Kyoto, Japan, June 23, 1910.

Rev. J. D. Davison, D.D.,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Davison,

By a vote passed at our annual meeting the attention of the members of the Board was called to the fact that failure to grant the sum asked for in our estimates would prevent the undertaking of certain places of work then to be regarded as important. Mr. Healey, the Chairman, has asked me to write concerning the two items presented in connection with Kyoto Station, viz., $500, and ~~Kobayashi Chapel~~ $400.

The name "Yoro" may be translated "Fifth Avenue." The city of Kyoto is traversed from east to west by several numbered avenues. The Kobashiro, which is on the northern edge of the city, is a little above First Avenue. Seventh Avenue, about two and a half miles south, is near the edge of the southern part of the thickly populated part of the city. Some two miles further on a single long street that extends out from the city one of the churches has a small preaching-place; but in this exception, there is no regular Union-at-work south of Fifth Avenue. Formerly there was a church just below Fourth Avenue; but that moved last year nearly up to Second Avenue. This will show you that most of the main part of the city, having a little more than half of the population, is not worked by our Mission or by the Union-at-Churches. In an interview last winter between committees of our station and of the Kyoto Association of Churches, the Japanese called our attention to this section of the city as one of the most important places for us to consider if we had thought of taking up new work. As we go there, we hope to put in a strong evangelist and have a well-located building. The expenses of living in Kyoto is high and so are rents; for these reasons, we thought it best to ask for $400.

The appropriation for " Students Chapels " has been requested several times in the past. We feel that it is very important for the theological students to have some practical work. Many of them now teach in Sunday schools or have other work in connection with churches and chapels. With an increasing number of students, it becomes more difficult to find such openings. One small place has been hired by the Station. but the place has not proved very favorable. One of its chief recommendations was that the rent was so low as to be within our means. The Station feels that it would be much better to expend more money for a good building in a good location; also that there would be advantages if we could arrange to have some person with experience to superintend the work and help the students to get from it the kind of training that they need.

I might write more at length concerning both of these estimates; but I think that this statement of the main points will be sufficient, for you will readily see that we ought not to go on year by year without funds for making some advance in our work for this city. Our theological students ought to be more thoroughly utilized than they are for the sake of the city and also for their own good.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

The appropriation for " students Chapels " has been renewed several times in the past. We feel that it is very important for the Theological students to have some practical work. Many of them now teach in Sunday schools or have other work in connection with churches and chapels. With an increasing number of students, it becomes more difficult to find such openings. One small place has been hired by the Association, but the place has not proved very favorable. One of its chief recommendations was that the rent was so low as to be within our means.

It is our opinion that it would be much better to expend more money for a good building in a good location; also that there would be advantage if we could arrange to have some person with experience to superintend the work and help the students to get from it the kind of training that they need.

I might write more at length concerning both of these estimates; but I think that this statement of the main points will be sufficient. If you will kindly see that we ought not to go on year by year without making some advance in our work for this city. Our Theological students ought to be more thoroughly utilized when they are for the sake of their ability and also for their own good.

Yours truly,

Geo. Sherman

Geo. E. Estimates for Students' Chapels

'1 AUG 1 1910

198

Kyoto. Japan. July 9.1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell. Sec..
14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass..
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of May 3 is at hand. also the telegram of July 6 showing refusal of mission's request for transfer from Teachers' Fund to Special Evangelistic. The latter does not fill us with joy; we hope that letters will show that some way of allowing us to carry out our plans will be provided.

Rev.S.S.White started for America July 3 by way of Siberia.

Dr.Barton's letter of May 11 referred back to the Mission the question regarding a house in Tokyo. It also said " We suppose the Mission will consider. if it has not already done so. the question of a missionary to be permanently located in Tokyo." The letter did not reach us until after the Annual Meeting. and so the matter has been considered by the C.A.I.. which has voted as follows;

" 1. That we inform the Prudential Committee that it is our desire and intention to have a missionary representative located in Tokyo permanently.

" 2. That therefore we desire a new house erected in Tokyo for the accommodation of our representative and request the Prudential Committee to grant such sum as may be found necessary for this purpose.

" 3. That we appoint Messrs. Greene and Pedley a committee to make investigations and estimates upon the amount necessary for the proper housing of our Tokyo representative."

We are glad to see by the Congregationalist that Miss Edith Curtis and Miss Coe are appointed to Japan; but no one here seems to have any information concerning which of the Woman's Boards send them. and so. unless the policy of those Boards change. we cannot tell what part of our work is to be helped.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary. Sec.

Rec'd JAN 28 1910

Kyoto, Japan
Jan. 1, 1910

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your favor of Dec 2 was duly received, and I send (on the next page) the apportionment of the appropriations for 1910.

We have just had a very pleasant little visit from Dr. and Mrs. Greene, and were much surprised to see how well she seems.

With best wishes to yourself
Matsuyama to Mrs Bell for the new year,
Yours truly
D. W. Learned

Niigata	310		
Okayama	922	27	
Osaka	728	32	
Sapporo	826	270	
Sendai	198	27	
Tokyo	36	27	
Tottori	580	36	
Total station evangelistic			6,887
" " miscellaneous			693
			10,800

(over)

FEB 9 1910

1910.

Apportionment of Funds for General Work
Japan

General evangelistic	360
Theological School	1.560
Publication	400.
Sec. and Treas.	140.
Business Agent	510.
General miscellaneous	250

	Evangelistic	Miscellaneous	
Kobe	315.	32.	
Kyoto	585.	90.	
Maebashi	340.	54.	
Matsuyama	790.	27.	
Miyazaki	760.	62	
Niigata	810.	9	
Okayama	922.	27.	
Osaka	725.	32.	
Sapporo	826.	270.	
Sendai	198.	27.	
Tokyo	36	27.	
Tottori	580.	36	
Total station evangelistic			6.887
" " miscellaneous			693.
			10,800.

Rec'd FEB 9 1910

RECEIVED
O. H. PATTON
MAR 2 1910

Kyoto, Japan
Jan. 15, 1910

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your favor of Dec. 15th was duly received.

The Committee ad Interim has instructed me to present to the Prudential Committee the name of Miss Zada Curtis of Oberlin as a candidate for appointment to this mission. She indicates a willingness to come to the mission, and she seems to have good qualifications.

Miss Searle ~~hopes~~ on this ship for a well earned vacation.

As I have already written Dr. Gary will be Mission Secretary from March 4th.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec

A meeting of the C. A. S. joining with the Standing Committee of the Kumiai Churches is to be held here on the 20th in regard to the extension of the work of the mission

Prudential Com. 1910

Kyoto. Japan. Jan. 15-1910

Gdy. Dr. P.

FEB 24 1910

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto, JAPAN.

Jan. 31. 1910

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your favor of Dec. 24th and 29th were duly received. Your suggestion that the interpretation of the new rule about furloughs be left to the common sense of individuals is just what I should most heartily approve. If this can be done, common sense will say that a family which goes home in June need not feel obliged to get back here in the middle of the following summer in order to get here within fourteen months, but may come in early fall. If only it is generally understood that such a common sense interpretation will be allowed there will be no trouble, but if some use much discretion while others feel that they are expected to obey the letter of the rule, there is liable to be dissatisfaction. But it ought to be made plain to all what is or is not expected, so that all may be equally free to use their "conscience and common sense".

Work has just begun on the new gymnasium of the Girls' School in the rear

of the house on the west where Mr. Shelps lived. It is built with private gifts through Miss Denton.

The 20th anniversary of Mr. Neesima's death was well observed on the 23d. At the morning service Mr. Harada, Mr. Shimomura and Mr. Tsuruya (prime Min's secretary) were the chief speakers. In the afternoon a large company made a pilgrimage to Mr. Neesima's grave.

No doubt one or more of C.A.I. will have written fully of their conference with the Kumiai committee (which I had the privilege of attending). It can hardly be hoped that the Board will be able to provide means for any much advance on Mr. Ohina wages, but the conference was valuable as showing (1) that the Japanese (Kumiai) bodies are entirely satisfied with the present relations between the mission and the Kumiai body (relations peculiar in Japan to our mission), and (2) that they recognise the greatness of the work yet to be done in Japan.

The tenth and last volume of my commentary was published last week.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Rec'd MAR 18 1910

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto, JAPAN.

Feb. 21, 1910

Dear Mr. Bell.

The Committee at Sapporo has voted to request the Prudential Committee to authorize Miss Searle's return to Japan at the end of her furlough.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned Sec.

It seems rather funny to ask for permission for one to return who is so honored in her work as Miss Searle, but I suppose it is well to follow the forms.

Your favor of Jan. 20th was duly received last week. You ask me to send to Mr. W. B. Willoughby in Cap. Col. only "a full set of the statistical blanks" "used in your mission". I should be very glad to do so, but I do not know what blanks you refer to. The only blanks which I can think of as ever used in our mission are (1) those formerly used for monthly reports by evangelists in the employment of the mission, and (2) those used in making station estimates and in the station treasurer's

semi-annual accounts. The first are all in Japanese and would be of no use to one who does not understand the language. The second hardly seem to be "statistical", but if you mean them and will kindly write to Mr. Dunning no doubt he will gladly send them.

D. W. S.

Rec'd MAR 24 1910

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kyoto, JAPAN.

Feb. 25, 1910

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of Jan. 26th was received several days ago, and we are very glad to hear of the grant to Dr. Greene.

Some of the 21st came at the same time, and I am sending a copy of the Treasurer's Report which will show you the apportionment of all the mission funds for 1910. In Kyoto, as you will see, we have

$1,560. for the Theological School
585. " evangelistic work
90. " miscellaneous

The evangelistic grant is used for three chapels, two in the city and one in the country, and for touring.

I expect to get to New London about the end of April, and my address will be as below. Kindly make a note of it. I shall hope to be in Boston for a few days before the middle of May, and should be very glad to know of some place

where I could get a comfortable (not luxurious) room at a not extravagant price. As I wish only a room (not board) and only for a few days, probably a hotel on the European plan would be most feasible. If I could be informed of some suitable place, centrally located, it would save me time and trouble of looking for one, and I could take my things directly there from the station. I shall hope to call on Mrs Bell and see you home, but I want a stopping place in the city just for a few days.

Yours truly
D. W. Seaver

255 Hempstead St
New London, Conn.

c'd MAR 24 1910

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kyoto JAPAN.

March 4. 1910

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your favor of Feb 2d has been duly received. We all much regret the Committee's inability to grant the money for a home for Dr. Green.

I now turn the office of secretary over to Dr. Gary.

My address will be
255 Hempstead St. New London Conn

Yours truly
D. W. Learned

engaged for early Maya first days

6'6 APR 14 1910

26

Kyoto, Japan.
March 22, 1910

Dear Mr. Bell.

Our examinations are now drawing towards a close; on the 24th Mr. Searned's kindergarten sends out twenty children; and on the 25th (our Japanese friends knowing or caring nothing about its being Good Friday) the graduation exercises come at the Doshisha. Eight graduate from the Theological Department (one has been in the hospital for a month or more, but I think he will be allowed to graduate), and one more would have graduated if he had not been taken out by ill health last fall.

As I think I have written I expect to sail on the Manchuria, leaving Yokohama on the 6th, and to reach New London (255 Hempstead St.) April 28. Mr. Searned will start from here the very next day (April 29), with the Davies, Mr. Somerville, and Miss Miss Fisher (Y.W.C.A.), getting to Berlin in comfortable time for the Y.W.C.A. Water Conference, and expecting to get to New London some time in August. As I have written, I plan to go to Boston for a few days early in May (either the 2d or the 9th), and shall be greatly helped if you can inform me in New London of a convenient place to make

Engaged for early Boston days

my headquarters during those few days, where I can get lodging without board. As it will be only for a few days, convenience is of more importance than a little difference in price, especially as I am not now in condition to do long walking, and who shall not want to spend too much of my time in going and coming, so I should imagine that a moderate priced hotel on the "European" plan would very likely be the most available, but it will be a great comfort not to have to spend time in inquiring

Hoping to see you before very long

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

D. H. Learned

Rec'd APR 30 1910

266

255 Hempstead St
New London
April 29

Dear Mr. Bell,

I arrived at Apr. 28th
sir yesterday afternoon, and
was sorry to have missed
you call, but I hope
to see you soon. I
very much want to see
you, all three. I plan
now to go to Boston
May 9th or 10th, and
as I shall be there
only two or three days
the hotel which you
mention will suit me

very well indeed,

I had a comfortable trip across the country, and a delightful little visit with my classmate McClure at McCormick Seminary in Chicago.

I believe Mrs. Learned is just starting on her long journey

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

REC'D FEB 5 1910

Kyoto, Japan
Jan. 8, 1910

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your favor of Dec. 8th was only received, and we were glad to get the appropriations of two of the Womans Board.

The church which has grown out of our Seminary Sunday school work has so far developed that from to-morrow it takes over the care of the Sunday school, leaving her only the primary department. She still has the kindergarten.

Dr. Clark and Mr. Shaw of C. E. spent two days here this week.

In view of my expected furlough Dr. Clay will become mission secretary from March 4th.

Yours truly
D. W. Learned

Dr. Carey
Secretary

AUG 12 1910

Kyoto, Japan, July 20, 1910.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

The Committee Ad Interim asks the Prudential Committee's approval of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett's request that they be permitted to send their eldest son, Colcord, to America. As he wishes to start in August the Mission Treasurer was authorized to advance the funds, pending the approval of the Committee, there being no reason to doubt that this would be forthcoming.

As yet we have no reply to the request sent some time ago (being away from home, I cannot give date) asking permission to use for support of theological students some of the balance we had on Teachers' Account. This is distinct from the request at Annual Meeting for transfer to Special Evangelistic. I hope the letter did not fail to reach you. I think Dr. Gulick sent explanations. Some funds that came to us from outside sources enabled us to arrange for last term, but we shall be very much troubled for next term if we do not hear that the request is granted.

Yours truly, Otis Cary.

Your letter of June 22 at hand. We are glad to hear of the baptisms.

Kyoto, Japan, July 20, 1910.

Rev. E. P. Hall,
14 Green St., Foxboro, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hall.

The Committee Ad Interim with the Prudential Committee's approval of Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn's request that they be permitted to send their daughter, Orland, to America. As he wishes to start in August the Mission Treasurer was authorized to advance the funds, pending the approval of the Committee, there being no reason to doubt that the action will be forthcoming.

We have had no reply to the request last some time ago (being sure you have, I cannot quite tell) asking permission to use in support of the physical estimate some of the Foxboro Christian Endeavor. This is distinct from the request for Annual Meeting Member to Special Correspondent. I hope the latter will be ready to reach you. I think it should cut off applications. Something that comes to us from outside causes trouble to arrange for last time, but we shall be very much troubled if anything slips so that the request is granted.

Yours truly, Otis Cary.

Mrs. Letter of June 22 at hand. We are glad to know of the decision.

OCT 19 1910

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 26, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D. Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letters of Aug. 12, 20, and 25 have been duly received.

We shall await with interest the report of what was done at the conference upon Japanese affairs held Sept. 6. We have been looking for a telegram in reply to the report sent you by Messrs. Greene and Pedley concerning the expense of a house in Tokyo; for, if I understand aught the time of sending this, there has been time for at least three of the regular meetings of the Prudential Committee.

I have asked the secretaries of the different stations to report to me anything that seems necessary in reply to your inquiries of Aug. 20 about the proper addresses of cable messages. Nothing definite has yet come. My own thought is that the surname of the individual is sufficient. The number of foreigners in Japanese cities is so small that there should be no trouble in securing proper delivery, unless possibly at Tokyo, and there I should think there should be none in reaching Dr. Greene.

Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett landed at

Yokohama, Sept. 15. We are glad to see this beginning of the turn in the tide which will bring people towards us instead of taking them away.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

'10 OCT 25 1910

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 29, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

If I understand correctly, all requests made to the Woman's Boards for appropriations must also be reported to the American Board; hence the following:—

The Committee Ad Interim of the Japan Mission endorses the recommendation of Treasurer Dunning that the W. B. M. adopt the plan of the American Board in its dealing with medical bills for ~~the~~ its ladies in Japan, and his suggestion that at the beginning of the year a grant for this purpose be made at the rate of twelve dollars ($12.) a year.

Mr. Dunning has been in correspondence with Miss Lamson on the subject, so that the matter is thoroughly understood by her. If the plan is adopted, it forms an addition to the estimates for 1911.

I enclose a notice to W. B. M. of this action, asking if you will kindly pass it over to Miss Lamson.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Jan. 26-1910

NOV 25 1911

Reports - Japan

Sept. 29-1910

Reports, Japan, Sept. 29, 1910.

Rev. Jonathan Smith, D.D.,
Corresponding Secretary,
Board of Foreign Missions,
Dear Dr. Smith,

I have carefully, and respectfully made a file of the Women's Boards for Foreign Missions, reported to the Business Board, since the following:

The Committee Meeting of the Japan Mission, endorses the recommendation of Miss Denning that the W.F.M. society of the American Board in this city, should organize itself to state its terms in Japan, and the suggestion that at the beginning of the year a grant for this purpose be made out of the gift of twelve dollars ($12.) a year.

Miss Denning has been in correspondence with Miss Gamon on the subject, and that the matter is thoroughly understood by her. If the plan is satisfactory it forms an addition to the volume for 1911.

I have written notice to W.F.M. of this action, asking if you will kindly pass it over to Miss Gamon.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

NOV 3 1910

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 12, 1910

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Miss Barrows sailing on the Siberia Maru landed in Kobe, Oct. 2.

Perhaps it is part of my duty to report to you that Miss Anna L. Hill, whose employment by the Mission was authorized from Boston, began work in the Baikwa Girls' School, ~~Oct.~~ September 1. Also Miss Harriet A. Taylor whose employment as an associate to Miss Howe in kindergarten work began September 1.

We had the pleasure of a short visit from Mrs. Ament, Miss Mulliken, and Miss McConnaughey while they were waiting for their steamer to sail from Kobe.

The Annual Meeting of the Kumi-ai Churches was held Oct. 1-5 in Kobe. Owing to school duties I could attend only a few sessions. An excellent spirit prevailed. One of the chief questions was concerning missionary work among the Koreans. Probably some members of the Mission who could be present at all the sessions will send you a full report.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto - Japan
Sept. 29-1910

Kyoto, Japan Oct. 12, 1910

Rev. J. L. Dyer, D.D.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Dear Dr. Dyer:

Mr. Brown reading on the Sixteen Men Session in Kobe, Oct. 3.

Perhaps it is part of my duty to report to you that Mr. Brown, Miss Ayres and myself, the Mission conference from Tokyo, began work in the Doshisha Girls' School, Oct. 1. Mrs. Miss Garrett A. Hepburn where Englishmen on Decorate to Miss Ayres in Kindergarten work for one Sabbath.

We had the pleasure of a short visit from Mr. Ansell, Miss Mullikin, and Miss McCommoughy while they were waiting for their steamer to sail from Kobe.

The Annual Meeting of the Kumi-ai Churches was held Oct. 1-5 in Kobe. Being in Kobe Saturday I could attend only a few sessions. An excellent spirit prevailed throughout the entire two conferences, numbering over 200 among the Kumi. Probably some members of the Mission could be present to hear the sessions will have our fullest report.

Yours truly,

Otis Kung Gee.

Kyoto, Japan

Oct. 12-1910

NOV 25 1910

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 1, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of Sept. 21 was duly received. We had hoped that ere this we might hear what the Prudential Committee had decided in regard to certain of our requests, especially the one sent last April about aid for theological students. We are keeping the students for the present, but I do not see how we can do so much longer, on other than Board funds. Is it the desire of the Prudential Committee that we give up these students?

I hear that Mr. and Mrs. Curtis landed at Yokohama Oct. 23. Miss Colby reached Kobe, Oct. 28. She is looking much better than when we saw her a year ago in America.

Some time ago you asked about registered addresses for cablegrams. I passed on the inquiry to station secretaries and have already written to you what I heard from one or two. Most have made no reply; but I think the opinion of all is that there would be no advantage in having a registered address. To do so would involve some expense, and the number of foreigners in Japan is so small that a telegram with the family name would reach the person for whom it was intended.

Yours truly
Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan
Nov. 12-1910

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 1, 1910

Rev. J. A. Lyons, D.D.
14 Beacon St, Boston, Mass

Dear Dr. Lyons:

Our letter of Sept. 21 was duly received. We had hoped that we this year might have been asked by the Executive Committee that should be required to contain fifty or sixty pupils, of the one and two Normal school boys in Tokyo. We are keeping the school by the beautiful Japanese cottage recommended by the Committee. Is it the desire of the Executive Committee that we give up the school?

Miss Ida Mae Lewis Graduate Mt. Holyoke Class of 1910 Miss Lewis has a year ago in America.

Some time ago you asked about the required address on a telegram. I passed on the inquiry to Miss Pierson and have already written to you what I learned from her. Not being made explicitly, but I think the opinion of all is that there would be no advantage in having a registered address. To do so would involve some expense and the number of foreign in Japan is so small that a telegram with the family name would reach the person for whom it is intended.

Yours truly
Otis Cary, Jr.

Kyoto - Japan
Nov. 1 - 1910

C'NOV 30 1910

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 9, 1910.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee Ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted to ask from the Woman's Boards the following sums for medical bills incurred by the persons named.

W.B.M.	Miss Adams,	$2.33
	" Bradshaw,	13.06
	" Daughaday,	20.00
	" Hoyt	9.66
		$45.05
W.B.M.I.	" DeForest	19.63
	" Wainwright	6.49
	Mrs. Stanford,	24.20
		50.32

The recommendation has been made to W.B.M. as a result of correspondence between that Board and Treas. Dunning, that it adopt the plan of the American Board, giving a medical fund at the beginning of the year from which bills could be paid here as they arise. It would be much more convenient for us if all the Woman's Boards would do this.

Yours truly, Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto - Japan
Nov. 1-1910

Keyota Station, Nov. 9, 1910.

Rev. J. E. Gordon, D.D.,
14 Queen St., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Gordon,

The Committee Athletics of the Indian Mission has voted to ask from the Women's Board the following sums for medical bills incurred by the Missionaries.

M.B.M.	Mackenzie	$2.33
"	Gordon	13.05
"	Dougherty	20.00
"	Hoff	8.05
		$43.43
M.B.M.	Stirling	19.63
"	Mainwright	6.42
Mr.	Stanford	24.20
		50.25

The recommendation has been made to M.B.M. in regard to surgeon's fees, but I am not aware of any reason why the Women's Board should not pay a medical fund at the disposal of the Indian Committee, which would be much more convenient for us if all the Women's Board would do this.

Yours truly, Otto Long Sec.

Nov. 9th 1910

Approved

JAN 11 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Dec.14.1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell.

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letters of Nov. 7 and 9 came together two days ago. The second speaks of the probability that $12.000 for general work might be granted by Prudential Committee. I understand that Treasurer Dunning has received from Mr. Wiggin a letter saying that this has been done. Always write such news as this and you will be a very popular secretary. The different stations will rejoice at this intelligence . and the disagreeable task of trying to fit appropriation to estimates will be very much lightened. although the figures as yet do not reach equality.

Dr. and Mrs. Pettee with their daughter Elizabeth landed yesterday (Dec. 13) at Kobe. They are with us to-day. I also saw in Kobe the Galts and Mr.Beach on their way to China. All were in good health.

Dr. Davis's death is very much felt here. not only by the Mission but also by the Japanese. On Monday. Dec.12. a memorial service was held at the Doshisha. The Chapel was crowded. Many of the graduates were present. The sermon by Mr.Miyagawa had for its text Heb.11;4.l.c.. " He. being dead. yet speaketh." Short addresses were made by one of the students; one of the faculty; Mr.Shimamura. representing the alumni; Mr.Kozaki. representing the Kumi-ai Churches; and Dr. Greene (in English). representing the Mission. Mr. Makino. pastor of the Kyoto Church. read a sketch of Dr.Davis's life. At a meeting of some of the alumni the question of some memorial of Dr.Davis was considered. The fact that the alumni are now raising the endowment fund made it seem inadvisable to do what otherwise would be attempted; but it is hoped that a fund of 6.000 yen can be raised to provide for two annual scholarships. The Kirisutokyo Sekai and the papers of other denomina-

Kyoto, Japan, Dec.14,1910.

Rev. Enoch F. Tail.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Tail.

Your letters of Nov. 7 and 9 came together two days ago. The second speaks of the probability that $12,000 for general work might be granted by Prudential Committee. I understand that Treasurer Dunning has received from Mr. Ufflin a letter saying that this has been done. Always write such news as this and you will be a very popular secretary. The different stations will rejoice at this intelligence, and the disagreeable task of trying to fit appropriation to estimates will be very much lightened, although the figures as yet do not reach equality.

Dr. and Mrs. Pettee with their daughter Elizabeth landed yesterday (Dec. 13) at Kobe. They are with us to-day. We also saw in Kobe the Miles and Mr. Tagoi on their way to China. All were in good health.

Dr. Davis's death is very much felt here, not only by the mission but also by the Japanese. On Monday, Dec.12, a memorial service was held at the Doshisha. The Chapel was crowded. Many of the graduates were present. The sermon by Mr. Uemura had for its text Heb.11:4. "He, being dead, yet speaketh." Short addresses were made by one of the students; one of the faculty; Mr. Shimamura, representing the alumni; Mr. Yonaki, representing the Kumi-ai Churches; and Mr. Ozaki (in English), representing the mission. Mr. Nakino, pastor of the Kyoto Church, read a sketch of Dr. Davis's life. At a meeting of some of the alumni the question of some memorial of Dr. Davis was considered. The fact that the alumni are now raising the endowment fund made it seem inadvisable to do what otherwise would be attempted; but it is hoped that a fund of $,000 may be raised to provide for two annual scholarships. The Kitamuroko Dokai and the papers of other denomina-

tions are giving considerable space to biographical sketches and appreciations of Dr. Davis.

The death of Bishop Williams of the Episcopal Church, the second Protestant missionary to come to Japan and the first to remain for much length of time, has also made a deep impression on the Christians. Bishop Williams and Dr. Davis were very different; one being almost a recluse while the latter was an active, stirring man. Though the former's churchly principles kept him from associating with others in union efforts, he was highly respected by all. Another death, occurring on the same day as that of Bishop Williams was the death of Rev. Mr. Okuno, of the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the three persons ordained in 1877 to the Christian ministry, the first in Japan. Yesterday I heard of the death of Mr. Kobayashi, perhaps the wealthiest man connected with the Kumi-ai Churches. His money was made from the "Lion Tooth-powder." He was a generous contributor to religious and philanthropic causes.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

tions are giving considerable space to biographical sketches and appreciations of Dr. Davis.

The death of Bishop Williams of the Episcopal Church, the second protestant missionary to come to Japan and the first to remain for much length of time, has also made a deep impression on the Christians. Bishop Williams and Dr. Davis were very different; one being almost a recluse while the latter was an active, stirring man. Though the former's high church principles kept him from associating with others in union efforts, he was highly respected by all. Another death, occurring on the same day as that of Bishop Williams, was the death of Mr. Okuno, of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the three Japanese ordained in 1879 to the Christian ministry. The first in Japan. Yesterday's news of the death of J. Kawasaki, perhaps the wealthiest man connected with the Kumi-ai churches. His money was made from the "iron tooth-powder." He was a generous contributor to religious and philanthropic causes.

Dec. 14-1910

Yours-

Wed

JAN 20 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Dec.26.1910.

Rev.J.L.Barton.D.D..

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr.Barton.

Your letter of Nov. 17 has been duly received. The ~~Miss~~ Mission rejoices at the news that the old appropriation of $12.000 for General Work has been restored. This indeed gives us but a little over what at Mission Meeting we called " bed-rock estimates;" but now that we have the foundation, we shall hope that future years will enable the Board to allow us material for the superstructure.

The appropriations from the Woman's Boards are still unknown. I wish that some way could be found for having them reported earlier. The natural time for any changes in our scale of expenditures here is at the beginning of the year to be covered by the appropriations. and if the latter are less than we have been expecting. it causes considerable trouble. However. we hope that there is to be no reduction below the estimates. Just as I was taking this to the mail, Mr. Pettee's letters of Nov. 29, and ~~Mr. Pettee's~~ Nov. 30 with appropriations of Woman's Boards were received.

You speak of the fact that no attention was called to the increase in estimates for salaries in 1911 over the appropriations for 1910. The table of estimates that I forwarded to you was made out by Treas. Dunning. His pen copy shows in parallel columns the appropriations for 1910 and the estimates for 1911. He thinks it is the same with the copy sent to you. Perhaps your desire is that in such cases there should be a special vote by the Mission. I suppose that, if the Finance Committee and afterwards the Mission thought at all about the matter. they considered that a repetition of the estimates sent the preceding two years would need no explanation. In future they will doubtless bear in mind what you have written.

Dr.and Mrs.Pettee. with their daughter Elizabeth, landed in Kobe Dec.13. The Bennetts report the birth of a son (Henry Stanley) Dec. 2.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 26, 1910.

Rev. W. H. Burton, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Burton,

Your letter of Nov. 17 has been duly received. The mission rejoices at the news that the old appropriation of $25,000 for General Work has been restored. This throws drives us just a little over what at mission meeting we called "bed-rock estimates;" but now that we have the foundation, we shall hope that future years will enable the Board to allow us material for the superstructure.

The appropriations from the Board's coffers are still unknown. I hope that some way could be found for having them reported earlier. The natural time for any changes in our scale of expenditures here is the beginning of the year to be covered by the appropriations, and the latter are less than we have been expecting. It causes considerable trouble. However, we hope that there is to be no reduction below estimates.

I speak of the fact that no attention was called to the increase in estimates for salaries in 1911 over the appropriations for 1910. The table of estimates that I forwarded to you was made out by Miss Dunning. His pen copy shows in parallel columns the appropriations for 1910 and the estimates for 1911. He thinks it is the same with the copy he sent to you. Perhaps your desire is that in such cases there should be a special vote by the mission. I suppose that if the Finance Committee and afterwards the mission thought at all about the matter, they considered that a repetition of the estimates sent the preceding two or three years would need no explanation. In future they will doubtless bear in mind what you have written.

Dr. and Mrs. Fetter, with their newborn daughter Elizabeth, landed in Kobe on 13. The Hammetts report the birth of a son (Henry Stanley) Dec.

Yours truly,

Geo. Allan Fitch

Dec. 26, 1910

JAN 23 1911

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 27, 1910.

Rev. E. K. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

As I inserted yesterday in my letter to Dr. Barton, your letter of Nov. 29 and 30 with statement of appropriations have been received.

I believe that we have to report to the American Board all financial requests sent to the Woman's Boards; so I note that C. A. I. votes to ask as medical grants $11.65 from W. B. M. I. for Miss Howe, and $0.75 from W. B. M. for Miss Colby. We are disappointed that W. B. M. in making out appropriations for 1911 has not followed C. A. I.'s recommendation that it adopt the American Board's plan of a common medical fund; but if it prefers to have these little accounts sent to it from time to time, we can only do as it orders.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 27, 1910.

Rev. E. M. Bell, Sec.
M. Bureau St., Boston, Mass.
Dear Mr. Bell,

Do I understand you today in your letter to Mr. Graham, upon letters of Nos. 29 and 30 with statement of appropriations have been received.

I believe that we have to report to the Missionary Board all financial requests sent to the Mission's Treasurer; so I note that C. A. J. wishes to ask a monthly grant of $11.00 from W. F. M. S. for Miss Kerr, and $0.75 from W. F. M. S. for Miss Kelly. He also intimated that W. F. M. S. making out of pay for time to 1911 has not yet taken C. A. J.'s recommendation that it credit the Mission Board's plan of common medical fund; but if it begins to have these little accounts paid to it from time to time, we can only do as it wishes.

Yours truly,

C. H. Jones, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1910

Jones -

FEB 2 1911

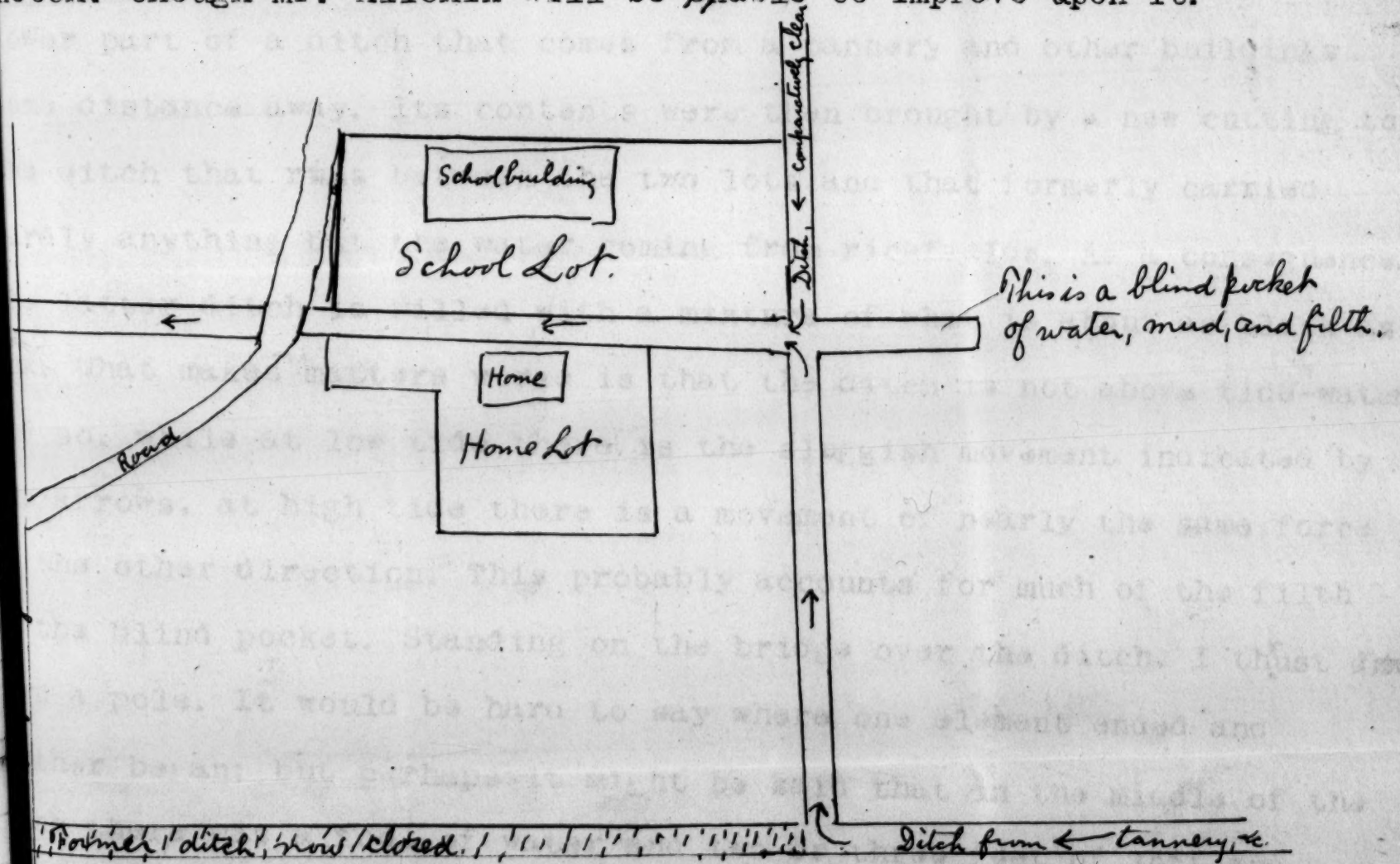
Kyoto. Japan. Jan. 3. 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D.
14 Beacon St. . Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

This letter is being sent through Mr. Allchin in order that it may be accompanied by such explanations as he alone is able to give.

The C.A.I. has been having considerable correspondence concerning the Ladies Home built near the new Baikwa Girls' School in Osaka. In describing the situation it will be advisable to draw a rough sketch. though Mr. Allchin will be enable to improve upon it.



I have visited the place only twice. so the proportions are probably far from correct; but the sketch will show the general situation as I remember it. The chief trouble is with the ditch between the

School Lot and the Home Lot. Miss Cozad. Dr. Gulick. and I were appointed by the C.A.I. as a committee to examine conditions. We were accompanied by Miss Colby. Miss Hill. and two of the Trustees of the school. and spent some time in looking at the present conditions and in learning the past history of the place. The Japanese told us that when the place was chosen for the school the ditch (as I remember it. it may be six or eight feet wide.) was sufficiently clear for fish to be in it and for children to use it for swimming. Since then. in connection with the putting in of a line of electric railroad. the highway shown in the sketch was raised. This led to the closing of the lower part of a ditch that comes from a tannery and other buildings some distance away. Its contents were then brought by a new cutting to the ditch that runs between the two lots and that formerly carried hardly anything but the water coming from ricefields. As a consequence. the latter ditch is filled with a mixture of what is about as black as ink. What makes matters worse is that the ditch is not above tide-water and so. while at low tide there is the sluggish movement indicated by the arrows. at high tide there is a movement of nearly the same force in the other direction. This probably accounts for much of the filth in the blind pocket. Standing on the bridge over the ditch. I thrust down a pole. It would be hard to say where one element ended and another began; but perhaps it might be said that in the middle of the ditch there was a foot of water and two or three feet of soft mud before reaching what could be considered the bottom. On the edges the mud would be more in proportion. More or less refuse matter gets caught here and there. the current not being strong enough to keep even the center of the ditch clear. On the day that we were there. a good breeze from the sea was making the odor less marked. but it was

very noticeable. It was still more so on another visit that I made; and on a warm summer day I should think it would be almost unendurable.

Miss Ward lived in the Home for a few months before going to America. Whether her poor health was at all owing to the conditions there is more than I know. If there is malaria there and the mosquitos are of the kind that know how to make good use of its germs. it would be hard for anyone to escape. We were told that Miss Ward had to use two nets to keep them out. and from what we saw on a cool day it is evident that in the proper season the air must be full of them.

Perhaps it would have been more logical to have stated first how the C.A.I. came to consider the conditions at the Home. It had been supposed that Miss Hill would live there and probably also Miss Marion Allchin. They. however. questioned the advisability of doing so. especially after Dr. Taylor wrote " I have no hesitation in saying that the situation and sanitary condition of the Baikwa Home are bad. .... I cannot recommend it as a suitable residence for a missionary family or other foreigner. and cannot blame the young ladies for not wishing or refusing to occupy it. The house itself is desirable. but the situations and surroundings are unsanitary and bad." When Miss Colby returned she was very desirous of occupying the house and taking the risks; but as the matter had already been brought before the C.A.I. concerning the other ladies. I told her that I thought she was fully justified in taking the risks without first consulting C.A.I. was in connection with her request for advise that the committee appointed to examine the premises. A proposition was considered that she live there through the winter but go elsewhere when warmer weather began; but it was thought that a stronger pressure would be brought upon the Trustees of the school to unite with us in earnest pressure for getting relief from the trouble if she kept out of the

house. We therefore recommended the plan which has been adopted by C.A.I. that the Treasurer of the Association that holds Mission property unite with the Trustees of the school in trying to get the proper officials to remedy the evil. Meanwhile Miss Colby is living with the other ladies in Mr. Allchin's house.

It is to be feared that negotiations will move slowly. The place is just outside of the city limits; but ~~it/is/~~ the region is rapidly building up and will probably ere long be added to the city. The Japanese are comparatively indifferent to unsanitary conditions. and any effective remedy to present conditions will involve much expense. Until something radical is done. conditions will grow worse; for the drainage from houses that will be built on a considerable section above our place will naturally be turned into the ditch that is already so filthy.

Though Miss Colby would gladly run the risk of residence in the Home, we do not feel that she ought to do so with conditions so bad and growing worse; and also. as I have said. it makes our cause stronger if she stays out. In America I suppose that there would be legal relief for such damage to property as was done by the change in ~~di~~ ditches; but even if legal methods are available here. we should prefer not to use them until others had been fully tried.

It has seemed best to let you know how matters stand. It may affect the question of selling the property on the former Concession.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Lyle & Jones Jan. 3-1911

Baltimore

Md.

C'DFEB 7 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Jan.16.1911.

Rev.J.L.Barton.D.D..

14 Beacon St..Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr.Barton.

C.A.I. votes to request that Mr. and Mrs. ~~WM~~ S.S.White be authorized to return to Japan.

It also makes the same request concerning Mrs.J.D.Davis. Perhaps the rules of the Board do not make this necessary. since there was previously the request concerning Dr.and Mrs.Davis; but the Mission is sending to her a letter stating its hope that she will come again to this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren with their two children sailed from Kobe yesterday (Jan.15) on the North German Lloyd steamer Buelow. intending to go on that to England and from there to America.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 16, 1911.

Rev. G. L. Paxton, D. D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Paxton,

C. A. I. wishes to request that Mr. and Mrs. M. S. White be allowed to return to Japan.

It also makes the same request concerning Mrs. J. Davis. Perhaps the rules of the Board do not make this necessary, since there was certainly the request concerning Mr. and Mrs. Davis. But the mission is sending to her a letter stating its hope that she will come again to this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis with their two children sailed from Kobe yesterday (Jan. 15) on the North German Lloyd steamer Sheldon, intending to go on that to Bangkok and from there to America.

Yours truly,

Geo. Loomis

Kyoto, Japan

Jan. 16, 1911.

FEB 23 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Jan. 26. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell.

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

In your letter of Dec. 15. which was duly received. you asked for my personal opinion concerning the advisability of the Board's sending Mr. Waterhouse to Japan. I have met Mr. Waterhouse only once. and then not in a way that would allow me to form a judgment upon his fitness for the work of a missionary; but I find that he left a favorable impression upon those that ~~did meet~~ knew him. Those of our own Mission that knew him agree. so far as I have heard them express an opinion. that he would be a great addition to our Mission. should he join it. It seems. however. to be the opinion of all whom I have consulted that if he comes it is very desirable that he should be on the same basis as others. The Mission and the Dendo-gwaisha have some work in Omi Province; Hachiman Church itself was aided by the Mission until all such churches were turned over to the Dendogwaisha. It is now financially independent. We have sometimes talked of the desirability of having a station in Omi Province; though Hikone, as the larger place, has been considered the more suitable place for it. Mr. Vories was of great help to the work in Hachiman that was under our care as he has been in our outstation of Minakuchi. which he sometimes visits. We rejoice in the work that he and his associates have done. Probably he feels nearer to us than to any other Mission. and possibly his work might be brought into somewhat closer relations with ours; though he would doubtless wish it be independent of any outside control. Here is where the rub might come in connection with Mr. Waterhouse. If he must necessarily in Hachiman, with his work under the control of Mr. Vories or at least not at all subject to such limited control as the Mission has

over the work of its members. there is a chance for serious trouble. Vories is a splendid fellow; but such pushing men with original ideas are just the kind that you do not know what they will do next. and you dislike to take responsibility for them unless it is accompanied by some degree of control. If Mr. Waterhouse is a member of the Mission. we shall by others be considered responsible for what he does; but probably he and Mr. Vories would feel uneasy at even an attempt to bring moral pressure upon him. The only real control we could have would be in our power to recommend the Board to cease supporting him. There is no particular danger of unwise action that I have in mind; but missionaries do make mistakes. and sometimes our Mission has had to bring pressure on its present members.

The feeling expressed by those whom I have consulted. which is also my own. is that we should be glad to have Mr. Waterhouse join the Mission with the expectation of taking the prescribed course of study before entering upon direct work. and with the willingness to have his location to some extent left as an open question. I think the probability strong that. if he still strongly preferred Hachiman. we should vote in favor of his doing so; but circumstances might be such that. following the formula of the Mission. we " should invite him to take into favorable consideration the subject of locating in " some other place. We have never ordered a person to go to any particular city. though the above formula may be a euphemism that means about the same thing -- it certainly has heretofore had the same effect.

Mr. Vories is back in Hachiman. He has two other young men with him though I believe that one of them is to be here for only a year before going to America for further study.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

Yoto. Japan

Jan. 26/1911

Doc'l FEB 23 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Jan. 30.1911.

Rev. E. F. Bell. Sec..

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of Dec. 28 is at hand. It has indeed seemed to us as though Boston people needed to take some lessons from Lawyer Brandeis on methods for expediting business.

It is necessary to have the Prudential Committee ~~nominate/some~~ choose some one to take the place of Dr. Davis on the Doshisha Board of Directors. and it has been the custom for the Mission to make a nomination. The C.A.I. have now voted to present as a nominee Dr. Pettee. Please get the Committee to make the ~~nomination~~ choice as soon as possible. The result. I suppose. may with due certification be reported through me or directly to the Doshisha. If the latter is done. please inform me so that the Mission may know that the action has been taken.

C.A.I. has voted to ask the W.B.M. for an additional grant of $ 287.17. I explain the reason in the enclosed communication to the Secretary of the W.B.M.

C.A.I. further requests the Prudential Committee to authorize the employment by the Mission of Mr. Joseph Everett Donaldson (at the usual salary rate) for one year. beginning April 1st. 1911. for special evangelistic service in Echigo. and that a reply be sent by cable. Mr. Curtis furnishes me with a copy of the reasons for this as presented to C.A.I.. and I enclose it herewith. If the Committee's action is favorable. please telegraph " Employ;" if unfavorable. please telegraph " Refuse."

Salary $1260.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Yoro, Japan, Jan. 30.1911.

Rev. W. Hall, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hall.

Your letter of Dec. 29 is at hand. It has indeed seemed to us as though Boston people needed to take some lessons from lawyer Tuttle on methods for expediting business.

It is necessary to have the Financial Committee ~~~~~~~~~~ choose some one to take the place of Dr. Davis on the Doshisha Board of Trustees. Please get the Committee to make the nomination as soon as nomination. The C.A.J. have now voted to present as a nominee Dr. possible. The result, I suppose, may with our certification be reported. Please get the Committee to make the nomination as soon as possible. The result, I suppose, may with our certification be reported through me or directly to the Doshisha. If the latter is done, please inform me so that the Mission may know that the action has been taken.

C.A.J. has voted to ask the V.T.M. for an additional grant of $ 387.50. I explain the reason in the enclosed communication to the Secretary of the V.T.M.

C.A.J. further requests the Financial Committee to authorize the employment by the Mission of Mr. Joseph Warren Johnson (at the usual salary rate) for one year, beginning April 1st. 1911. for evangelistic service in Korea. and that a reply be sent by cable. Mr. Curtis furnishes me with a copy of the reasons for this as presented to C.A.J., and I enclose it herewith. If the Committee's action is favorable, please telegraph " Employ " if unfavorable, please telegraph " Refuse. "

Yours truly,

Geo. Gunsaulus.

Rec'd Jan. 30-1911

FEB 28 1911

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 2, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee Ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted

1. To ask the advice of the Prudential Committee in regard to uniting with other American holders of permanent leases at the open ~~ports~~ in a petition to the American Ambassador urging the re-affirmation of the permanent nature of these leases by the insertion of some appropriate clause in the new treaties.

2. To ask the Prudential Committee for instruction in regard to what we shall do as to paying the taxes on permanently leased lots.

— Dr. Greene, another member of the Mission, and myself were requested to write letters upon this matter. Dr. Greene's letter is enclosed, the second person excuses himself from writing since he feels that he could not write in a satisfactory way without fuller investigation than he can give and without legal advice on the points involved. I am not sure whether the Committee expected me to write officially or as an individual; but think it more probably that the intention was to have me like the two others write my own personal views

so that the matter might be presented by persons whose points of view are somewhat different. Hence I enclose with this my ~~personal~~ individual letter.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Tokyo

Feb 21 1911

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Osaka Mainichi* reports that the desire of the Japanese Government in regard to the abolition of the perpetual lease is to exclude from the new treaty the clause recognising the perpetual leases, and it is reported that the British Government has agreed to meet the wishes of the Japanese Government. If the other Powers follow the example of Great Britain, when the new treaties come into force the perpetual leases will remain in existence only in accordance with the Japanese law relating to such leases. When the clauses relating to perpetual leases are removed from the treaties with other Powers, the law in question can be abrogated by the Japanese Government at its own option, and the law by which the perpetual leases are held independent of the superficiary as provided by the Civil Code will become void, whereupon the abolition of the perpetual leases can be effected. Until then the right of the holders of the perpetual leases will be respected, pending their sale to Japanese, when they will be tranformed into ordinary landed property, or the land held under the lease will be transferred to the State in return for compensation. In this way the abolition of the perpetual leases will be put into effect

FEB 28 1911

Copy of ~~proposed~~ Petition.

I understand that the Kobe petition is the same or nearly the same with this. Ole.

His Excellency.
Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien.
American Ambassador. Tokyo.

Sir.

In view of the coming of the revision of the existing treaty with Japan. we beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency the text of Resolutions that have been passed unanimously at a meeting of our committee representing American perpetual lease-holders in Yokohama.

The first resolution reads as follows;

" Whereas in the negotiations for a new treaty the Japanese Government might seek to obtain a change or changes in the fixed conditions of the leases in perpetuity by virtue of which property ø in the former Foreign Settlements is now held by foreigners. it is hereby resolved.— That our rights under the leases in perpetuity. being private rights. cannot by convention be exchanged for any other title. or modified in any way whatsoever. without the individual consent of the holder or holders of the leases."

The existing treaties and their protocols. taken as a whole. provide that. since in the making of the concessions granted to Japan. the Governments contracting them could. of course. give up no more than the rights and prerogatives held by them officially; rights held by their individual subjects or citizens under direct grants from the Japanese Government could not be officially given up and that. therefore. Japan must respect the conditions of these perpetual lease grants to individuals. Japan accepted this condition and we beg to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that she. very properly. went further in carrying out the spirit of the condition. and agreed to a provision that. even after the expiration of the now existing treaties. she would. in any new treaties made. maintain this particular agreement. and would fully respect and confirm the rights and immunities created by her direct grant to individuals.

After the existing treaties came into force. the Japanese Government for two years refused to confirm and register these perpetual lease rights as such. attempting to force the holders to accept what is called " superficies " rights. The Japanese Government was then forced to recognize its obligations and grant confirmation of the lease-hold titles by promulgating the " Perpetual Lease Law. " in March. 1901.

The rights that we hold are private rights which have come into existence by agreements made by us or our predecessors with the Japanese Government. and we respectfully submit that in the pending negotiation for a new treaty. our perpetual leases cannot be brought into the negotiation for any purpose other than that of securing full confirmation of them with all the rights and immunities that we are entitled to in virtue of them.

It has always been our humble opinion that not only are the purpose and understanding which were uppermost in the minds of the negotiators on both sides at the time that Article XVIII. of the existing Treaty was concluded. made quite clear by the wording agreed to by the negotiators themselves. but that that article itself was meant to provide for the maintenance of the <u>status quo</u> and to fully protect our rights under the leases as understood and recognized prior to the conclusion of the existing treaties. (Note:-- " Whereas the Japanese Government contends. it is true. that the question of maintaining the <u>status quo</u> only referred to the lands. ~~but~~ but this contention is not justified by the

expressions used in the course of the negotiations,"-- and following paragraphs from the Hague Award.)

It was agreed that this protection should extend beyond the life of the treaties then made. and should call for the same protection under treaties later to be concluded. on the ground that private and not Government rights were being dealt with. The action of the Japanese Government. however. subsequent to the coming into force of that treaty. in attempting. for a long time. to evade the recognition and confirmation of these perpetual leases. and the refusal to permit of their registration. as well as attempting to still levy taxes. charges. rates. imposts. and contributions in respect of our perpetual lease properties. compels us. most respectfully and earnestly. to urge upon your Excellency the necessity for an even more precise and definite statement in the articles of the new treaty which shall govern our perpetual leases as to their rights and immunities.

We beg most respectfully to submit the following text for your Excellency's consideration and recommendation to the Department of State. with whatever else your Excellency may deem proper for the permanent protection of the rights in question.

" The several foreign settlements in Japan having been incorporated with the respective Japanese communes. and having become part of the general Municipal system of Japan on the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. notwithstanding. the Japanese Government shall confirm the leases in perpetuity under which land is held in the former foreign settlements and. in full maintenance of the <u>status quo ante</u> and in consideration of the ground-rent paid by perpetual lease-holders. shall continue to exempt property held by virtue of leases in perpetuity in the said foreign settlements. from all taxes. charges. imposts. rates. or contributions of whatsoever kind. Imperial as well as local. direct or indirect; and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in said leases in perpetuity shall be imposed in respect of such property."

" It is understood and agreed that ' property ' is meant to include not only the lands but the buildings of every kind thereon or which may be erected thereon. as well as rights and interests incident to the same."

The second resolution reads as follows;

" Whereas. the Imperial Japanese Government has secured the passage by the Diet of a law styled ' Law for the right of ownership of land by foreigners.' and whereas we. the Committee. duly elected to represent the interests of the American Perpetual Leaseholders in Yokohama. feel it incumbent upon us. in the protection of the said interests. to express our views on that law and the conditions imposed by it. in comparison with the rights held under leases in perpetuity;-- it is resolved that the said law. with its limiting conditions. is entirely unsatisfactory to and unacceptable by us."

The Japanese Government in securing the passage of this law by the Diet gives the <u>ostensible right</u> to foreigners to hold title to land in Japan.

We. the perpetual lease-holders. have carefully studied the text of this law and its conditions. and have. after mature thought. reached the conclusion embodied in the second resolution quoted above.

If it is true that the Japanese Government intends this law to apply only to future acquirements by foreigners outside of the former foreign settlements. it is possible. though doubtful. that some might be induced to take advantage of it. but it is certain that no

one who holds a perpetual lease could be induced to give it up. with the immunities that it carries. in exchange for the ostensible rights granted by the new law.

While it has been intimated that it may be urged that the right of ownership of land would be more acceptable than the titles which we now hold and that the Japanese Government had now offered us a form of holding better than that which we have and are entitled to under the treaty. we respectfully beg to insist that these existing leases in perpetuity. created originally by the Japanese Government for its own purposes and handed down to or purchased in good faith by the present holders. confirmed by treaty as they are. cannot now be safely given up in exchange for ownership -- more particularly ' ownership ' under the conditions imposed by the law above referred to.

It must be remembered that. for a considerable time. the annual commuted tax payment (ground rent) made by perpetual lease-holders to the Japanese Government far exceeded not only the rental value but the actual value of the land itself. and that up to recent years it greatly exceeded the sum of all the taxes that Japanese subjects under similar circumstances could have been called upon to pay.

The third resolution reads as follows;--

" Resolved;-- That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the American Ambassador at Tokyo in the hope that the text will be communicated to the Department of State at Washington. with our earnest request that our vested rights be not only protected in the form in which they now stand. but that. in view of the difficulties that we have been forced to meet and the expense that we have been forced to incur in order to secure what is as yet only tardy and unwilling partial recognition of these rights. they be more clearly defined and more safely guaranteed."

We beg to inform your Excellency that three resolutions identical with those above quoted have been passed by the respective Committees of the British. French. German. and Swiss Perpetual Leaseholders in Yokohama. and will be forwarded in the above form to the respective Ambassadors in Tokyo.

We have the honor to be. Sir.

Your obedient servants.

(Signed) N.F.Smith.
H.E.Cole.
D.H.Blake.
A.W.Frazar.

Committee of the American Perpetual Leaseholders.

Rec'd FEB 28 1911

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 2, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

My personal view concerning the matter on which the advice of the Prudential Committee is asked is that it is too late to have that advice, however valuable it otherwise would be, of any use. The petition has been in circulation for several weeks. If it has not already been presented, it probably will be very soon; and very likely the terms of the treaties will be practically settled ere any word could reach us from Boston. Hence I do not feel like taking the time to write in full my views upon the question. I will merely say that when the matter first came to the notice of the Mission it was my opinion that we as a Mission would better not take sides on the question.

The matter on which instruction is asked needs perhaps a little more explanation. After the last revision of Japan's treaties with foreign nations, Japan contended that, while it could not increase the fixed rental which had taken the place of taxes on the land permanently leased to foreigners by the government, it had the right to tax the buildings. Many of the foreigners denied this right; but in most cases paid the tax under protest until the matter could be decided by the Hague Tribunal. The decision was against the

Japanese who refunded the sums paid under protest, and supposedly ceased to collect taxes on the houses in question. The American Board's property on the former Concession at Osaka, and the ~~places~~ houses occupied by Miss Howe and Mr. Stanford in Kobe are on permanently leased lots. There can be no question concerning Osaka. The lots in Kobe are not on the Concession but are two of those that in the very early days were allowed to be permanently leased, though outside Concession limits. We had supposed the two lots were on the same basis; but now the officials are collecting no taxes on the improvements at Mr. Stanford's place while they are asking them upon Miss Howe's place. When this matter was brought to C. A. J.'s attention, it was said that we were also charged taxes for improvements on the Osaka lots. It was thought this might be because we had not, like others, made a formal protest and for this reason we were still taxed. A letter received yesterday from Dr. Taylor makes it doubtful whether we are being taxed for improvements, though it is hard to explain otherwise the amount of the charges. Dr. Taylor had been sent to six different offices and had spent several hours in trying to find out some other particulars concerning the charges, and is not much inclined to make further

investigations. We will inquire into the matter, but it does not seem advisable to delay these letters longer. If we are not paying taxes on Osaka houses, the question on which we ask instruction applies only to one piece of property in Kobe. Some think that rather than have the Mission raise ~~what~~ what may be a troublesome question with the government, we would better pay bills as presented and pay nothing: others think that having made sure of our ground, getting legal advice if necessary, we would better refuse payment, or pay under protest: still others think it would be better to have all the Board's property transferred to our Association for holding property. If the latter course is taken, the Association, being organized under Japanese law, would pay taxes. Financially this would be a loss, but it would show that the Mission recognizes ~~what many regard as unjust~~ that the present system is unfair to the Japanese, and that we wish to do all in our power to remove what is a cause of irritation against foreigners. Personally, I do not feel that it is right to say there is anything unjust in what the proprietors of permanently leased lots now enjoy. The arrangement was the best that could be made at the time of the Harris treaty.

It is, I suppose, about the same as Japan now has in some Chinese ports (though I am not sure of this). The land in Kobe was of little value; what the foreigners have done has given great value to it and to all surrounding property. As property has changed hands, present holders of permanent leases have paid higher prices than they would have paid, had it not been for the terms of those leases (freedom from taxes, etc.). Whether the terms included exemption from taxes on improvements was a legal question; and now that the highest of human tribunals has decided that they do, ~~other~~ we should hesitate before declaring that decision unjust.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Japan

Feb. 2-1911

MAR 1 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Feb. 7. 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D.D..

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

The Committee Ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted as follows:

To ask the Prudential Committee to authorize Dr. and Mrs. G.M. Rowland to take their furlough at any time after June 10. 1911.

To ask W.B.M.I. for an additional grant of sixty dollars ($ 60.) for touring in the Niigata Field.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto - Feb. 7. 1911

9

Rec'd MAR 8 1911

16

Kyoto. Japan. Feb.16.1911.

Rev. D. L. Barton. D.D.

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass..U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Mrs. Nagasaka. who as Clara L. Brown was long a member of our Mission died in Kobe. Feb. 8. Her funeral was held Feb.10 in the Chapel of Kobe College. As you. know. she has been an invalid for many years. She has been a great care to her husband; but he has been very patient. loving. and helpful.

The Doshisha is quite elated because one of the College students has just come out first in an oratorical contest at which many of the leading schools in the country were represented. His oration. I am told. was concerning Dr. Neesima; and his description of the way in which Dr. Neesima punished himself when the students had done wrong was very effective. That incident has made a deep impression on the Japanese. A number of years ago Joseph Cook in lectures on the Atonement used the account of a similar act on the part of Bronson Alcott. and Dr. Gladden ridiculed the idea of its having a good effect on the pupils. Whatever may be said about it as an illustration of the Atonement. the Doshisha students and others in this country are deeply moved when they hear the story of Neesima's self-punishment.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Feb.16.1911.

Rev. E. Barton, D.D.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Mrs. Nagasaka, who as Clara E. Brown was long a member of our Mission died in Kobe, Feb. 8. Her funeral was held Feb.10 in the Chapel of Kobe College. As you know, she has been an invalid for many years. She has been a great care to her husband; but he has been very patient, loving, and helpful.

The Doshisha is quite elated because one of the College students has just come out first in an oratorical contest at which many of the leading schools in the country were represented. His oration, I am told, was concerning Dr. Neesima; and his description of the way in which Dr. Neesima punished himself when the students had done wrong was very effective. That incident has made a deep impression on the Japanese. A number of years ago Joseph Cook in lectures on the Atonement used the account of a similar act on the part of Bronson Alcott, and Dr. Hadden ridiculed the idea of its having a good effect on the pupils. Whatever may be said about it as an illustration of the Atonement, the Doshisha students and others in this country are deeply moved when they hear the story of Neesima's self-punishment.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Feb. 16, 1911

MAR 22 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Feb.21.1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell. Sec..

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of Jan. 14 giving 1910 medical grants from the Woman's Board was duly received.

Our Committee Ad Interim votes to grant Miss Cozad permission to return to America on furlough from the latter part of March or early in April; and it authorizes the Mission Treasurer to advance the necessary funds.

This action. as you see. does not wait for approval from Boston. it being one of the emergency matters that does not admit of delay. Miss Cozad has just had an operation performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo: and it is the advice of the surgeon there and of Dr. Taylor that it is advisable for her to go to America for recovery. I think that the regular time for her furlough would not come until next year; but as she ought not to undertake any hard work for several months. it is on all accounts better to have the furlough now.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

President Harada arrived at Yokohama Feb. 25 and in Kyoto the next day. As yet I have seen him barely more than enough to give him a greeting. but I judge that he is in good health and spirits.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 21. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Jan. 14 giving 1910 medical grants from the Woman's Board was duly received.

Our Committee Ad Interim votes to grant Miss Ozawa permission to return to America on furlough from the latter part of March or early in April; and it authorizes the Mission Treasurer to advance the necessary funds.

This action, as you see, does not wait for approval from Boston. Being one of the emergency matters that does not admit of delay. Miss Ozawa has just had an operation performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo; and it is the advice of the surgeon there and of Dr. Taylor that it is advisable for her to go to America for recovery. I think that the regular time for her furlough would not come until next year; but as she ought not to undertake any hard work for several months, it is on all accounts better to have the furlough now.

Yours truly,

Geo. Doane, Sec.

Feb. 21-1911

MAR 22 1911

Kyoto. Japan: Feb. 27. 1911.

Rev. J. D. Barton, D.D..

15 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

The telegram of sympathy with the DeForests was received Feb. 25 and forwarded to Mrs. DeForest. I have not heard from Sendai for several days; but the last word that came spoke of Dr. DeForest as gradually improving. I fear. however. that he will be slow in regaining strength.

Your letter of Jan. 28 came yesterday and. as you may judge. was very welcome. We are glad to know of the decision in regard to a house at Tokyo and that in regard to the appropriation for our share in the Christian Literature Association. I am sending out to-day copies of the letters. and will bring before the Committee Ad Interim the questions you commit to the Mission concerning the location of the house. the sale of the Osaka property. etc.

The Committee Ad Interim has voted to request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. Allchin at the expiration of their furlough.

President Harada arrived at Yokohama Feb. 25. and in Kyoto the next day. As yet I have seen him hardly more than enough to give him a greeting. but I judge that he is in good health and spirits.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan: Feb. 27, 1911.

Rev. G.H. Barton, D.D.,

16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The telegram of sympathy with the Deforests was received Feb. 20 and forwarded to Mrs. Deforest. I have not heard from Denoai for several days; but the last word that came spoke of Dr. Deforest as gradually improving. I fear, however, that he will be slow in regaining strength.

Your letter of Jan. 28 came yesterday and, as you may judge, was very welcome. We are glad to know of the decision in regard to a house in Tokyo and that in regard to the appropriation for our share in the American Literature Association. I am sending out to-day copies of the letters, and will bring before the Committee in interim the questions you propose to the mission concerning the location of the house, the sale of the Osaka property, etc.

The Committee in interim has voted to request the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. Allchin at the expiration of their furlough.

President Harada arrived at Yokohama Feb. 25, and in Kyoto the next day. As yet I have seen him nearly more than enough to give him a greeting, but I judge that he is in good health and spirits.

Yours truly,

Otis Kanai, Sec.

Kyoto

Deforest

Feb 27-1911

APR 18 1911

Kyoto. Japan. March 23. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell. Sec.
14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of Feb. 24 has been received. In it you say that before getting it I shall have doubtless heard by cable in regard to Mr. Donaldson. It lacks only a day of being a month since you wrote. but there is still no telegram. What is the matter in Boston ? As you were informed. a speedy reply was desired so that Mr. Donaldson could accept or decline another position. He waited as long as he could and at considerable inconvenience to himself. Now he has accepted the position and we have lost him. From what I hear. I think it is unfortunate that we could not keep him.

I believe that I have already acknowledged Dr. Barton's letter of Feb. 9. in which he reported the appropriation of $500. for aid to theological students. He gave encouragement to believe that we might get like sums hereafter. I did not wish to write about the matter until I was sure how our C.A.I. felt in regard to the matter. Our request was sent last April. nearly a year ago. and the correspondence is so old that the Committee has probably forgotten why we asked for the money. We had reason to expect more students than could be aided from funds at our disposal supplemented by what Japanese might contribute. As Pres. Harada was to be absent. he could not see to getting more from Japanese sources. Hence our request. Our thought was that we ought to have a sum large enough to ensure that students taken on by us could be continued through their whole course. As a permanent fund we hoped to have it meet the present stress and hoped that hereafter Japanese contributions would make another special grant unnecessary. Aid to students is always a troublesome problem: it is safer from abuses if left in the hands of the Japanese. and still more so

Kyoto, Japan, March 23, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Feb. 24 has been received. In it you say that before getting it I shall have doubtless heard by cable in regard to Mr. Donaldson. It lacks only a day of being a month since you wrote, but there is still no telegram. What is the matter in Boston? As you were informed, a speedy reply was desired so that Mr. Donaldson could accept or decline another position. He waited as long as he could and at considerable inconvenience to himself. Now he has accepted the position and we have lost him. From what I hear, I think it is unfortunate that we could not keep him.

I believe that I have already acknowledged Dr. Barton's letter of Feb. 9, in which he reported the appropriation of $500. for aid to theological students. He gave encouragement to believe that we might get like sums hereafter. I did not wish to write about the matter until I was sure how our C.A.I. felt in regard to the matter. Our request was sent last April, nearly a year ago, and the correspondence is so old that the Committee has probably forgotten why we asked for the money. We had reason to expect more students than could be aided from funds at our disposal supplemented by what Japanese might contribute. As Pres. Harada was to be absent, he could not see to getting more from Japanese sources. Hence our request. Our thought was that we ought to have a sum large enough to ensure that students taken on by us could be continued through their whole course. As a permanent fund we hoped to have it meet the present stress and hoped that hereafter Japanese contributions would make another special grant unnecessary. Aid to students is always a troublesome problem; it is safer from abuses if left in the hands of the Japanese, and still more so

if a large proportion of the funds come from them. We hope that, after attending to other pressing matters. Pres. Harada can get contributions. We shall consider ~~that~~ the $500. as being given in answer to our request, and so in accordance with our general plan shall use it only to meet special cases of students ~~are~~ who are well known by some member of the Mission; doing this with the expectation that the present grant will meet our needs in this line for some time -- two or three years. at least. Though changing circumstances may show that we are wrong. we shall hope that there will not be need for making another request.

The question in regard to recommending the appointment of Miss A.L. Hill. which was brought to the Mission by Dr. Barton's letter of Feb. 13. is now before our Committee Ad Interim. and I shall be able to report in a few days.

The Committee Ad Interim requests the Prudential Committee to authorize Mr. and Mrs. Olds to return to Japan at the expiration of their furlough.

Dr. and Mrs. Learned landed at Kobe March 20. They appear to be in good health. and we are glad to have them back with us.

The latest news we have from Sendai reports slow recovery of ~~strength~~ strength by Dr. DeForest. I judge that he sits up but does not go from his room. I fear it will be slow work with him.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

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Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Prud. Com. 23-1911

Text Noted.

MAY 3 1911

Kyoto. Japan. April 7. 1911.

Rev. E. F. Bell. Sec.

14. Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letters of March 1 and 3 ~~third~~, Dr. Barton's of Feb. 28, and the cablegram concerning Mr. Donaldson were duly received.

We are very sorry that the Board, for reasons unknown to us, decided against Mr. Donaldson.

The Committee Ad Interim votes ~~to~~ recommend to the Prudential Committee the appointment of Miss A. L. Hill. Dr. Taylor and Miss Colby write very enthusiastically regarding her. Unfortunately. few of the mission have had an opportunity to meet her since she came to Osaka; but I think that those who have done so have been favorably impressed. Our Committee hesitated a little because of a rumor that her appointment might stand in the way of that of another person who. being younger. would be able to study the language. Such a person. however. would not be able for two or three years to take up work in the school; and both ladies will be needed. Osaka would be glad of both; and there are other needs elsewhere.

Committee Ad Interim has also voted to authorize Dr. Newell to take six months of absence. Family reasons necessitate his presence in America. He goes at his own charges.

Miss Cozad sailed on the Siberia from Kobe March 31. Yesterday (April 6) Miss Florence Allchin was married at our house to Rev. Charles Iglehart of the Methodist Episcopal Mission; Dr. Pettee and Bishop Harris performing the ceremony.

Committee Ad Interim is still considering how to get at the problem of the Baikwa Home. The officials give no encouragement that anything will soon be done by the city. It is useless to try to get other landholders in that vicinity to do anything. The adjoining lots have not yet been built upon. and the Japanese care little for sanitary conditions. Dr. Barton's letter speaks of the possibility of tile

Kyoto, Japan, April 7, 1911.

Rev. S. F. Bell, Sec.

14, Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

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Your letters of March 1 and 3 ~~[illegible]~~, Dr. Barton's of Feb. 20, and the cablegram concerning Mr. Donaldson were duly received.

We are very sorry that the Board, for reasons unknown to us, decided against Mr. Donaldson.

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drains and we understand that Mr. Allchin has talked with some of you about a two foot tile; but no one here seems to have faith in anything of that kind. In rainy seasons there is a great deal of water to be carried away; and any stoppage of the ~~current~~ flow would involve us in trouble with a large number of land-owners. However. I will not go on to discuss the matter. as I do not yet know what our Committee will do with this very perplexing problem.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Copy of part of a letter sent to me by Dr. Taylor.

" Mrs. Taylor and myself from our acquaintance with Miss Hill and what we have seen of her would give her a very high recommendation. She takes a deep interest in her work. enjoys it. and puts forth quite an effort to accomplish the most she can. Miss Colby is very favorably impressed with her work and the interest she takes in it. And Miss Marion Allchin gives her a high recommendation regarding her work in the school; and she (Miss Marion) is more intimately acquainted with her work and influence in the school than any other one of us. The scholars are fond of her and appreciate very much her teaching and association with her. which is a good recommendation for a teacher. The recommendation Miss Hill brought from the school at 212. Yokohama. where she had previously taught before coming to Osaka was a very high one. In regard to her health. she has not been ill since coming to Osaka and from what I have seen of her I should say her physical condition and her ability to adjust herself to the conditions of life as a missionary in Japan were above the average."

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Yours-

Apr. 7-1911

MAY 23 1911

Kyoto. Japan. April 29. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell. Sec.

14 Beacon St. Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letters of March 16. 23. 29. have been duly received. Yesterday came a telegram that is somewhat mystifying. It read " Dariange kellagg suzokigt dathiatas foochow." The first and fourth words were easily interpreted. and the a of the second was easily converted into o; but the code-book seems to have nothing at all resembling the third word. The most reasonable theory about the telegram is that some member of the Foochow Mission is to be in Japan and has arranged to receive a telegram here. If so. this person will appear in due time. Another supposition is that the person entrusted with sending the message made the mistake of sending it here instead of to some place in China. The probability of this seemed so small that it did not seem best to do anything by telegraph. but I have written about the matter to Foochow.

I have already expressed regret that the Board decided against the employment of Mr. Donaldson. Dr. Barton's letter of Dec. 20. 1910. spoke of the Board's difficulty in finding missionary candidates. so we thought it would rejoice to have us get one here. To be sure, the proposed arrangement was for only one year; but it seemed probable that it would lead to application for permanent ~~employment~~ appointment. Poor Niigata must be getting tired of being put off with promises and refusals. Your letter of March 29 in explanation of W.B.M.I.'s refusal of help to Niigata says: " They do not feel now that they are responsible for that field." Who is responsible ? Here is another example of the disadvantage of not having our work unified. When I joined the Mission. we in our requests and use of funds or persons knew only the American Board; now we must decide whether the " responsibility " is with that.

MAY 23 1911

Kyoto, Japan, April 23, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

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Your letters of March 16, 23, 29, have been duly received. Yesterday came a telegram that is somewhat mystifying. It read " Dariange Kellogg suzokiri oatiatas foochow." The first and fourth words were easily interpreted, and the a of the second was easily converted into o: but the code-book seems to have nothing at all resembling the third word. The most reasonable theory about the telegram is that some member of the Foochow Mission is to be in Japan and has arranged to receive a telegram here. If so, this person will appear in due time. Another supposition is that the person entrusted with sending the message made the mistake of sending it here instead of to some place in China. The probability of this seemed so small that it did not seem best to do anything by telegraph, but I have written about the matter to Foochow.

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W.B.M.; W.B.M.I.; W.B.M.P.; or some other part of the missionary alphabet representing Hartford Branch, etc., with a tendency to have as many responsible and irresponsible bodies to look to as there are women's societies in local churches.

The Committee Ad Interim has appointed a committee to consider what can be done about the Ladies Home at the Baikwa School. This committee is consulting with officials; but as you know. official business moves very slowly in Japan; and in the end it is probable that nothing very satisfactory will result. If no encouragement comes from official sources. my own opinion is that nothing should be done without first getting professional advice. C.A.I., in recognition of this, has authorized the opening of an expense account not to exceed $ 50. It considered that the ~~dd~~ directions sent by the Board authorized an expenditure such as might be necessary to do the work required. (that of getting estimates) The problem is an exceedingly difficult one; and some feel that until the government arranges a drainage system for all of that region it will be impossible for us to make the place sanitarily safe except at so large an expense as is prohibitory.

You have probably heard in other ways that Dr. DeForest has had another set-back. A telegram received last night tells me that he was just being taken from Sendai to the hospital in Tokyo that is under the care of the American Episcopalian Mission. The care was getting so heavy for Mrs. DeForest that this step was considered advisable.

Otis Cary

I hope that the Atlas-like task of having the World at Boston is not proving too much for the shoulders of those looking after its interests. We hope the undertaking will meet with all the success anticipated by the most enthusiastic.

Yours truly.

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The Committee Ad Interim has appointed a committee to consider what can be done about the Ladies Home at the Railway School. This committee is consulting with officials; but as you know, official business moves very slowly in Japan; and in the end it is probable that nothing very satisfactory will result. If no encouragement comes from official sources, my own opinion is that nothing should be done without first getting professional advice. C.A.I., in recognition of this, has authorized the opening of an expense account not to exceed ¥ 50. It considered that the directions sent by the Board authorized an expenditure such as might be necessary to do the work required. The problem is an exceedingly difficult one; and some feel that until the Government arranges a drainage system for all of that region it will be impossible for us to make the place sanitarily safe except at so large an expense as is prohibitory.

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Yours truly.

Alice Long Sec.

Notes.

Aug. 29-1911

JUN 5 1911

Kyoto. Japan. May 12. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell. Sec.

14 Beacon Street. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

~~16/1664~~ Your letter of April 14 has been received. We are glad that we may look forward to having Miss McKowan and Miss Louise DeForest.

You have already learned by telegram of the great loss the Mission has met in the death of Dr. DeForest on May eigth. We have not yet received a report of the funeral. Some of those in attendance will doubtless write to you about it. Many notices in the Japanese papers show the esteem in which Dr. DeForest was held.

Our Annual meeting begins May 24 at Arima. It will be saddened by thoughts of the loss from our number since the last meeting of Drs. Davis. DeForest. and Holbrook.

The committee appointed to consider the Baikwa Home is not much encouraged by the prospect. It is pretty certain that nothing satisfactory can be done by us; and. though there is talk that in time something will be done by the government. the chances are that the time is far in the future. The committee is giving considerable thought to the problem and will make a report at the Annual Meeting. Until this report has been given and the Mission's opinion learned. there will not be much advantage in writing more.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

Copy-1911

Kyoto. Japan. May 12. 1911.

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14 Beacon Street. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

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Yours truly.

Letter long

Rec'd May 12-1911

JUL 5 1911

12

Kyoto. Japan. June 3. 1911.

232

Rev. E. F. Bell. Sec..

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of May 2, Dr. Barton's of April 25, and Mr. Case's of April 28 were duly received. Yours explains the mysterious telegram. I am surprised if you have no direct cable service to Foochow. No one here knew what should be done with the telegram; but as I wrote in a previous letter. I at once wrote to Mr. Peet of having received it. If another similar one comes at any time, I shall understand that it is to be forwarded by cable. The words reaching me were " Dariange Kellagg Suzokigt Dathiatis Foochow." You will notice that one letter was wrong in the second word. and the three errors in the third word prevented recognizing it as the name of a place.

As soon as the table of estimates for 1912 is made out I will send it with this and with the Report of our Annual Meeting. In the latter I have marked with red ink the items requiring P.C. action. From individuals and committees you will get information concerning some of the requests. I will just say here that a committee previously appointed spent much time in investigating conditions at the Baikwa Home. They were thoroughly convinced that none of our ladies ought to live there, that conditions are growing worse, and that only a general system of drainage for the whole region (not likely to be arranged for several years) will make it a safe residence. Our problem is closely connected with others affecting the school: and so it seems better to arrange for Miss Colby's temporary residence elsewhere while we watch a little while the course of events.

Yours truly.

Otis Gary, Sec'l

Kyoto, Japan.

June 3, 1911

Kyoto, Japan, June 3, 1911.

Rev. R.F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of May 2, Dr. Barton's of April 26, and Mr. Case's of April 28 were duly received. Yours explains the mysterious telegram. I am surprised if you have no direct cable service to Poochow. No one here knew what should be done with the telegram: but as I wrote in a previous letter, I at once wrote to Mr. Peet of having received it. Perhaps another one comes at any time. I shall under-stand that it is to be forwarded by cable. The words reaching me were " Pariange Keijaee Suokiet Dathiatis Poochow." You will notice that one letter was wrong in the second word, and the three errors in the third word prevented recognizing it as the name of a place.

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Yours truly,

Otis Kung, Sec.

JUL 6 1911

Kyoto, Japan, June 16, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

C.A.J. has voted as follows: "That we ask the Woman's Board of the Pacific to adopt Miss Anna L. Hill as one of its missionaries, and request them to secure her appointment to the Japan Mission by the ~~Exec~~ Prudential Committee".

Miss Denton is very desirous that Miss Hill should be secured as a teacher for the Doshisha Girls' School, and Pres. Harada approves of this plan. Miss Hill is unwilling to take the first step in renewing her application for appointment; but as she is from California, it was thought that the Board of the Pacific might be ready to adopt her and that the knowledge of such readiness might lead the Prudential Committee to reconsider the question of appointment.

I do not know how fully information is being sent to their friends directly, and they would better not get their information from me; but in writing I might well mention two cases of illness. Doubtless you have heard that Mrs. Cobb had an operation a fortnight ago for appendicitis. A telegram yesterday tells us that a second operation was then successfully performed. We have not yet heard particulars and are somewhat anxious, but hope all is going well. Miss Denton is ill with dengue fever. It is hard for her to keep quiet, but I judge that all is going on as well with her as could be expected.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Hoping that this will [illegible]

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec. of Japan Mission

Kyoto Japan.
June 16, 1911.

Rev. Frank M. Hall, Sec.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hall,

I.A.F. has written as follows: "Miss Dora Smith's friends of the Pacific to adopt this dear little orphan, and request him to secure her adoption in Boston, and request him to secure her adoption in the Foreign Mission of the Congregational Sunday School."

Miss Dora is very anxious that this child should be secured as a sister for the Doshisha girl's Sister and Miss Florence adopted of the Mass. Miss Hall is working for the friendship in securing her adoption for adoption, but as she is from California, where there is a Congregational Sunday School to receive the purchase of foreign receiving institution is being sent to their friends directly, and they would rather have information from me; but in writing I might not have the case officially. Should this you have her at that Mr. Hall and request on adoption a friendship orp for adoption directly. At Tokyo, Mr. Hall tells me that a second operation was done successfully yesterday, but we have not yet heard particulars and are anxious for news. Miss Dora is all with anxiety but hopeful in spirit and. Miss Dora is all with anxiety but hopeful in spirit and. It is hard for her to keep quiet, but I write that she is quiet as well with her as cannot be expected.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, June 23, 1911.

Mr. John G. Hosmer,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
JOHN G. HOSMER,
JUL 19 1911
Invoice
Mail
Periodical
Inquiry
Acknowledged.

Dear Mr. Hosmer,

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission the following vote was passed:

"That we ask the Boston office when sending boxes of mixed goods to assign the proportionate charges to individuals and not to assign the whole charge to the person in whose name the box is sent."

The present plan is sometimes rather annoying. Some persons do not have measuring instruments convenient at hand, sometimes when the box has been hurriedly unpacked it is not easy to judge how much space was taken by irregular-shaped objects, and for various reasons it is often difficult to know what a fair apportionment would be. It is thought that the people in your office are better mathematicians than the average missionary and have more experience to enable you to judge of proportionate dimensions; hence we should be very glad if the charges could be assigned in Boston.

Hoping that this will meet your approval,

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec. of Japan Mission

Kyoto, Japan, June 23, 1911.

Mr. John R. Mott,
N. Bloomsb. St., Kyoto, Japan.

Dear Mr. Mott,

At the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission the following vote was passed:

"That we ask the Board office in the Executive Committee to assign the Japan Mission charge to Southwestern and not to assign the entire charge to the person in whose name the law is cast."

The present plan is something rather annoying. One reason is that it necessitates a constant correspondence between the Japan Mission and the Board, sometimes with the Executive Committee, and for many reasons it is often difficult to know what is our appointment would be. Moreover that the people in our office are better qualified than the average missionary and have more experience to enable them to judge of Japan's requirements; then we should be very glad if the charge could be assigned in Japan.

Hoping that this will meet your approval,

Yours truly,

Mt. Long, Sec. of Japan Mission

Mott.

June 23-1911

JUL 20 1911

Kyoto. Japan. June. 24. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell. Sec..

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of May 10, and that of Mr. Case, May 24, with description of Miss Ward were duly received.

Dr. and Mrs. Rowland sailed from Yokohama June 21 on the Siberia bound for San Francisco. The last number of the Mission News states that Miss L.M. Kinkaid arrived at Yokohama. May 27, but I have no other information in regard to this.

We have been very anxious regarding Mrs. Cobb. who has had to undergo three operations. the last being a week ago to-day; but the latest report is very favorable. so we hope that the special danger is over. Probably through Mr. Cobb's father. if not in other ways. you will be in possession of later intelligence than this letter gives.

I suppose that for you Bostonians the end of the World has come. I congratulate you on its success and on the enconiums your part in it has gained. Does this experience make you wish to go on the stage professionally ?

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

Kyoto, Japan, June, 24, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of May 10, and that of Mr. Case, May 24 with description of Miss Ward were duly received.

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Yours truly,

Otis Cary

June 24-1911

JUL 26 1911

Kyoto. Japan. July 6. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell. Sec..
14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Your letter of June 15 has been received.

The affair of the Foochow telegram seems to have been throughout a comedy of errors or misunderstandings. As I wrote before, I supposed the Kellogg to which it referred was the one who is a member of the Foochow Mission. I did not know that there was any person by that name in Japan. Then, as your copies of your letters of May 2 and 31 will show, they contained nothing to show that the man was in Japan. You will therefore understand why in another letter I expressed surprise that you should try to reach Foochow through me. A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Kellogg. who wrote from the Suzukiya (evidently the name of a hotel) in Hakone. This clears up the mystery. Boston took Suzukiya to be the name of a city. I suppose; then changed it (according to your letter of May 2) to Sukokiya; and the cable changed it still farther to Suzokigt. Under these circumstances you will not think it very strange that I did not solve the puzzle aright.

Mrs. Cobb continues to improve in health. and it is hoped that she can soon go to Karuizawa. I think that I mentioned Miss Denton's illness. I am glad now to report that she has recovered.

The last " Comment on Current Events " in The Congregationalist of June 17 is rather surprising. I should like to know what authority the writer had for saying the Ministers instructed minor officials to strengthen " not only the native religions but all religions obtaining among the people." Nothing that I have seen published here is to that effect; and the understanding of the Japanese press is very

AUG 26 1911

Kyoto, Japan, July 6, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of June 15 has been received.

The affair of the Foochow telegram seems to have been throughout a comedy of errors or misunderstandings. As I wrote before, I supposed the Kellogg to which it referred was the one who is a member of the Foochow mission. I did not know that there was any person by that name in Japan. Then, as your copies of your letters of May 2 and 31 will show, they contained nothing to show that the man was in Japan. You will therefore understand why in another letter I expressed surprise that you should try to reach Foochow through me. A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Kellogg, who wrote from the Susukiya (evidently the name of a hotel) in Hakone. This clears up the mystery. Boston took Susukiya to be the name of a city. I supposed; then changed it (according to your letter of May 2) to Sukokiya; and the cable changed it still farther to Suzokiet. Under these circumstances you will not think it very strange that I did not solve the puzzle aright.

Mrs. Cobb continues to improve in health, and it is hoped that she can soon go to Karuizawa. I think that I mentioned Miss Denton's illness. I am glad now to report that she has recovered.

The last " Comment on Current Events " in The Conservationalist of June 17 is rather surprising. I should like to know what authority the writer had for saying the ministers instructed minor officials to strengthen " not only the native religions but all religions obtaining among the people." Nothing that I have seen published here is to that effect; and the misunderstanding of the Japanese press is very

different. The Minister of Education in addressing the meeting of prefectural governors is reported to have said. "In imparting education. the most careful attention should be directed to encouraging the people to reverence the Shinto deities. placing great importance on religious services held in commemmoration of their ancestors." The movement here is regarded as an attempt to revive Shinto. Not only Christian papers. but some others. think there is a near approach to a violation of the principle of religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution. The teachers see the desire of the Educational Department and are marching their children to the Shinto shrines and telling them to bow. In some places they are telling the pupils not to go to Christian Sunday schools. The teachers of one school here had a meeting. so we are told. to see what could be done to keep pupils from Sunday schools. They decided to have the school grounds open on Sunday for recreation and to do what they could to make the games attractive.

At our Annual Meeting I asked Mr. Miyagawa whether the Christians were prepared to make any open protest. He spoke as though they were in a waiting position for anything so marked that it could be made a basis of action. He added that he would keep his children from worshiping at the Shinto shrines, if he had to go to prison for it. He thought that at present the most effective thing that can be done is to have those foreigners that write for Western papers condemn the action of the Ministers, who he says are very sensitive to foreign criticism. I said to him that I thought missionaries writing for the press were inclined at the present time to avoid so much as possible whatever would ~~xxx~~ tend to increase feeling in America against Japan. It is a little disconcerting now to see this note in The Congregationalist praising action that seems to us so objectionable.

It is indeed doubtless true that the movement does show that beneath it there is a feeling that religion is needed . Mr. Miyagawa in his ~~address to the~~ conversation said that he did not think that the Minister's heart was in his speeches; but that he was yielding to the conservatism of the permanent officials in the Educational Department. who are a set of reactionary samurai. The general feeling in Japan, I think, is that this and other allied movements were occasioned by the trepidation that the plot against the Emperor caused. Many of the newspapers are ridiculing the Government for being so terribly frightened.

I see that this letter is chiefly outside of what I am supposed to report as Secretary. so the opinions expressed must be considered as personal; though I judge that there is nothing to which others of the Mission would not assent.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary

OCT 9 1911
AUG 28 1911

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 2, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I ought to report to you, what doubtless you have learned in other ways, that Mrs. Walker was married July 19 in Kobe to Mr. Donaldson. We are sorry to lose her from the Mission, but have hopes that the Board will decide to have her return through accepting her husband.

Miss Louise DeForest has arrived. You can put her date of arrival as either July 27 at Shiriahama, or July 28 at Yokohama. I believe the rule is to take the date of leaving the steamer; and, as you will hear otherwise, she left the Empress of China on the rocks and got ashore herself at Shiriahama, whence she and the other passengers were later taken to Yokohama. We are very thankful that what might have proved a terrible disaster was unattended by loss of life.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

OCT 9 1911 9

Kyoto. Japan. Sept. 16. 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.

14 Beacon St. . Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Your letter of August 9 has been received. I have just been consulting with Mr. Dunning about what answer should be given to your question about the Mission's vote concerning balances on the fund for " General Work." I find that he is writing a full explanation. and as he is more fully acquainted with the matter than I am. there will be no need for my saying anything. I will only add that I had supposed that our custom of several years was perfectly understood at Boston. Our accounts certainly must have shown that we were retaining these balances; and in looking over the Secetarial correspondence for several years I find no objection made to the system. Two remarks in the correspondence of last year seem to imply that we were expected to retain the balances on General Work. I refer to Mr. Bell's letters of July 6 and Sept. 8. 1910. in both of which he says that unexpended balances of " Salary " (what we call " Personal ") accounts lapse to the Board's Treasury. with the exception of the " House Fund." This. as I say. seems in accordance with our view that ~~we~~ other balances did not lapse. It will be very inconvenient for us if we do not have any reserve fund for miscellaneous items that cannot be tabulated until they arise. My own impression was that ~~at~~ when the Board objected to giving us an appropriation under the name of " Reserve " we were told that in its place we might use what we could save from appropriations under other designations: but this was some years ago and the old correspondence is not where I can easily refer to it.

The Doshisha Girls' School is feeling quite proud. The wives of

two members of the new Cabinet -- Mr. Uchida. the Foreign Minister. and Mr. Haseba. the Minister of Education -- were educated there. Ground was broken this week for the new building made possible by the gift of Mrs. James.

Mr. and Mrs. Lombard arrived at Kobe Sept. 7. and at the same port on Sept. 10 arrived Mr. and Mrs. Olds. Miss Searle. and Miss McKowan.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

OCT 9 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Sept. 16. 1911.

Mr. Herbert E. B. Case.

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Case.

Your letter of August 18 with sketches of Miss Coe and Miss Curtis was duly received. These sketches are much appreciated by members of the Mission as an introduction to those who are to join us. I do not know how much more trouble it would be to you to send twelve copies of future ~~the~~ sketches. That is the number of the stations in our Mission. and as Secretary I am supposed to ~~copy~~ re-produce all official letters from Boston and send a copy to each station. Hence you see the convenience it would be to me if the copies you send were increased in number. However. I do not wish to urge this too strongly. for I suppose that if. as I judge to be the case. the present method of copying is with carbon paper on the type-writer. it would double the work.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

NOV 2 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Oct. 10. 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of Aug. 23 was duly received.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to request the Prudential Committee to permit Dr. and Mrs. Taylor to return to the United States after April 1, 1912, for a furlough, with the usual grants and privileges connected therewith. If he has not already done so, Dr. Taylor will soon write to you, giving the reasons for desiring a furlough at this time.

The Committee ad Interim has also voted to ask the Woman's Board of the Interior to grant medical allowances as follows:--

Miss Howe,		$21.52
"	Wainwright,	28.69
"	DeForest,	15.00
Mrs. Walker,		5.00 (Incurred while in Mission.)

Dr. Newell and Mr. Allchin landed at Yokohama Oct. 4. On the same date Miss Guppy landed at Kobe. Miss Hill was on the same steamer with Mr. Allchin. She, however, planned to remain on it until it reached Kobe. There has been a strike of the stokers on board the steamer so that it has not yet left Yokohama. I suppose the official date of her arrival will be the day when she leaves the steamer, and so it cannot yet be reported.

Allow me personally to inquire about Miss Hill's standing. It will probably be better not to have your reply in a letter addressed to me as Secretary, as I am obliged to send copies of such letters to all members of the Mission, and possibly it might be better if Miss Hill did not know that I was inquiring. In the spring Miss Hill

said that she would be unwilling to come again to the Mission unless it should be as a full appointee. Nothing has come from you showing that she has been thus appointed. In fact, the Treasurer has not yet been authorized to pay her salary. We do not know whether she, the American Board, and the Pacific Board have the same understanding concerning what her relations are; but there is some fear that she has come supposing that she is fully appointed when such is not really the case. I should be glad, if letters now on the way do not explain the matter, to have you write to me what her standing is.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Rec'd NOV 22 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Oct. 26.1911.

Rev. E. F. Bell. Sec..
14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

Rev. S. S. White, coming by way of Siberia, arrived Oct. 23.

At the 1911 Foreign Missions Conference in New York the following resolution was passed; " That at stations where one Board maintains medical work and other Board or Boards do not, a definite arrangement should be made between the Boards in regard to proper compensation for such medical services." The question of proper charges is becoming an important one here, as more and more dependence is being put upon the hospital of the American Episcopal Mission in Tokyo. In the bill recently rendered for treatment of Mrs. Cobb the chief charges were for " 3 operations and daily dressings. 800 yen" and for " Hospital Board and Nursing 42 days. 294 yen." Though a large bill was expected, some think this one is higher than should come from one mission to another. In other cases there has been a similar thought. For example, one of the physicians from the hospital spends the summer in Karuizawa. There he charged 5 yen for each " office visit," and 10 yen for each " house visit." The only thing now is to pay the bills; but in approving of this the C.A.I. suggested that I write to you about the matter; or, as one expressed it, " that the whole subject be brought to the attention of the Prudential Committee and instruction asked, or rather that they be requested, in case they regard the fees excessive, to use their influence with the Episcopal Board to have a different system of charges."

Yours truly,

Otis Cary Sec.

Rec'd NOV 29 1911

Kyoto, Nov. 2, 1911.

Rev. E. R. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Another of our most efficient workers has been taken from us. It is with sadness that I report the death of Miss Talcott; yet we cannot but rejoice at the blessed record she has left of faithful and useful service. She died yesterday afternoon (Nov. 1) after an illness of about a week. At first we heard that the disease was pneumonia; but I have heard indirectly that the physician now does not consider this to be the case but that she was generally worn out. However, I do not know the particulars, which you will learn later from the Kobe friends. I did not send you word by telegraph, as her relatives (Dr. Learned and Mrs. Gulick) preferred not to have this done.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Rec'd DEC 5 1911

Kyoto, Nov. 11, 1911.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to make a grant of $200. in aid of the Tokyo Grammar School. Dr. Greene has already corresponded with you upon this matter and perhaps will now write further.

The Committee ad Interim also votes to grant permission to Mrs. Grover for four months absence from Japan in order to make a brief visit to America, it being understood that her trip shall bring no expense to the Board. Her parents, I believe are to be in California this winter and urge her coming; and it is also thought that to do so will be of great benefit to her health.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

DEC 5 1911
DEC 13 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Nov. 13. 1911.

Mr. Herbert E. B. Case.

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Case.

Your letter to me of Oct. 9, together with one to me as Secretary of the Mission, was duly received. Copies of the latter have been sent to the different stations. I doubt whether the Mission will care to express any opinion in regard to the descriptions of newly appointed missionaries, at least until the matter can be talked over together at our Annual Meeting. I have heard some criticism of the sketches previously sent. While it is interesting for those on the ground to be told concerning those that are to be their associates, there is a feeling, especially among the ladies, that it may not be pleasant for the new-comers to know that matters connected with their personal characteristics. religious experiences. etc. have been made known. Probably what you now have in mind will not be deemed objectionable. and will serve in part as letters of introduction.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

DEC 13 1911

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 20, 1911.

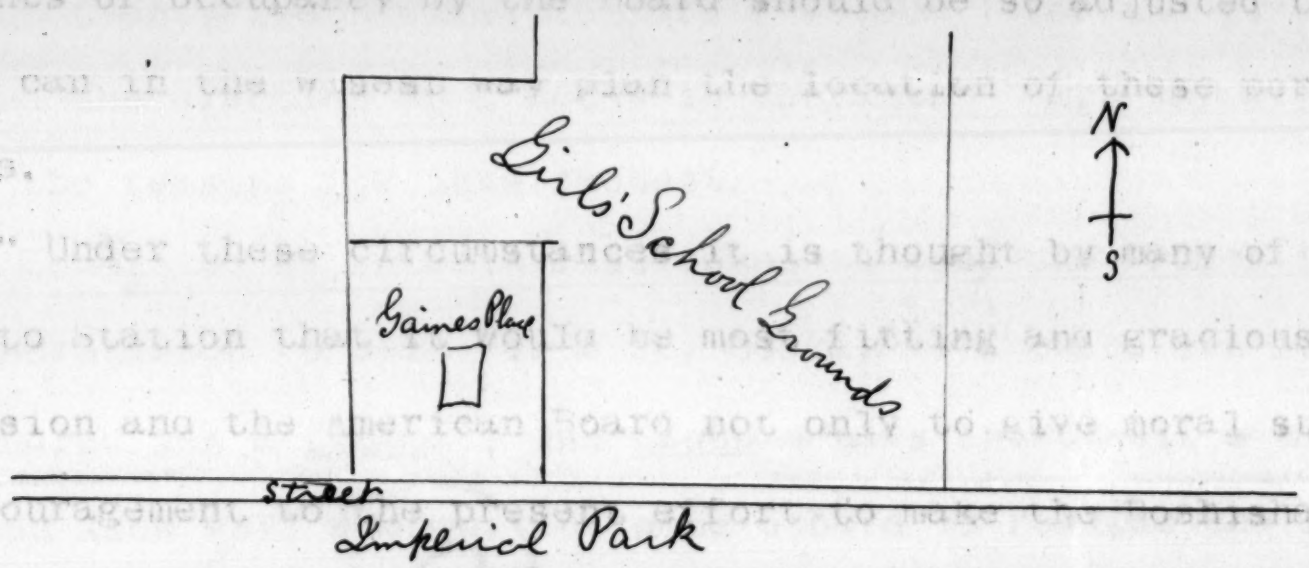
Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission votes to ask the Prudential Committee to give to the Doshisha all rights that the American Board may have in what is known as the " Gaines Place."

The relation of the " Gaines Place" to the property occupied by the Girls' School is shown by the accompanying sketch:



The reasons for the proposition will be shown by the following letter from the Kyoto Station to the Committee ad Interim:

" The Doshisha has entered on a period of large expansion. Its Japanese graduates and friends have responded cordially and generously to the effort to raise a larger endowment. The American Board has given moral support and encouragement, and friends in America have helped. These efforts have been crowned with a large measure of success which we confidently expect will soon bring our hopes to greater fulfillment.

"We are all rejoicing over the receipt of a large gift for endowment of and buildings for the Doshisha Girls' School. This gift, with others, makes possible the erection of several large and needed buildings. One of these has already been begun. Others are ~~yet~~ planned

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Rec. 13-1911

and will be erected in the near future.

" Immediately adjoining the Girls' School property is a lot owned by the Doshisha in which the Board has right of occupancy for seventeen years, though for some years past it has not used that right, and the school has used the property. Ultimately this lot will become a part of the Girls' School compound. Now that the Doshisha is putting up its permanent brick buildings, it is recognized by the entire Station that some arrangement should be made whereby these conditional rights of occupancy by the Board should be so adjusted that the Doshisha can in the wisest way plan the location of these permanent buildings.

" Under these circumstances it is thought by many of the members of Kyoto Station that it would be most fitting and gracious for the Mission and the American Board not only to give moral support and encouragement to the present effort to make the Doshisha a more efficient institution but also to give tangible and practical expression to their interest in its welfare.

" At the present time, of far greater value to the Doshisha than any money that the Board could give and also what would be much more appreciated than a money gift from the Mission or the Board, would be the gift of the immediate, free, and unrestricted use of this piece of property adjoining the ~~Ø~~ Girls' School. We therefore request the ~~Ø~~ Committee ad Interim to ask the Prudential Committee to freely give to the Doshisha as a tangible expression of its interest in and cordial good will toward its development, all the rights which the Board may legally or otherwise have in this piece of property."

Probably you will receive from Miss Denton and others letters urging that this request be granted.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

DEC 19 1911

Kyoto. Japan. Nov. 25. 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Oct. 25 has been received and tells us the standing of Miss Hill in regard to our Mission. She is now busy teaching in the Doshisha Girls' School, and is boarding with us.

The Committee ad Interim has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to grant twentyfive hundred dollars ($2,500) for the purchase of land and the erection of a house in Tsuyama. Mr. White will write giving the reasons for this request.

The Committee ad Interim also votes to ask the Prudential Committee's permission to sell No. 15, Osaka, at a price not less than one hundred yen a tsubo. (One tsubo equals thirty-six square feet. This you know well enough, but some others in reading the letter may like the explanation.) This is the place occupied now by Dr. Taylor. He says that if he returns to Japan he would not wish to live there. Owing to the electric car line and other causes the place has become very noisy and dirty. In fact, the whole of the old Concession in Osaka is fast becoming unfit for residence. Other missions beside our own are gradually moving away from it. Probably Mr. Dunning will write upon this matter, though perhaps what I have said above is sufficient to cover the case. Possibly, however, some one will ask why the place could not be taken for the residence of the ladies of Osaka Station. I think that none of us would consider the place a good one for them. Probably it would be more economical to go elsewhere, but the whole question of the housing of the Osaka ladies is a troublesome one.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary. Sec.

Rec'd JAN 3 _ 1912

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Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 8, 1911.

Miss Kate G. Lamson.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Miss Lamson,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted as follows:

1. To report to the Woman's Board a balance from the sale of No. 25, Osaka, of 22,750 yen ($11,375).

2. To request that this sum be reserved for use in erecting much needed W.B.M. houses in Osaka.

3. To request the W.B.M. to allow the investment of the above sum in Japan, and to authorize the use of the interest to meet the needs of the Osaka ladies for 1912, estimated at about 700 yen ($350); or, if this cannot be done, to make an extra grant on the Osaka W.B.M. House Account for 1912 of 700 yen.

4. To ask W.B.M. to provide 7,000 yen ($3,500) for purchase of needed land for Matsuyama Girls' School.

5. To ask W.B.M. to provide 2,500 yen ($1,250) for removing remodeling, and re-erecting the Imadegawa Kindergarten.

Different members of the Mission will write giving the reasons for these requests. As they will explain, the last two need immediate action. In order to get the Matsuyama land ere it is sold to those that will use it for purposes very detrimental to our School, the bargain must be made soon. The widening of streets necessitates the removal of the Imadegawa Kindergarten. We hope to get some money from the city for this purpose and any sum thus received will diminish to that amount what we shall use of the 2,500 yen; but we can form no estimate of what the city will pay.

Owing to the urgency we ask for a telegram. If you grant both 4 and 5, please telegraph " Acquiesce;" if 4 but not 5, " Purchase;" if

JAN 3 1912

5 but not 4, " Removal." For the sake of form I will put in what we cannot think of your needing, the code-word " Objection," to be used if you cannot grant either 4 or 5

Perhaps you will be prepared to act at once in approval of all four requests. In that case, please send the word " Teetotal:" but please do not delay an answer to 4 and 5 in order to arrive at a decision on the other matters, as there is not so much need to know at once in regard to them.

Hoping for a speedy and favorable reply.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

APR 2 1911

JAN 3 1912

4a

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 9, 1911.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter that I am sending to Miss Lamson of the Woman's Board.

I am informed that Miss Coe reached Kobe Nov. 26.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Dec. 9, 1911

Dear Mr. Bell: Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have written to Miss Lamson of the Woman's Board. In his letter of Feb. 9, 1911, Dr. Barton is requesting a similar grant as the one requested, will be expended as in the past year." The grant given received then was for a special use; but we are each year apportioning from our funds for "General Work" a sum in excess of this. In the end of the student, the [illegible] would be a great relief to our other work if we could be delivered from the burden to this extent. The different stations are all feeling that their evangelistic work is being financially crippled. Expenses have risen, so that a yen does not go nearly so far as it did a few years ago. For example, the price of jinrikisha, accommodation in hotels, etc, in most places double what it was ten years ago. Evangelists also need more. We understand that grants from the Educational Fund are made in February; so we send on the request at this time.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

JAN 24 1912

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 28, 1911.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Com. ad Interim votes to ask the Prudential Committee to grant from the Educational Fund $500. for aid to theological students. In his letter of Feb. 9, 1911, Dr. Barton in reporting a similar grant added that it "if needed, will be repeated another year." That particular sum received then was for a special use; but we are each year apportioning from our funds for "General Work" a sum in excess of this for the aid of the students; hence it would be a great relief to our other work if we could be relieved from the burden to this extent. The different stations are all feeling that their evangelistic work is being financially crippled. Expenses have risen so that a yen does not go nearly so far as it did a few years ago. For example, the price of jinrikisha, accommodation in hotels, etc. is in most places double what it was ten years ago. Evangelists also need more. We understand that grant from the Educational Fund are made in February; so we send on the request at this time.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

FEB 8 1912

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Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 13, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission asks the Prudential Committee to make a special grant of three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($ 375) for the Union Christian Literature Committee of the Federated Missions.

You will remember that this Committee is made up of representatives of different missions and is sustained by contributions from the missions in proportion to the number of missionaries. Our proportion is the sum stated above. The American Board last year, I think, gave its approval to the plan and granted our request for what was needed in 1911. The sum for 1912 ought to have been requested at our last Annual Meeting, but for some reason it failed to get into our list of estimates sent to Boston. We feel that the Mission is pledged to give this amount of support to the Literature Committee, and to this end the above request for a special grant is made.

Miss Edith Curtis, arriving by the Siberia, landed at Yokohama Jan. 5; and Mrs. J. D. Davis, coming by the same steamer, landed at Kobe Jan. 7.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary

Prudential Committee, January 24, 1911:-

"That when needed the sum of $350 be appropriated for the support of the Christian Literature Committee (in Japan) this sum to be taken out of the lapsed funds of the salary account of the present year's appropriations."

Doc'd FEB 21 1912

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Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 23, 1912.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Dec. 27 and two bearing date of Dec. 28 were received yesterday.

C. A. J. votes to request the Prudential Committee to authorize Mr. and Mrs. Colt to take a furlough in America from next June. As they reached Japan in Nov. 1904, this is their regular time for a furlough.

As you have the Japan Mail at the office, you have probably noticed that the Japanese Government is apparently planning to take some new action concerning religion. Though there are various suppositions about what is contemplated, I doubt whether anything very definite has yet been divulged. I am told that the meeting of the Home Minister with representatives of Shintoism, Buddhism, and Christianity was to have been held Jan. 15; but Shinto influence was thrown very strongly against such a recognition of Christianity and it was deemed best to take a little time for removing objections. The putting of Christianity on an equality with other religions will probably

Jan. 13-1912

bring to an end some forms of opposition that have come from school teachers owing to last year's action of the Educational Department; but on the other hand, the Government's pressure to harmonize different religions may tend to promote some unfortunate compromises that will weaken the Christian churches. The Japanese Government wishes to control and to utilize religion in this land. We await developments to see what the present movement means.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Kyoto.

Jan. 23-1912

C'1FEB 23 1912

Personal.

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 25, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter, containing one written to you by Dr. Brown concerning the work of the Kumi-ai people in Korea, has been received. It is not strange that the missions that have long been working in Korea are troubled by the advent of our people; but I doubt whether the missionaries in Japan can do anything to help matters. At first, the work done by the Kumi-ai brethren was for the Japanese settlers in Korea. Some of these had been connected with the Kumi-ai churches here, and it is not strange that they desired their own denomination. It was only last year that work was begun for the Koreans. As our people here look at it, the Koreans are now a part of the Japanese people and work should be done for them as for others. Here in Japan the Kumi-ai body, like the Presbyterian, the Methodist, etc., feels that it must spread over the whole land, occupying as fast as possible all the prominent cities, without stopping to consider whether other churches are there in force or not. I have often said to our Japanese brethren that they have much more of the sectarian spirit than the missionaries have. To this they reply: "No, it is not sectarianism; but the principles of the Kumi-ai body are different from those of others. We believe in independence, freedom of thought, etc., etc. We need to extend our principles to all parts of the land." I suppose other denominations reason in a similar way; and still think themselves without sectarian spirit. The consequence is what seems to me an unfortunate overlapping of forces. It is many years since the Kumi-ai Missionary Society has begun work in a place where already two or more other churches were not working. As for Korea, it has

been common for writers in the " Kirisuto-kyo Sekai," the organ of the Kumi-ai churches, to say that the Christians of that land are too much under the control of the missionaries, that they are very much behind the age in their theological opinions. etc. and that the principles of the Kumi-ai people are needed for their development. Beyond this there is the thought that for Japanocizing these people, who now belong to this nation, there is need that they be taught by Japanese instead of by foreigners; also that religion may be made one of the great bonds to unite their hearts to the hearts of Christian people of old Japan. Patriotic or nationalistic sentiments thus enter into the matter.

I am sorry for this condition of affairs. but fear there is little chance for improvement. In fact. I fear that the feeling against the Kumi-ai people will grow stronger. Last week's " Kirisuto-kyo Sekai " reports that the Kumi-ai evangelist there has just taken over fourteen churches (having about six hundred members) that a few years ago separated from the Presbyterians. I do not know the reason for that separation; but it is easy to see that the present action is not likely to make the Presbyterians feel any more kindly towards the Kumi-ai work.

In connection with some Committee ad Interim business, Pres. Harada has given me a copy of his letter to you dated Jan. 24. There is one thing not mentioned there, and perhaps it makes no difference in the thought the Board should have in the matter concerning which he writes; but it seems to me he ought to have stated that other persons than members of the Mission are being made " Shayu." Thus, at the last meeting of the Directors, five foreigners (Mr. James, Mr. Hamilton Holt, Mr. Alpheus Hardy, Mr. Castle of Hawaii, and a lady of whose name I am not sure) were elected " Shayu." Apparently the Directors

can appoint any benefactors of the school, in Japan or out of it, to be "Shayu," and from these can choose any they desire to be the three foreign members on their Board. It may be a good plan to extend the possibilities in this way; but it seems to me that the American Board in assenting to the plan ought to know what it may involve. Perhaps some other letter from Pres. Harada makes this plain, but the present one might not suggest to the reader all that is being done.

Thank you for your kind words regarding our children whom you have met. We are naturally very much interested in them, and are glad if they merit the commendation you give them.

Since your letter to me was not official, I think that I will mark this "Personal," though, of course, there is nothing private in it.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

Rec'd MAR 5 1912

Kyoto. Japan. Feb. 13. 1912.

Rev. J. E. Barton, D.D., Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston. Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission asks the Woman's Board to authorize the Mission to employ a lady teacher for the Baikwa School in Osaka for the period of three months (April -- June), at the usual salary and with the addition of the traveling expenses.

The delay in Miss Ward's return and the desirability of having Miss McKowan attend the Language School in Tokyo necessitate this request. The traveling expenses are for daily travel in getting to and from school and would amount to perhaps $5 a month.

Some one of the Osaka Station will write more fully to the Woman's Board and give a code for a telegram, since the time for making arrangements requires a speedy reply.

Yours truly. Otis Cary. Sec.

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Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 28, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In accordance with your letter of Jan. 29 I send you a copy of a paper that I read before the Missionary Association of Central Japan. As is evident, it was written from a Japanese standpoint and with thought of what would be of advantage to persons planning for work in this country. The subject was brought before the Association through a letter sent to Dr. Gulick asking what would be the opinion of missionaries here concerning the Hartford School. Accordingly I sent a copy of the paper to Dr. Capen. I thought a little of sending it through you; but did not, as I supposed likely you would be on your way to Turkey before it reached America.

As might be supposed with a company of missionaries, the discussion that followed the reading of the paper showed considerable difference of opinion. Some thought it unwise for a person to delay for another year the time of going to his field; one or two thought that it would be better for a person to come out for three years and then go home for a year of special study; and several thought that this second plan took a person away from the use of the language at just the time he was gaining a fair degree of proficiency in its use, and that the year of study would better be at the end of the first regular ~~time~~ term of service. As no vote on this matter was taken, it is hard to say which opinion would gain the assent of the largest number. Apparently there was ~~general~~ unanimous agreement that little could be done in America with the language; and all expressed opinions seemed in agreement with my view that it would not be good economy of time to study in America the religions of Japan. Those who specified what seemed specially desirable to get in America, spoke of methods of social work and training in

Rec'd Feb 13-1912

ways of approaching people with Christian truth.

As was natural, the discussion turned largely to the more directly practical side of the paper -- the suggestion for a summer school. It seemed best to refer this to a more widely representative body, and so the Conference of Federated Missions was asked to consider it. That Conference referred it to its Executive Committee, and a letter that reached me to-day says that a committee has been appointed to arrange for such a school, if found feasible.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary

Otis Cary April 5, 1912.

Dear Dr. Newell,

C. A. I.'s vote did not reach me until this evening and I report it at once to you. If you wish a telegram I should think it might as well be sent directly to you; but you would better furnish me with the code, in case Boston from any reason prefers to send to me.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Rec'd MAY 1 1912

256

Kyoto, Japan, April 5, 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D., Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan

Rec'd MAY 1 1912

255

Kyoto, April 5, 1912.

Dear Dr. Newell,

C. A. I.'s vote did not reach me until this evening and I report it at once to you. If you wish a telegram I should think it might as well be sent directly to you; but you would better furnish me with the code, in case Boston from any reason prefers to send to me.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Rec'd MAY 1 1912

Kyoto, Japan, April 5, 1912.

Rev. L. L. Barton, D. D., Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission votes to ask the Prudential Committee to grant Mrs. Newell permission to return ~~sha~~ to the United States this summer on furlough; also, if Dr. Newell so desires, it asks for a reply by cable.

I am sending this to you through Dr. Newell in order that he may send a statement of the reasons for this request, and, if he so desires, arrange for the cablegram.

Yours truly
Otis Cary, Sec.

Rec'd MAY 3 1912

257

Kyoto. Japan. April 9. 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell,

14 Beacon St., Boston. Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The C.A.I. of the Japan Mission votes to request the Woman's Board of the Interior to grant three hundred and seven dollars ($ 307) to pay off the accumulated deficit on the Kindergarten Training School.

Miss Day and Miss Lamson reached Japan several days ago. We shall manage to keep them busy, and are very glad that they plan to stay until after our Annual Meeting.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Three of those entering the Theological Department are Koreans.

You will probably hear in other ways of the illness of Mrs. W.L. Curtis. An operation will probably be necessary for some sort of a tumor connected with the stomach. If plans were carried out, she was taken two days ago to Tokyo; but I have not heard definitely that this has been done.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

MAY 16 1912

Kyoto, Japan, April 22, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Doshisha is starting out well on its new year. As nearly as they can be tabulated at present, the numbers of students in the various departments are as follows:

Academy,	638
Theological Department,	65
School of Politics and Economics,	120
Literary Department,	16
Girls' School,	198
	1035

Three of those entering the Theological Department are Koreans.

You will probably hear in other ways of the illness of Mrs. W.L. Curtis. An operation will probably be necessary for some sort of a tumor connected with the stomach. If plans were carried out, she was taken two days ago to Tokyo; but I have not heard definitely that this has been done.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary

Rec'd MAY 24 1912

Kyoto, Japan, April 29, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Kyoto, Japan, May 11, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of April 2 and Dr. Barton's of April 3 were received to-day. A letter came also from Dr. Rowland speaking of his embarrassment at not having any invitation from the Mission to return. He said that he hoped when action was taken that a cablegram would be sent so that he might feel safe in making purchases. Sapporo Station had awaked to its sense of duty and yesterday C.A.I. action was completed in a vote asking the Prudential Committee to return Dr. and Mrs. Rowland to Japan. In view of Dr. Rowland's request and on consultation with others, I sent to-day the word " Degenstoot " meaning " Mission heartily approves return." thinking that in this would be understood to refer to your letter regarding Dr. Rowland. The matter of location has been put before C.A.I.; but I am personally inclined to think that, on account of the many things involved, no action will be taken before Mission meeting.

On April 26, the day of her death, I sent the cablegram " Delaborayi Curtis," which by the code signified " Regret to report that Mrs. Curtis died from the effects of a serious operation." It was in Tokyo at St. Luke's Hospital. The trouble as I understand was a cancer on the pancreas; but others who know more about the matter will write you the particulars. The funeral was yesterday in Kobe.

The Bennetts of Tottori have a baby boy. I think he was born April 27.

Dr. Mrs. and Miss Taylor started for home by way of Siberia April 22.

I am sending the news only in bare outline, as much extra work is on hand just now.

Yours truly, Otis Cary.

JUN 13 1912
JUN 3 1912

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Kyoto, Japan, May 11, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The C. A. I. of the Japan Mission asks that the Prudential Committee give Mr and Bartlett to send their son Gordon to America at such time after June as shall seem wise to the parents.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto

Rec'd June 29-1912

JUN 13 1912

Kyoto. Japan. May 21. 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.. Sec..

14 Beacon St.. Boston. Mass.. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

The public opening of the Doshisha University occurred yesterday. We were favored with good weather. and there was a large attendance of Doshisha alumni and friends. The exercises were as by the enclosed program except that there was also an address by Mr. Kozaki as representative of the Kumi-ai Churches; and Baron Kikuchi. though sitting on the platform. gave over his part to Dr. Kuhara who has just been made President of the Kyoto Imperial University. Baron Kikuchi is now a member of the Privy Council. There were congratulatory telegrams from the Prime Minister and most other members of the Cabinet. as well as from other prominent persons. The chief interest in receiving such telegrams is that they show the standing the Doshisha has gained and the readiness to recognize a private institution and one that is on a Christian basis.

Miss Parmelee landed in Kobe May 13.

Our Annual Meeting begins day after to-morrow. We have some puzzling questions. and doubtless I shall soon have many requests to report to the Prudential Committee.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto - May 11-1912

Rec'd JUN 13 1912

Doshisha University

OPENING EXERCISES

at one o'clock

Monday, May Twentieth, 1912.

Instrumental Music

Hymn

Prayer The Reverend TSUNETERU MIYAGAWA.

Reading of the Imperial Rescript on Education

National Anthem

Address - Opening the University. President TASUKU HARADA.

Address - The History and Purpose of the University.
The Honorable IICHIRO TOKUTOMI, Chairman of the University Committee.

Hymn

Addresses of Congratulation

His Excellency
The Honorable SUMITAKA HASEBA, Minister of Education.

Baron DAIROKU KIKUCHI, LL.D., President of the Kyoto Imperial University.

His Excellency
SHOICHI OHMORI, Governor of Kyoto.

The Reverend DANIEL C. GREENE, D.D. LL.D., in behalf of the Foreign Friends of Doshisha.

Professor KAZUTAMI UKITA, Hogaku Hakushi, in behalf of the Alumni.

University Song - "Doshisha"

Invited guests will be served with refreshments in the Theological Hall.

Rec'd JUN 13 1912

Personal.

Kyoto. Japan. May 21. 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston. Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Thank you for your kind letter concerning the paper I read before the Missionary Association of Central Japan. You write. "It has always seemed to me that it would be well for one who is going even to Japan to take up the study of the books bearing on Buddhism. Shintoism. and Confucianism. in order that when he reaches the field he may have the book knowledge that gives him the foundation to take up the study of the practical working out of the religion among the people;" and you ask for my thought on this matter. I agree with you that our missionaries know too little about the religions of Japan. I am now discussing in our Mission's Language Committee the possibility of requiring some work in that line. I still doubt whether it is advisable to take time ~~at~~ in America for such study. Formerly we had few books that would help much in the study of Shintoism and Japanese Buddhism. The latter is so different from the Buddhism of India. that a study of one does not help much on the other. It is advisable for one coming here to read some short work like Rhys Davids' small manual: as this would give him the early history of Buddhism and an idea of the doctrines in their early forms: but it seems to me that the reading of the few books we have on Japanese Buddhism must be very tough work until a person is where he can see temples and where he gets accustomed to Japanese names. So also in Shinto: Aston's very small volume is readable: but his fuller volume would better be left for reading in Japan. Confucianism is different: that as a system can perhaps be studied almost as well in America as in Japan.

One of our troubles in Japan is that we have so many religions that

we ought to be acquainted with. Buddhism and Shintoism have many sects differing from each other more than Roman Catholicism and Protestantism differ. Buddhism abounds with uncouth names. Its vocabulary is different ~~from~~ in many respects from that in common use. Even its pronunciation of a large proportion of the Chinese characters used in technical words is different from the pronunciation of the same characters in other connections. For a person whose tastes do not run in that direction. its subtleties are difficult to understand and it is hard to get interested in them. Moreover, one sometimes doubts whether from a utilitarian standpoint it pays to spend much time in study of Buddhist theories; for there is not among nominal Buddhists any such knowledge of the doctrines as there is of Christian doctrines with us. A study of Buddhism is more a study of ~~a~~ philosophical theories than of religion, and not all missionaries are attracted by philosophical studies. Still I think it desirable that our young missionaries be encouraged to get some knowledge of Japanese religions in general and then to take up some one sect for special study.

We had hoped to have a summer school at Karuizawa for promoting such studies among young missionaries; but circumstances have made it impossible to carry out the plan this year. I hope something can be done a year later.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

Leave of absence, Dorothy's travel, and a grant of actual general expenses amounting to $240. gold.

we ought to be acquainted with. Buddhism and Shintoism have many sects differing from each other more than Roman Catholicism and Protestantism differ. Buddhism abounds with uncouth names. Its vocabulary is different from in many respects from that in common use. Even its pronunciation of a large proportion of the Chinese characters used in technical words is different from the pronunciation of the same characters in other connections. For a person whose tastes do not run in that direction, its subtleties are difficult to understand and it is hard to get interested in them. Moreover, one sometimes doubts whether from a utilitarian standpoint it pays to spend much time in study of Buddhist theories: for there is not among nominal Buddhists any such knowledge of the doctrines as there is of Christian doctrines with us. A study of Buddhism is more a study of philosophical theories than of religion, and not all missionaries are attracted by philosophical studies. STILL I think it desirable that our young missionaries be encouraged to get some knowledge of Chinese religions in general and then to take up some one sect for special study.

We had hoped to have a summer school at Kalgan for promoting such studies among young missionaries; but circumstances have made it impossible to carry out the plan this year. I hope something can be done a year later.

Yours truly.

Geo. Hunt.

Hunt, Geo
May 21-1912

Rec'd JUN 22 1912

Code for Cablegram

1 Leave of absence, and Dorothy's travel.
"Assured"

2 Leave of absence, Dorothy's travel and three months' family salary from April 26, 1912.
"Permitted"

3 Leave of absence, Dorothy's travel, three months' family salary and grant of $200.
"Desired"

4 Leave of absence, Dorothy's travel, and two months' family salary instead of "three months".
"Allowed"

5 Leave of absence, Dorothy's travel, two months' family salary and $200. grant.
"Granted"

6 Leave of absence, Dorothy's travel, and a grant of actual funeral expenses amounting to $240. gold.
"Expenses"

JUN 23 1972

Book for Bookkeeper

1 Loan of Clarence and Dorothy Farrell
"Issued"

2 Loan of Clarence Dorothy Farrell
and three months' family salary
from April 29, 1972.
"Permitted"

3 Loan of Clarence Dorothy Farrell three
months' family salary of $420.
"Issued"

4 Loan of Clarence, Dorothy Farrell,
and two months' family salary under
of "three months".
"Allowed"

5 Loan of Clarence Dorothy Farrell two
months' family salary and $420. grant
"Issued"

6 Loan of Clarence Dorothy Farrell
and a grant of partial funeral
expense amounting to $420. grant.
"Refused"

N. T. Curtis

Rec'd JUN 22 1912

Kyoto, May 25, 1912

Rev. C. H. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St. Boston.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Mission Meeting is still in session and it may be some days before a full report can be sent to you; but the following vote calls for early action.

Voted: To ask the Prudential Committee.

1. To grant leave of absence to Mr. Curtis for the purpose of taking his children to America.

2. To pay the traveling expenses of his daughter Dorothy.

3. To make him a special grant, in view of the extraordinary expenses incurred, of $200 in addition to the continuance of the family salary for three months.

4. To send a reply by cable.

Mr. Curtis will insert in this envelope a code for a telegram to be sent to me.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Reports.

May 25-1912

JUN 22 1972

Topeka, May 25, 1912

Mrs. E. P. Hall, Sec.
14 Green St. Topeka.

Dear Mr. Hall,

Miss Keeling is still in Kansas and thought to come down before a full report can be sent to you; but the following are said to be only extra.

Total: 10 use the Industrial Committee

1. 10 want some of whom to the Society in the purpose of taking his children to Kansas.

2. 10 pay the travelling expenses of his dependents.

3. 10 have a physical defect, one of the children, supposed insured, of $300 in addition to the continuance of the family salary for three months.

4. 10 made up by cards.

Mr. Harris will insert in his envelope a card for a telegram to be sent to me.

Yours truly

Otis Leary, Sec.

R.S.

JUN 25 1912 25a

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Kyoto. Japan. May 31. 1912.

Rev. J. L. Barton. D. D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I enclose the report of the Annual Meeting. and add a few explanations. On some points others will send full explanations.

I was asked to request that no action be taken in regard to Mr. Donaldson until you should hear the result of a letter that Dr. Gulick was asked to send to him.

The request for a cable reply on Mr. Curtis's matter was sent. together with a code. as soon as the action was taken. Afterwards the vote concerning Tsuyama with request for answer by cable was ~~ask~~ passed. If the answer to both requests come together a slight saving in expense will come in changing Mr. Curtis's code ~~as follows:~~

If Tsuyama request is granted. change Mr. Curtis's words as follows

Instead of Assured send Absence
" " Permitted " Building
" " Desired " Certainly
" " Granted " Careful
" " Allowed " Fatigued
" " Expenses " Gracious

If Tsuyama request is refused. change Mr. Curtis's code as follows

Instead of Assured send Denial
" " Permitted " Unable.
" " Desired " Uncertain.
" " Granted " Stringent
" " Allowed " Parable
" " Expenses " Harmless.

If the Tsuyama answer is sent alone let the code be

Suitable for affirmative, and Moderate for negative answer

JUN 25 1912

Kyoto, Japan, May 31, 1912.

Rev. J.L. Barton, D.D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton.

I enclose the report of the annual Meeting, and add a few explanations. On some points others will send full explanations.

I was asked to request that no action be taken in regard to Mr. Domidson until you should hear the result of a letter that Dr. Gulick was asked to send to him.

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"	"	Instead of	Assured and Absence
"	"	Permitted "	Building
"	"	Desired "	Certainly
"	"	Granted "	Careful
"	"	Allowed "	Fatigued
"	"	Expenses "	Gracious

If Tsuyama request is refused, change Mr. Curtis's code as follows

"	"	Instead of	Assured and Denial
"	"	Permitted "	Unable.
"	"	Desired "	Uncertain.
"	"	Granted "	Stringent
"	"	Allowed "	Parable
"	"	Expenses "	Harmless.

If the Tsuyama answer is sent alone let the code be Suitable for affirmative, and Moderate for negative answer

Personal.

If decision on the Tsuyama matter is delayed. I hope it will not cause any delay in answering Mr. Curtis.

You will perhaps ask why a vote calls for a substitute for Miss Bates. Well. I suppose my son Frank is the cause of this. One of the pleasant events of the Annual Meeting was the announcement of the engagement of these two persons. I suppose W.B.M.I. will not be pleased; but it ought by this time to get accustomed to having its young ladies taken away. Miss Bates will plan to remain in the Bible School for at least two years and probably longer; but it is thought that another person ought to be in training for work there (or for capture by some other young man).

I sent from Arima a cable " Sapporo." which by your code meant that the Rowlands were to be allowed to remain in Sapporo indefinitely.

It was very pleasant to have at our meeting Miss Day and Miss Lamson. also Miss Brewer of the Pacific Board.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Estimates for 1913 enclosed.

if decision on the Tauyama matter is delayed. I hope it will not cause any delay in answering Mr. Curtis.

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I sent from Arima a cable " Sapporo." which by your code means that the Rowlands were to be allowed to remain in Sapporo indefinitely.

It was very pleasant to have at our meeting Miss Day and Miss Ransom. also Miss Brewer of the Pacific Board.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary

Cary 31-1912

Personal.

AUG 26 1912

July 9

266

Kyoto, Japan, July 31, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The C. A. I. of the Japan Mission votes:-

1. To ask the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Miss Howe to begin as soon as she can get away.

2. To ask W. B. M. I. to appropriate full salary for Miss Thompson during Miss Howe's furlough.

Others will send you explanations and reasons for these votes. Hitherto it has been my custom to send requests to the Women's Boards to the Secretaries of those Boards, reporting the same also to you. My study of the new Hand Book shows me that annual estimates (and so, by implication, other requests) are sent only to the Foreign Secretary of the American Board. I shall act hereafter on this understanding.

Being now at Takayama Beach, I know nothing concerning the Emperor's death except as a telegram has reached us. The heart of the nation will be deeply moved, but probably the event will not lead to any immediate change in national affairs.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary. Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, July 31, 1912

Gen. E. C. Hull Sec.,
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hull,

The G.A.G. of the Japan Mission wrote:—

1. To ask the Executive Committee to open a funday to this Mission to begin as soon as the can get money.

2. To ask M.E.M.S. to appropriate full salary for this Mission during this Mission's funday.

Otherwise will cancel our application and return the money.

Kindly let it be kept out of the Women's Board to the Secretaries of the Board supporting the Mission also to you. My study of the Mission Work shows me that annual estimates (and so by implication, other requests) are sent only to the Foreign Secretary of the Women Board. I shall act hereafter on this matter accordingly.

Being now at Nagasaki Work, I have nothing concerning the Emperor's death except as a telegram has reached us. The heart of the nation will be deeply moved, but probably the event will not lead to any immediate change in national affairs.

Very truly,

Otis Cary. Sec.

Kyoto, Japan. July 31, 1912

Personal.

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 8, 1912.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon, St. Boston Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Thank you for the pamphlet "Today in Japan" which was received a few days ago. It is a very bright sketch that ought to interest people who are at all capable of being interested in mission work. I hope that it will get many readers, as it deserves to do.

You ask me to point out anything that needs correction. I notice nothing of very great importance, but since you ask for criticisms I will refer to two or three points. —

On page first you make the time "the early fifties" but on p. 11 you have the missionaries in the "great city." Missionaries did not come until 1859. "Fifties" is probably a slip of the pen for "sixties"

Page 7. "Shirankao" is hardly an "unknowable face" — that is, as the primary meaning — but one that puts on an appearance of not noticing or understanding what is before it. "Unconcerned appearance" comes pretty near the meaning.

Page 15. The "Taikyo Dendo" would not be a part of "Shuchu Dendo" but about the same thing under a different name. The former was applied to a movement about 1901. The latter was a similar but somewhat modified movement of a later date.

Page 16. The government has not originated a "woman's university" What bears that name is carried on by a non-official company.

Page 21. The chairman was not a Christian. Of course as each set of religionists met first by itself the chairman of the Christian meeting was a Christian; but, unless I am mistaken, the chairman of the joint session was a Shintoist.

Page 25. Looking from Hieizan westward to the sea would give you Kyoto. If you mean northwestward this would be over a mountainous district with hardly any inhabitants until you get close to the sea unless your northwest was so much west as to

Personal.

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 8, 1912

Rev. Ernest W. Hall,
144 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hall,

Thank you for the pamphlet "Looking in Japan" which was received a few days ago. It is a very bright sketch that ought to interest people who are not well informed of being interested in mission work. I hope that it will get many readers, as I believe it ought.

You ask me to point out anything that needs correction. I notice nothing of any great importance, but since you ask for suggestions I will refer to two or three points.

1. Page first you make the time "the early fifties" date as the time the missionaries in the "great city" Hiroshima first came, namely 1853. "Fifties" is probably a slip of the pen for "sixties".

Page 1. "Shimatsu" is hardly an "unknown fore" — that is, the primary meaning — but is that but an attenuated form of being a misleading word is left out. "Unknown offshoots" would be better.

Page 12. The "Indigo Dance" would not be a part of "Shin Odori" about the same thing made a different name. The former was played a movement about 1901. The latter was a popular but [illegible] movement to take place.

Page 16. The government has not original let a "[illegible]" [illegible] that name is carried on by a non-official company.

Page 21. The characters are not a [illegible]. Omit so read [illegible] by itself the character of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; but when I am [illegible], the character [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible].

Page 25. Adding fine things overhead to the see would give [illegible] a [illegible].

Page 27. If you mean [illegible] this would be over a [illegible]. If you mean [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

take in Tottori, Yonago, and Matsue. Northward in a strict sense would bring almost no population unless it bent a little to the east, when it would take in Fukui and Kanazawa with their missionaries. I wonder if you did not get your thought from something written by Dr. Davis a few years ago, and whether "westward" is not a slip of the pen for "eastward". Even so, I am inclined to criticize. You could go directly west to the sea without hitting Nagoya, Tsu, Yamada (I am not sure whether Yokkaichi now has a resident missionary or not) but in any broad sense of westward those cities, if not Gifu also, would come in. Dr. Davis, when he wrote that to which I refer, had Omi province especially in mind. That you remember is the region around Lake Biwa. I at that time criticized his statement, calling his attention to the fact that there was an Episcopal missionary in Otsu (at present there is none there), and also insisting that he ought not to refuse Mr. Vories (who then was no longer teaching but giving himself wholly to Christian work) the title of missionary. To be sure, Mr. Vories was not sent out by one of the large boards, but he was carrying on independently what he called the "Omi Mission". At present he has another American associated with him and he expects to have some others come out next fall. Good Dr. Davis was so intense that he was likely to overlook facts that did not help on what he was urging. The same paper gave ~~it~~ one and I think two other prefectures in which he said there were no missionaries, but when I showed him the names of some as given in the "Missionary Directory" he had to acknowledge that he had written without careful investigation.

P. 26. You say "nor is there practically any overlapping in evangelistic work." It looks a little as though you had taken the phrase from the "Report of the Committee on Distribution of Forces." If you look at that Report (at least as it is re-printed in "The Christian Movement" for 1912. See p. 230) you will see that it says "Aside from a few instances....." of which it gives three varieties "there is practically no overlapping." You make

Late in October, January, and February. Fortunately in a private case would bring about no prejudicial unless it lent a little to the party when after we left in Paris and Hungary until then nothing.

I wonder if you did not get your letter from Paris, Monsieur (I am not sure whether it was a mistake meaning or not) but in any event some of Paris, if not Belgium also would come in. Then, when he was that to which I refer, that Dan Jerome specially in mind. Your remarks in the region around Lake Geneva. It at that time entirely his statement, calling his attention to the fact that there was an Theoretical meaning in Dan (at Belgium there is one), and also meeting that he ought not to refuse the Paris, to the two not large teaching but very beautifully to Dante work) the title of meaning. To be sure the Paris was not at by one of the large hotels, but he was carrying on wonderfully and he called the "Dan Meeting". At present he has another meeting with him and he appears to have gone out very well. Good Mr. Dan was so intense that he was likely to overlook fact that did not tell on what he was urging in some parts. Yes and I think two other publishers in which he said there was no misunderstanding, but rather I admired his in some of some so pain in the Meeting Dinner" he had to acknowledge that he had write without careful investigation.

P.S. Dan "Yes a little practically any overlapping in complete work." Attach a little so though you have taken the see for the "Right of the Commune or Distribution of Power." If you look at that Right (at least work is familiar in "The Dan Movement" for 1912, see p. 230) you will see that it can include from a few instances ....." of which it gives three consists "Dan is practically in overlapping." Dan made

the statement stronger by not noting the exceptions. Opinions will differ as to how far there is much overlapping; but to some it seems that (more often as the fault of the Japanese than of the missionaries, perhaps,) there is much uneconomical distribution of forces, coming from the desire of all the leading denominations to be represented in all the leading cities. A different kind of overlapping is in the large number of theological schools. See "The Christian Movement" for 1912, pp. 63-68.

To most readers the things which I have criticized would not make much difference, and probably I should never have called your attention to them if you had not invited criticism. I know by experience how hard it is to get things correct; and also how sometimes the pen (it is nice to have that ~~object~~ on which to throw the blame) slips in the wrong word, which as we read over MS. proofsheets, etc. fails to catch our attention.

Just at present we are at Takayama Beach, and thus have no opportunity to see how the people are affected by the death of the Emperor. Where official pressure compels signs of mourning and where the contagion of emotional manifestations is felt, the nation is probably deeply moved; but in this remote place there is almost nothing to remind us of what has happened. Elsewhere I judge that "Long live the king" is drowning out the cry of "The king is dead." However much of a figurehead the sovereign may be, a change in the personality probably means that other changes will come; and young Japan looks forward with hope into the new era.

Please remember us kindly to Mrs. Bell.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Aug. 5, 1912

Dear Mr. Gill:

Just at present we are at Katsuyama Beach, and this morning opportunity to see how the people are affected by the cloak dispute. The official measure compel signs of mourning unless the contagion of emotional manifestation is felt. In motion is perfectly clearly marked; but in this remote place there is almost nothing to remind us of what has happened. Chamber of pretty that they lie the "King" is running out the cry of "The King is dead." Nowhere would of a superficial observer may be, a change in the personality which means that otherwise change will come; and young people particularly will take with the new era.

These remarks are kindly to Mr. Gill.

Yours truly,

Otto Lum.

Rec'd SEP 20 1912

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 29, 1912.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

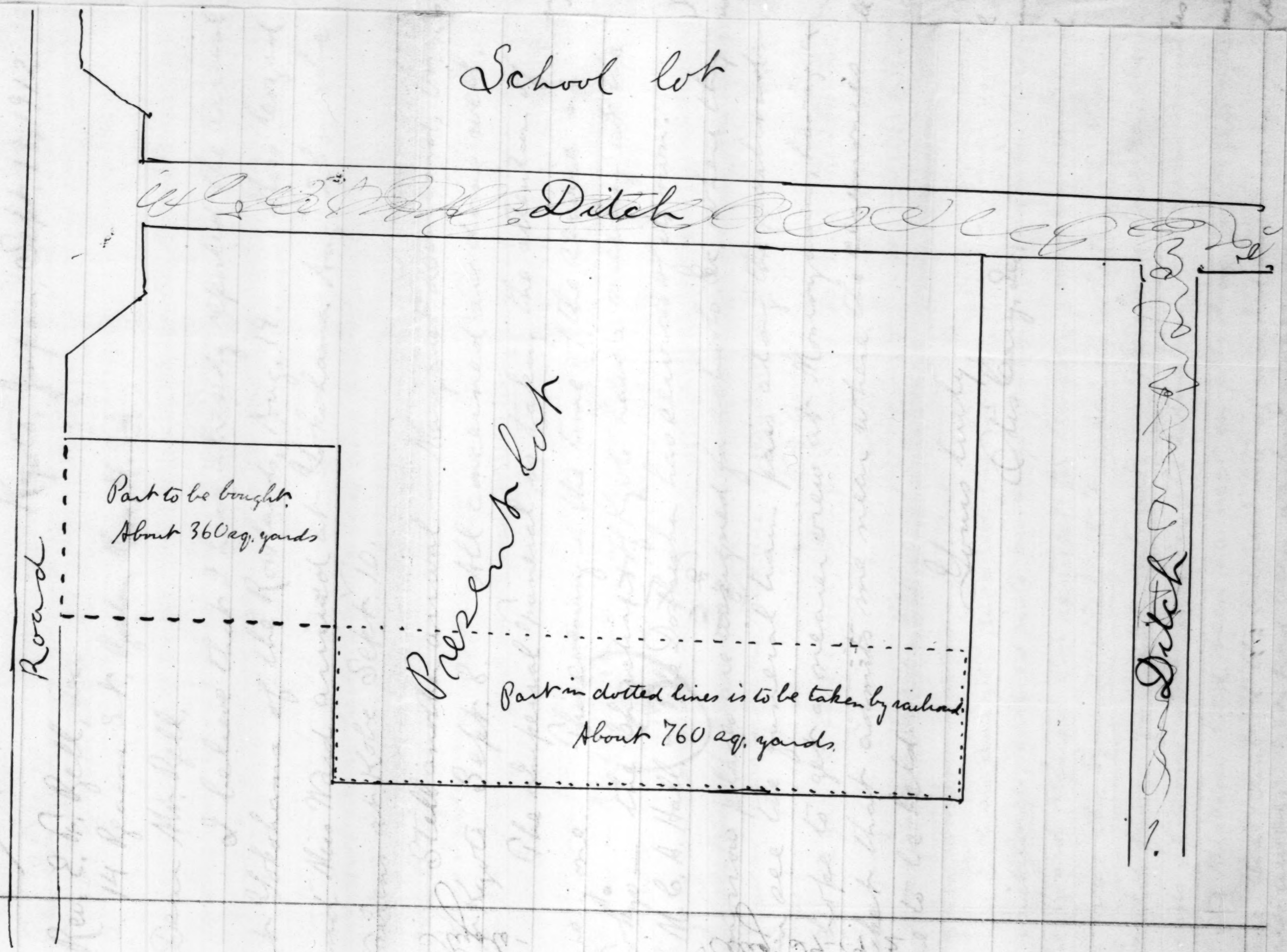
Dear Mr. Bell.

(a) C.A.I. votes:— That the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize the purchase of some 360 sq. yards of land adjoining the present Raikwa Ladies' Home in Osaka, as indicated by the accompanying diagram, at a price per sq. yard not exceeding that which shall be received for 760 sq. yards, more or less, about to be taken from the present lot for the purposes of the electric railway between Kyoto and Osaka, now under construction, it being understood that the purchase shall not be consummated until the electric railway company shall have paid for the aforesaid 760 sq. yards, which it has been authorized to acquire; and it being further understood that the total cost of the 360 sq. yards shall not be more than $2,000.

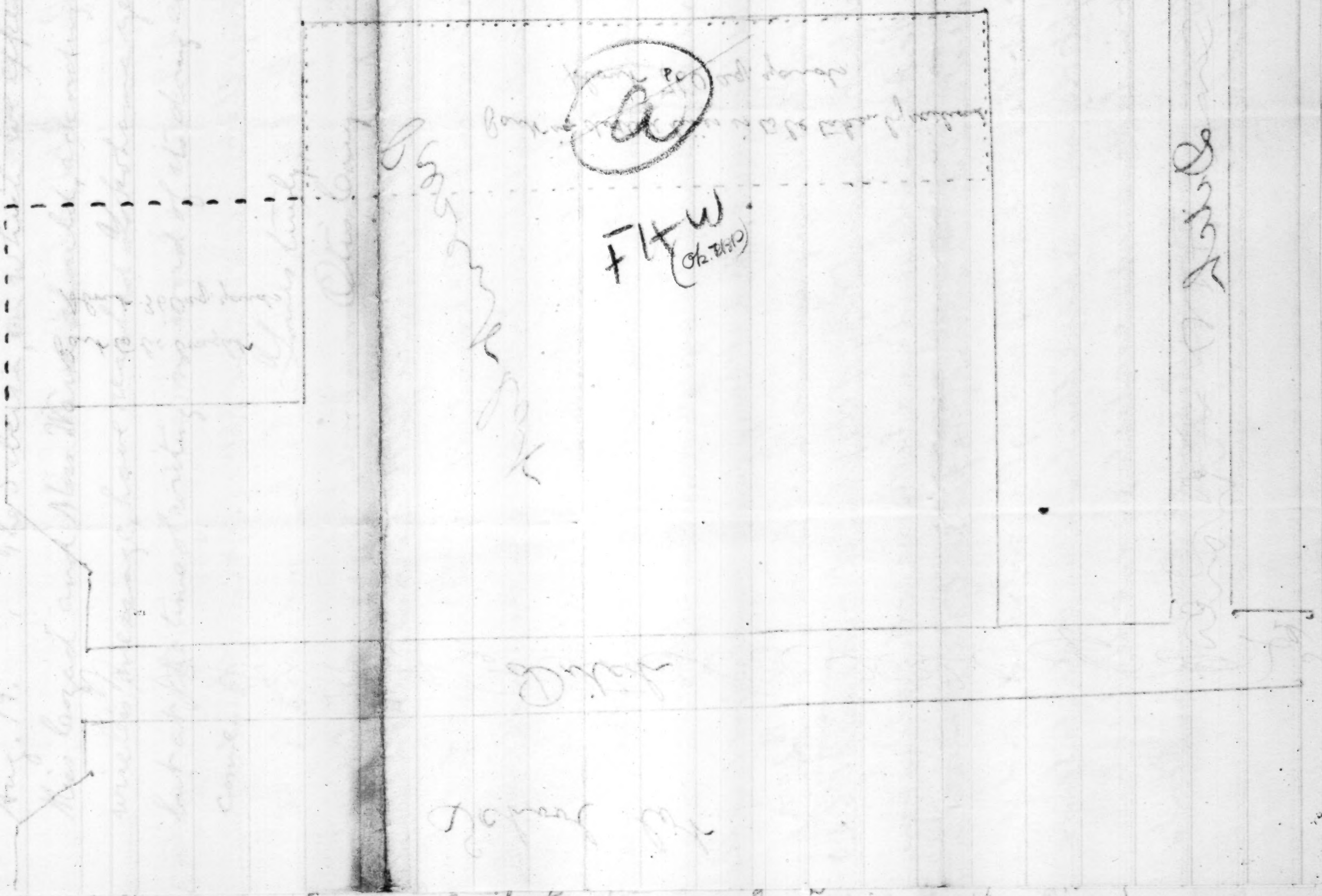
I put in a rough copy of the plan that was used by C.A.I. Probably Mr. Allchin will send you a better one with explanations. As I understand it, the owner of the property has promised to sell it at the same rate paid by the railroad, and it is thought desirable to have this land in order to leave our lot in better shape as also to prevent the erection on it of such a building as its small dimensions would make probable.

Dr. and Mrs. Rowland landed in Yokohama Aug. 19. The Siberia, on which we expected, Miss Cozad and Miss Ward, should, according to a wireless message, have reached Yokohama yesterday, but at the time of writing no word of its doing so has come.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.


School lot
Ditch
Road
Part to be bought.
About 360 sq. yards
Present lot
Part in dotted lines is to be taken by railroad.
About 760 sq. yards.
Ditch

Kyoto - Aug. 29-1912



OCT 7 1912

11

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 13, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

I believe that I have already reported the arrival at Yokohama of the Rowlands, Aug. 19. Miss Gozad and Miss Ward arrived at Yokohama Aug. 28: the Warrens at Kobe Sept. 10.

Still another arrival — Margaret Lombard, born at Kyoto Sept. 8. All concerned are doing well.

The Imperial Funeral is taking the attention of every one. This evening — the time of the services in Tokyo — the Christians of Kyoto have a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Doshisha has services of its own. To-morrow places are assigned for schools, &c. where they can see the funeral train pass along the railroad. I hope to get a nearer view at Momoyama, having a ticket that admits me near where the ceremonies are to be held.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 13, 1912.

Rev. E. M. Hall, &c.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hall,

I believe that I have already reported the annual at Okayama of the Kumiai, Aug. 12. Miss Sargent and Miss Mott were present at Okayama Aug. 28: the Kansai at Kobe Sept. 10.

Still another annual — Imperial Educational, Tokyo Sept. 8. Mr. Greenleaf is doing well.

The Imperial Funeral is taking the attention of everyone. The morning — the time of the services — the blustering of Fuji here, meeting at the Imp. — the blustering of Fuji here, meeting at the C. A. Hall. The Doshisha has business of its own.

Rev. Mr. Hall is occupied by cabinets, &c. writes that he has the funeral from here along the railroad. Mr. Hall's is going to get a mission room at Hongo, hoping that cabinets may follow the commission is to be held.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, &c.

Sept. 13-1912

Rec'd Nov. 1-1912

2702

Personal.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 5, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

In two or three ways I have heard that people in the Board rooms think that the Japan Mission has shown a lack of balance and good judgment in asking for the appointment of the Donaldsons. Being rather jealous of the Mission's reputation, I venture on writing to you personally a few words on the subject. It does not seem best to write this as a part of my correspondence with the Board, though, of course, you may use anything I say. I can write freely as I was never enthusiastic about inviting the Donaldsons; but, as I judge was the case with some others who were lukewarm, I did not feel justified in opposing those who wished action taken.

You will remember that the first proposition was for temporary employment. Those that had known of Mr. Donaldson's work as a teacher in Niigata Ken thought he had exerted a strong Christian influence, and that with almost no expense to the Board (as his salary would be largely met from what he would receive as teacher) his help might be secured. Remember that we have long been desirous of having more force in Niigata Prefecture — a large field left almost entirely to our Mission. Mrs. Donaldson (Mrs. Walker, as she was when the question first came up) was known to us, and the chance for helping the Niigata Station seemed too good to lose. I do not recall that any in the Mission expressed doubts about the advisability of this temporary arrangement.

Ere an answer reached the Mission, Mr. Donaldson, unable to wait longer, entered into an engagement to teach in Kagoshima. The Board refused our request for temporary employment, and in was the Board itself that asked us whether the Mission would favor full appointment. There was doubt in the minds of some; but consider the situation. — Some members of the Mission had been earnest in pleading for large reenforcements. Those that doubted the advisability of marked increase in numbers

Personal.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 5, 1912

Rev. E. C. Hall,
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hall,

In two or three weeks I have heard that people in the Japan News think that the Japan Mission has shown a lack of balance and good judgment in asking for the appointment of Mr. Donaldson. Being neither John of the Mission's relationship, I venture on writing to you personally a few words on the subject. It does not seem best to write this in a part of my correspondence with the Board, though, I cannot see anything else. I can write freely as I am never entrusted with meeting the Donaldsons, but as I judge from the case with some other who came between, I did not feel justified in stopping those who wished action taken.

You will remember that the first instruction was to temporary employment. Those that had known of Mr. Donaldson's work as a teacher in Ningpo felt strongly that he had exercised a strong Christian influence, and therefore whatever appeared to the Board (as his teaching would be largely with men who would become ex-teachers) his help might be secured. Remember that we have long been desirous of having more force in Ningpo Prefecture — a large field left almost entirely to our Mission. Mr. Donaldson (Mr. Walter, as we saw the name first commonly) was known to us, and the chance of helping the Ningpo Mission seemed to open. I do not recall anyone in the Mission expressed doubt about the advisability of this temporary employment.

Yet on coming together the Mission, Mr. Donaldson, usually a quiet large, entered into an engagement to teach in Ningpo. The Board refused our request for temporary employment, and in view the Board likely that could no urge the Mission would for a full appointment. There was doubt in the minds of some, too, concerning the outlook. — Some members of the Mission had been earnest in pleading for large reinforcement, and felt the advisability of making increase in numbers

thought that our normal force should be retained. Those holding the former view being in the majority, the Mission had again and again urged the Board to send new men. The last new man to join the Mission was Mr. Cobb in 1904. and there have been losses by death. A question put before us by the Sub-com. on Japan and the Cabinet was: "Would the Mission favor the full appointment of Mr. and Mrs. D. in place of one of the four ordained men for which we are looking?" (Your letter of Apr. 2, 1912) This question, as you see, reached us a little before Mission Meeting; and the answer was implied by our vote: "In view of the fact that Miyazaki and Matsuyama Stations earnestly desire the location of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson in their respective fields; Resolved: That the Prudential Committee be asked to appoint them as full and regular members of the Japan Mission." The first part of this vote shows why it was passed without any negative votes. Miyazaki Station is to give up Mr. Olds to Niigata. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have seen considerable of the Donaldsons and feel that they would be of great help to Miyazaki Station's work. (I may add that it is exceedingly doubtful whether the Clarks ought under any circumstances to be left alone in Miyazaki; but the Oldses are not just the ones to be their yoke-fellows. This is not against either, and is largely because of Mrs. Clark's state of health, but she is very enthusiastic for having Mrs. Walker.) Matsuyama also feels strongly the need of another family. Under these circumstances how could we, with the knowledge then at our disposal, shut off the possibility that one of these stations could have the desired help. The only reported hesitation on the part of the Board (which, as we suppose, has carefully examined Mr. Donaldson's record in America, the value of credentials concerning him, &c.) was whether he should be allowed to take the place of one of "four ordained men for which we are looking." Those anxious to have the Donaldsons did not put much faith in those "four ordained men", and considered that one bird in the hand (even if it should be to others as a sparrow to a nightingale) was better than four in a bush eight thousand miles away. They had been waiting eight years for something

thought that an armed force should be retained. This holding the power now being in the majority, the Mission tried again and urged the Council to send new men. The last new man to join the Mission was Mr. Hoff in 1904. [illegible] "Would before we lay the dilemma, as Japan and the Cabinet are: "Would the Mission favor the full application of Mr. and Mrs. in place of one of the four ordained men for which we are asking?" (See letter of Apr. 2, 1912.) This question, as you see, reached us a little before Mission Meeting; and the answer was supplied by our vote: "In view of the fact that Hyogo is and Okayama Stations are at present classic the location of Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson in their respective fields; Resolved: That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint them as full and regular members of the Japan Mission." The first part of this vote shows why it was passed without any negative vote. Hyogo's station is to give up Mr. Hoff to Niigata. Mr. Hoff's [illegible] and the Donaldsons must feel that they would be of great help to Hyogo's work. (I may add that it is expected that the Hoffs will attend the Hoffs ought under any circumstances to be left where in Hyogo, but the Hoffs are not just the ones to be there right now. This is not apparent at all, and is largely because of Mr. Hoff's state of health, but this is only sufficient for having Mr. Hoff.) Okayama also feels strongly the need of another family. Under these circumstances how could we, with the knowledge then at our disposal, shut off the possibility that one of these stations would have the other at least. The only solution on the part of the board (which, as we supposed, has carefully examined Mr. Donaldson's case in America, the value of celibacy, marriage, etc.) was to allow it should be allowed to retain the place of one of "four ordained men" in which we are working." There appears to have the Donaldsons did not put most forth the idea "four ordained men," and concluded that one had the board (even if it should be to other as a sparrow to a nightingale) was better than four in a least bright therefore wise course. They have been working hard open for something

to come from that same bush, and all there was to give hope was a promise of one bird sometime next year. Several similar promises have proved unreliable, the bird having flown away just as we were told that the salt had surely got on its tail. Why let such promises keep us from having the bird and its mate that were already in our hands prepared at once to sing for us?

I suppose the question of Mr. Donaldson's appointment is no longer open. I am not discussing that at all; but simply showing that it is not to the discredit of the Japan Mission that it asked the Board, if its inquiries into Mr. Donaldson's qualifications on other points led to satisfactory results, to appoint him, even though, like some other efficient men we have had, he was not an ordained minister.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Kyoto. Oct. 5 - 1912

Personal

Rec'd NOV 2 1912

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 8, 1912.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The C. A. S. of the Japan Mission requests that the Woman's Board of Missions increase by $500 the amount of its Loan Fund for Summer Houses. Mr. Dunning has promised to write to that Board explaining the special reasons for this request.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Miss Kainwright 14.00
Miss Stanford 14.18 177.76
To apply the following medical grants from W.B.M.I.
Miss DeForest $40.60
Denton 20 60.60

The Annual Meeting of the Kumiai Churches has just been held in Kyoto. The next number of "Mission News" will give a report. The chief things outside of routine business were a movement of the laymen for personal service or other contribution to evangelistic work, and plans for strengthening the work among the Koreans.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Yakima -

Oct. 8-1912

W. C. M.

NOV 11 1912

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 16, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The C. A. I. of the Japan Mission votes as follows:—

1. To ask the Prudential Committee to authorize the return of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb to Japan.

2. To ask the following medical grants from W. B. M. I.

Miss Coe,	$ 25.45	
" Howe,	16.98	
" Grace Stowe,	18.	
" Mary Stowe,	68.50	
" Wainwright,	34.85	
Mrs. Stanford,	14.18	177.96

3. To ask the following medical grants from W. B. M. P.

Miss De Forest,	$ 40.60	
" Denton,	20.	60.60

— The Annual Meeting of the Kumiai Churches has just been held in Kyoto. The next number of "Mission News" will give a report. The chief things outside of routine business were a movement of the laymen for personal service as well as contributions to evangelistic work, and plans for strengthening the work among the Koreans.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto.

Rec'd. 8-19-1912

Kyoto. Oct. 16-1912

WBM
" " J.

DEC 4 1912

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 12, 1912.

Rev. Enoch Pond Bell, Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell.

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission requests the Prudential Committee to authorize the return to Japan of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett at the expiration of their present furlough.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Thos. Scott -
Nov. 12 - 1912

DEC 28 1912

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 5, 1912.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letters, with information of the amounts appropriated for 1913 by the A. B. C. F. M; the W. B. M; and the W. B. P., were duly received. While glad that there is no reduction from what was granted for the present year, we cannot but regret that there is no increase. Prices have gone up to such an extent that our evangelists need larger salaries. When I came to Kyoto twenty years ago the price of a jinrikisha from the Station to my house was ten sen; now it is twenty-five. In Japanese hotels I have to pay about three times what I did then. The salaries of evangelists have about doubled. Rents of chapels and miscellaneous expenses connected with them have probably doubled. It is evident that with the same amount of money at our disposal we cannot carry on nearly as much work.

Mrs. Allchin landed at Yokohama Nov. 27; and Miss Charlotte DeForest at the same port Dec. 2.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary

Kyoto - Dec. 5 - 1912

Inf

3 Confidential

S.C.

Colonial

(copied TOBP)

rd JAN 2 8 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 6, 1913.

Rev. E. W. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letters containing the appropriations of W. B. M. and W. B. M. I. have been received. I have just returned from a vacation trip to Matsuyama and have not had time to examine the items, but I judge that some of them will be disappointing to the ladies here.

C. A. I. asks the Prudential Committee to grant Five hundred dollars ($500) for the Special Aid to Theological Students. We were told last year that probably an annual request for this sum (which I believe comes from the Educational Fund) would be granted. It is used only for students known to missionaries personally and so vouched for as worthy men.

Mr. Curtis reached Yokohama Dec. 24.

You have heard of Dr. Gulick's operation. Having been away from home and being about to start off again this evening, I have not the latest news except to know that the recovery from the operation itself has been very rapid.

It is a very great convenience having eleven copies of the correspondence sent. Letters needing to be copied have seemed to choose very inconvenient times for reaching me. Twelve copies would be just a little better than eleven, giving one for each station; but the sending of eleven is so great a favor that I do not venture to ask more, as the twelve might be beyond what is convenient for your typewriters, and one of the other stations can forward its letter to Niigata

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Jan. 6-1913

Yours -

H. E. F.

Rec'd MAR 3 1913

Kyoto, Jan. 29, 1913.

Dear Mr. Clark:

C.A.I. grants the request of Miyazaki Station concerning the asking from Boston permission to purchase land. As full explanations are needed, I have thought it best to have them go at the same time with the official notice; hence I will ask you to send the enclosed letter to Dr. Barton with your own.

As I wrote to him, the telegram may as well go directly to you. It is better to make the code-words consist of nine or ten letters, as they are less likely than shorter ones to be changed in transmission beyond recognition. More than ten letters would count as two words. It may be better to let me know the code, if for any reason the telegram should come to me.

One member of C.A.I. writes: " If Miyazaki really wants the request granted, I should strongly advise them to write as strong a letter as they can get up, type-written too, with a clear, clean map to accompany the record of this C.A.I. vote to Boston."

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto

to C. A. Stokes

Jan. 29-1913

Rec'd FEB 21 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 29, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

In my recent letter concerning language studies, I promised soon to send the report you wished concerning the progress made by recent comers to the Mission. Most of the work done by these has been upon the course adopted by the Mission July, 1910, ~~but~~ on of which I send a copy; but the course taken by those now in the Tokyo Language School is the same as the "Union course" as contained in the pamphlet recently sent to you.

Miss Hoyt has recently virtually completed the old course.

Miss Bates completed the old course last May.

Mr. Grover has taken the first year of the old course and Vol. V. of the Tokuhon (Reader) in the second year. As he came out for English teaching, he has not been required to take the examinations.

Misses M. and S. Stowe virtually completed the old course last May.

Miss McKowan, ~~and Miss Lee having~~ having passed examinations in parts of both courses, is now in the Tokyo School taking work of 2nd year, 1st term.

Miss Lee has from the first been in the Tokyo School and,

having passed examinations, is now in 2nd year, 1st term.
Miss Curtis's ill health interfered with her studies which have been in the Tokyo School; but she is now in the 1st Year, 2nd term.
Mrs. Grover and Mrs. Lombard have taken none of the examinations. It has not been the policy of our Mission to require the married ladies to do so, though some have in former years.

The above includes all, I believe, who have joined the Mission within the last five years, with the exception of one or two who soon left us. Miss Hoyt dates back to an earlier time, but her advance in the language was retarded by school work, hence examinations were only recently completed.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Tokyo
Jan 29-1913

MAR 3 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 29, 1913.

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D., Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton:

The Committee ad interim of the Japan Mission requests the Prudential Committee to authorize the purchase at a sum not exceeding four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475.) of a piece of land (about 1080 square yards) adjoining the present lot owned by the Board in Miyazaki. A reply by telegram is requested.

I am sending this to you through Mr. Clark in order that he may explain the reasons for desiring the land. As the telegram may as well go directly to him, I will ask him to arrange the code. The direction "Miyazaki Clark" ought to reach him all right.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 29, 1913.

Rev. A. A. Burton, D. D., Sec.

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Burton:

The Committee on Interim of the Japan Mission requests the Financial Committee to authorize the purchase at a sum not exceeding four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475.) of a piece of land (about 1080 square yards) adjoining the present lot owned by the Board in Miyazaki. A reply by telegram is requested.

I am sending this to you through Mr. Clark in order that he may explain the reasons for desiring the land. As the telegram may as well go directly to him, I will ask him to attend to the cable.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Jan. 29-1913

Texts-

Rec'd JUL 9 1913

279

Kyoto, Japan, June 10, 1913.

Rev. J.L.Barton, D.D., Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Herewith please find the report of the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission, together with the estimates for 1914. It seemed to the Mission Treasurer that it might be well for you to see the requests from the different stations that furnished the material for making up the estimates; so they are also enclosed.

Following what seem to be the directions of the Handbook, I am not sending to the various Woman's Boards statements of the requests made to them, as I understand that these should go through the American Board. Doubtless they and you will be receiving letters giving resons for some of our many requests.

You will notice that the Mission asks representaives of the Board going to ~~Jap~~ the Missionary Centennial in India to visit Japan also. We do not know who these representatives will be, except as the names of President Capen, Dr.W.E.Strong, and Rev. George Hall are mentioned in recent papers from America. I am sending letters to them; but if others are going we should be glad to have the invitation extended to them from the Board rooms.

I enclose also the report of the Language Committee, as you lately requested to be informed concerning the progress made by the new missionaries in their studies. By the way, I have never received an answer to the question I sent you a few months ago in connection with correspondence on this subject. It was in regard to what the Board expected concerning the married ladies that come to the Mission. Are they to be required to study the language ? It is easy to see that in many cases it will be impossible to have very strict rules enforced upon them; but I think some have felt little responsibility for study of the language. In the early days of the Mission the married ladies as a rule kept up or even surpassed their husbands in gaining a use of the language; but of late there has been something of a tendency on the part of such ladies to feel that they were not ~~expect~~ expected to study. I should be glad to know what the thought of the Board is.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary. Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, June 10, 1913.

Rev. G. L. Barton, D. D., Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Barton.

Herewith please find the report of the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission, together with the estimates for 1914. It seemed to the Mission Treasurer that it might be well for you to see the requests from the different stations that furnished the material for making up the estimates; so they are also enclose.

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Yours truly,

Geo. Leon. Sec.

June 10-1913

JUL 8 1913

Kyoto, Japan June 16, 1913.

Rev. & Mr. Bell,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Before this reaches you, you will probably have received a telegram telling you that Dr. Gulick and his family are returning to the United States. The telegram will give the name of the steamer — probably the Mongolia — but we are not sure yet on which one passage can be secured, and I am now writing in hopes of catching the Seattle boat. You doubtless have schedules of the steamers and so can tell date of arrival. I have not any at hand and there is not time to look one up. The Seattle boat leaves Yokohama the 18th and the Mongolia the 22nd. As the latter takes a little longer time, the present letter may reach you in time to telegraph to the Gulicks in California especially as they will probably spend a day in Oakland before starting east. It has seemed to us that you might be able to give advice as to where he should go for treatment. They have thought some of the Mayo's. It has seemed to me it might be well for them to go to the Rockfeller

institute for the study of cancer, as they would know there the very latest treatment.

This move is very sudden. Dr. Gulick has been seemingly in excellent health and it was only yesterday morning that he told Mrs. Gulick that for two or three days there had been symptoms that seemed to indicate a return of trouble. ~~It~~ As Dr Teussler is absent, it seemed to all of us best for Dr. Gulick to start at once for America and we hope for passage by the Mongolia Perhaps it might be well for you to communicate with Dr. Teussler, as whoever treats Dr. Gulick may like the history of the case as only a doctor could give it.

If you telegraph to the Gulicks, it may be sent in care of Mrs. G. M. Fisher, 111 Kempton Ave., Oakland. You may have a code with Dr. Pinney which would make it better to send to him

We are very much saddened by what causes this letter to be sent.

Yours truly, Otis Cary.

Tents.

June 16-1913

Rec'd JUL 15 1913

16

Kyoto, Japan, June 21, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of May 26 has been received. The question about the sale of land to the Imadegawa Church will be turned over to the C. A. J. for consideration.

I wrote you a few days ago in regard to Dr. Gulick's return to America. He with his family left Kyoto to-day. The sailing of the Mongolia has been postponed one day; ~~and~~ so they will probably leave Yokohama on the 23d. I say "probably" because there has been an attempt to get into communication with Dr. Packard of Boston who is supposed to be still somewhere in the country. He saw Dr. Gulick three or four weeks before and then found no signs of recurrence of the trouble. As yet he does not seem to have received telegrams sent from here, but possibly Dr. Gulick may see him in Tokyo and be advised to have an operation at once in Japan. We shall not telegraph you until we hear that Dr. Gulick has actually sailed. I fear there is little ground for hope that much can be done anywhere for Dr. Gulick. He has been talking

Kyoto

June 16-1913

all the time as though he were sure to come back next year, and Mrs. Gulick has kept up a brave front; but I think she believes the end is near and I do not see how he can really expect recovery. It is a sad thing to work, as I have been doing this afternoon since his departure, at putting his study to rights; but not nearly so sad as a few years ago when I had similar work in the same study after Dr. Albrecht's departure.

The delay of the steamer gives one more day between its arrival at San Francisco and the arrival at Seattle of the steamer that took my former letter, so I hope you will be able to give by telegraph some advice as to where Dr. Gulick would better go.

You speak of rejoicing with us over the increased number of students in the Theological School. Alas! the number has been reduced by the necessity for expelling seven men and suspending another for a year because they had been to houses of ill fame. It has been a sad experience; but in some ways it has had good effects on the other students.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Yours V.

June 21-1913

Rec'd AUG 5 1913
Rec'd JUL 21 1913

Kyoto, Japan, June 26, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Dr. S. L. Gulick and family sailed from Yokohama June 23 on the Mongolia for San Francisco.

A rather puzzling question has arisen. In consultation with Mrs. Gulick and with his knowledge I sent a letter to you that probably left Yokohama for Seattle June 18. In it I said that I would telegraph you the name of the steamer on which he sailed. It was thought you would recognize the reason for his going, would have some thought of what he would better do, and so would be able to send him some advice in San Francisco. On reaching Tokyo he consulted a Japanese physician who encouraged him to think that the discomfort he had felt might not mean the return of the old trouble. Dr. Gulick therefore ~~had~~ sent to me the telegram "Examination ~~Rel~~ reassuring. Don't telegraph." His sister, Mrs. Clark, who was with him says that he did not like to cause anxiety to his friends in America. Was it wise, however, not to let you have the information? On receiving my first letter you will wonder whether a telegram

sent from here failed to reach you. While we here would be glad to get all the hope possible from the result of the examination, we question whether there is so much reason for encouragement as Dr. Gulick thinks, and whether it would not be better to telegraph at once to you. We do not feel, however, like going ahead contrary to his expressed desires. Perhaps we may telegraph so as to reach you not much ahead of the first letter. One suggestion is that in addition to the code word showing that Dr. Gulick has gone to America we send the word "hopeful" to relieve somewhat the anxiety that may be felt. Long ere this reaches you, you will have the result of our decision in the coming or in the absence of a telegram.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Facts.

June 26-1913

rcd AUG 5 1913

Kyoto. Japan. July 12. 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell.

In your letter of May 26 you asked that you be informed concerning the Mission's wish about selling land to the Imadegawa Church. I am glad to report that the question has this week been removed from further consideration as the church has purchased another lot. This is in what seems to all of us a better location.

I suppose that Dr. Gulick has reached or is about to reach San Francisco. We wait anxiously to know his condition. It finally seemed to the Kyoto people inadvisable to send you a telegram. As I wrote in a former letter, Dr. Gulick telegraphed from Tokyo asking us not to do so, and we did not like to go against his wishes. Moreover, we thought that if he or his friends in Honolulu deemed it best to send you word, they would telegraph from there.

My son Frank plans to start July 21 for america via Siberia. Whitman Newell and the son of Mr. Myers of the Presbyterian Mission accompany him. You will probably have a call from him at the Board Rooms in September.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, July 12, 1913.

Rev. G.F.Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell:

In your letter of May 28 you asked that you be informed concerning the mission's wish about selling land to the Madegawa Church. I am glad to report that the question has this week been removed from further consideration as the church has purchased another lot. This is in what seems to all of us a better location.

I suppose that Dr. Gulick has reached or is about to reach San Francisco. We wait anxiously to know his condition. It finally seemed to the Kyoto people inadvisable to send you a telegram. As I wrote in a former letter, Dr. Gulick telegraphed from Tokyo asking us not to do so, and we did not like to go against his wishes. Moreover, we thought that if he or his friends in Honolulu deemed it best to send word, they would telegraph from there.

My son Frank plans to start July 21 for America via Siberia. Chauncey Newell and the son of Mr. Myers of the Presbyterian Mission accompany him. You will probably have a call from him at the Board Rooms in September.

Yours truly,

July 12-1913

Rec'd AUG 8 1913

Kyoto, Japan, July 21, 1913

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Our Mission is suffering much from the ill health of its members. To be sure letters written from Honolulu give us some encouragement concerning Dr. Gulick; but some physicians have spoken very strongly about the probability of a recurrence of his trouble; so we do not dare to get our hopes too high.

I always hesitate on the advisability of my writing of sickness in the Mission, thinking that some families would prefer not to have their friends learn through outsiders about their condition. Probably you have already information about the three cases I now have in mind. Dr. Greene has been and still is very ill in the St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo. At one time the physician said that, though no immediate fatal result was anticipated, the chances were against recovery. Later consultations, however, are to the effect that he will probably get well. A letter received to-day from Dr. Pettee, who in passing through Tokyo saw Dr. Greene, says: "He is still a pretty sick man and I fear will not

get out of the hospital for some days yet. The doctors seem a little uncertain as to whether the real seat of his trouble is in the lungs or the intestines. Apparently poison from the latter has permeated his whole system and caused great debility. If that trouble can be eliminated, apparently he might recover quickly."

Mrs. Newell has lost the sight of one eye. As I understand it, the nerve has separated from the retina. Great care must be taken to save the other. All the doctors consulted say that she ought to go home. The matter is now before C. A. I.

Mrs. White does not improve much. Still there is a slight gain in weight, two pounds, and a half pound being the last weekly reports I have heard. The heat is very hard for her. I think the doctors do not give much hope of ultimate recovery.

Our son Frank started to-day for America, via Siberia. Whitman Newell and the son of one of the Southern Presbyterian missionaries accompany him.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

July 21-1913

AUG 19 1913

Acted 2

Kyoto, Japan, July 24, 1913

Rev. E. P. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission requests the Prudential Committee to send a man under a three years engagement to work in the Doshisha, he to begin work as soon as possible.

a

Mr. Lombard will doubtless write you some of the reasons for this. The immediate occasion for bringing the request at this time is that permission has been given Mr. Gover to take a few months for language study. He has felt much dissatisfied at the way in which his lack of knowledge of the Japanese language interferes with getting into helpful relations with the students. It has been possible to make arrangements for a short time to have his work in school done; but, if possible, he very much desires that next spring the time for study be extended. He has never had time given him to learning the language, and it seems in consonance with what has been written from the Board years on the subject of language that he should be given a chance now.

What the chief expense has been for all which costs the school are and

Apart, however, from Mr. Grover's connection with the question, the growth of the school makes another foreign teacher necessary. The five classes in the Academy should each meet in three divisions of about forty students each. After the first year, two hours a week for each division is highly desirable. Mr. Grover's work has been chiefly in the University courses but he has given six hours a week to the Academy. Mr. Dunning teaches eighteen hours in the latter. The University is growing also and its demands for time increase.

As you know, it has been hoped that a plan might be developed by which without expense to the Board a continuous series of graduates from an American college might come out as tutors. The granting of the present request would bridge over the time before the plan can get into working order and would perhaps help to further it. However, I will leave it for Mr. Lombard to write more fully, as he is specially interested in the whole matter and has thought it through more than

SEP 2 1913

anyone else.

In passing through Tokyo July 22, I saw Miss Fanny Greene for a few minutes and was glad to learn that her father was continuing to improve. I should have seen him, were it not that my call at the hospital was at an unfavorable time of day.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

to grant a furlough to Miss Merrill in the fall of 1913, and to cable the reply.

2 To take provision for Mrs. White to return to America at such time as said physician shall advise, and if necessary that Mr. White be permitted to accompany her, also to ask for a reply by cable.

You are already acquainted with the reasons for these requests. Both Dr. Shipp of the United States Naval Hospital, who is a specialist in diseases of the eye, and Dr. Kumoto, said to be the leading Japanese oculist, say that Miss Merrill should have complete rest. She should be near a good oculist

that the chief expense has been for oil which costs his school one and

Kyoto. Jul 24, 1913.

S. C. Rust
Tutor for Dorlush

rcd SEP 2 1913

Kyoto, Japan,
Aug. 9, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell:—

The C. A. I. of the Japan Mission has passed the following votes:—

1. To request the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Mr. & Mrs. Newell in the fall of 1913, and to cable the reply.

2. To ask permission for Mrs. White to return to America at such time as her physician shall advise, and if necessary that Mr. White be permitted to accompany her, also to ask for a reply by cable.

You are already acquainted with the reasons for these requests. Both Dr. Shipp of the United States Naval Hospital, who is a specialist in diseases of the eye, and Dr. Kumoto, said to be the leading Japanese oculist, say that Mrs. Newell should have complete rest. She should be near a good oculist

that the chief expense has been for oil which costs him about one and

whom she could frequently consult. They advise her going to America in the autumn.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Dr. Martin of Kobe.

"I hereby certify that Mrs. S. S. White is at present under my professional care in Kobe.

She is suffering from sprue (Cr. Psilosis) in a severe form and the disease is far advanced. The condition of extreme emaciation and exhaustion precludes the idea of her returning to America during the hot season, but I have strongly advised her to return in the autumn should she then be in a fit state of health to undertake the journey.

I advise that she be given permission to return home and sojourn as the condition of her health will permit."

Signed by
Charles Martin, M.D.

Mrs. White is very adverse to taking Mr. White away from the field, and if she is able to go at all it may be she could accompany the Newells, but it has seemed best to make it possible for Mr. White to go with her if it proved necessary.

Probably Mr. Newell and Mr. White will give you fuller particulars in regard to the two cases.

Please send cable according to the following code.

<u>Acquiesce</u> = Permission for both the Newells and Whites to return.

<u>Permission</u> = Permission for the Newells only.

<u>Certainly</u> = Permission for the Whites only.

<u>Objection</u> = Refusal of both requests.

If a cablegram leaves Boston by September sixth please send to "Cary, Shiogama."

As my movements are a little uncertain, after that date the cablegram would better be sent directed

to "Dunning, Kyoto."

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto.

Aug 9, 1913.

Rec'd SEP 22 1913

2

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 1, 1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Aug. 4 was received yesterday. I have consulted with Treasurer Dunning and find his understanding to be the same as mine, viz., that the grant of $350 for Dr. Gulick's expenses helps to meet our request for $500 addition to our Medical Fund; but that the $200 for Mr. Curtis's expenses (being known to us before the vote was taken) does not count towards our request.

I fear that medical expenses are to be very heavy again this year on account of Mrs. Newell, Mrs. White, and Dr. Greene. Mrs. White is very desirous of going to California without her husband on the same boat with the Newells. It may be doubtful whether the physician will approve of her going. I have not heard from Dr. Greene for some time. He is now at Hayama. His son Roger has been here for a while. Very likely you have direct intelligence.

I suppose the Cobbs are due in Yokohama to-day.

We are spending the summer at Takayama.

that the chief expense has been for oil which costs him about ... and

Last Wednesday we had a heavy typhoon. It did no special damage to the houses of our settlement, but some of the neighboring villages suffered severely from the high sea. The railroads are badly broken so that mails have been delayed.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Rec'd. 1-19-13

Rec'd OCT 14 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Sept 18, 1913

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

From the cablegram sent to his sons in America you have already learned that Dr. Greene died at Hayama on the morning of Sept. 15. I need not say how much the Mission feels the loss of its founder and of the one who has always held such a prominent place among us. We were very glad that his son Roger could be with him during the last days. We understand that Roger's leave of absence from his post in China has been extended for a month; so that he can aid his sisters in arranging various matters. With several others of the Mission I attended the funeral yesterday in Tokyo. The attendance showed in how high esteem Dr. Greene was held by both the Japanese and the foreign community.

Dr. and Mrs. Newell sailed Sept. 13 from Yokohama to San Francisco. Mr. White writes me that Mrs. White has passage engaged on the Shinyo Maru due to sail from Kobe Oct. 2. Apparently he is not planning to go with her; but some of us very much doubt whether this is right.

that the chief expense has been for oil which costs him about [illegible] and

The telegram giving the Board's permission for the return of the Newells and Whites was duly received.

Now for the pleasanter side of the record. Mr. and Mrs Cobb landed at Kobe Sept. 5, and are now here in Kyoto. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes arrived at Yokohama Sept. 13. Miss Pettee and Miss Rupert, coming by the same steamer, disembarked at Kobe Sept. 15. These new recruits will enter the Language School at Tokyo at the beginning of the term — about the first of October, I believe.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Sept. 18-1913

REC'D OCT 30 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 7, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Mrs. S. S. White sailed from Kobe, Oct. 2, on the Shinyo Maru, bound for San Francisco. Mr. White did not accompany her. Letters speak of her as being much improved in health. I believe she has gained some twenty pounds in weight over what she had in the summer, and she has high hopes of recovery.

Our new recruits are now in Tokyo attending the new Language School. It is thought that this will be a great improvement over the old one, and I hear that it is starting off with a good attendance.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 7, 1913

Rev. E. H. Hall, &c.,

14 Beacon St., Salem, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hall,

Mr. & Mrs. White sailed from Kobe Oct. 2, on the Shinyo Maru, bound for San Francisco. Mr. White did not accompany her. Mother stood it fair as being much improved in health. I believe she passed some lovely hours in our midst and entered into the enjoyment of the summer, and she has high hopes of recovery.

Our new recruits are very in keeping with the new energy that is attending the new campaign. It is thought that this will be a great improvement over the old one, and I hear that it is starting off with a good attendance.

Yours truly,

Chas. Cary

Kyoto -

Oct. 7, 1913

Rec'd OCT 30 1913

RECD NOV 17 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 21, 1913.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted to ask the Prudential Committee that a special grant of five hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents ($516.64) be made to meet the medical expenses connected with Dr. Greene's last illness. As you know, he was in the St. Luke's Hospital thirty-five days and at other times had to have nurses and visits from physicians.

In your letter of August 25 you asked that the Committee ad Interim give its opinion regarding the desirability of a missionary's use of an automobile. The matter has been duly considered and the Committee now authorizes me to write for it " that we are much gratified to hear of the possibility of an automobile's being secured for Mr. Clark, and that we believe the time has come in Japan for making a trial of the use of such a machine, especially in the Miyazaki Station field." The correspondence also endorsed the hope that with the machine there might be funds sufficient to provide for repairs and for the expense of running; though it is not likely that this would be more than is now paid for other means of conveyance. The opinions of two Presbyterian missionaries who have automobiles was sought. Both report that they have found that the automobile adds much to their usefulness. One of them in describing work done by its help in 274 towns and villages writes: " It is absolutely the cheapest way to do that amount of work. You could not walk and have it cost less for that amount of work, for many hotel bills are saved, and walking requires some one to carry the baggage." He thinks that all expenses, including tires, amount to about four and a half cents (American) a mile; he usually taking two persons with him besides baggage, tracts, etc. The other says that the chief expense has been for oil which costs him about one and

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 21, 1913.

Rev. G. L. Barton, D. D.,

16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

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NOV 17 1913

a half cents a mile. The possibility of returning home after meetings in the country enables him to save hotel bills. He has found that Japanese machinists could make repairs at reasonable rates.

Automobiles are being used to a considerable extent in Japan. As one proof of this I may note that The Japan Advertiser, a paper printed in English, gives daily one of its pages (22 inches by 17) to automobile advertisements and news, the advertisements usually spilling over to other pages. While there are accidents, especially in crowded city streets, a careful driver ought to be in little danger of harming any person. People, even in country districts, are getting accustomed to seeing automobiles.

We have been enjoying a visit from Prof. Platner of Andover Seminary who has been spending ten days in Kyoto. He gave two lectures in the Doshisha, besides speaking twice on Sundays at our English service.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

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Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Oct. 21-1913

Plantner

Andover Seminary

REC'D NOV 17 1913

Kyoto. Japan. Oct. 27. 1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

In your letter of Oct. 2, you say that the balance of the Mission's medical account for the first half of the year makes it seem as though we would not need the special grant of $500 asked at our last Mission meeting (reduced to $150 because of $350 already sent). The recent request for the expenses connected with Dr. Greene's last illness shows that we have no surplus: and in addition there have been several large medical bills that have come in since the accounts for the last half year were closed. I think that Treasurer Dunning is sending you a statement regarding these. and it will show that we are not likely. even with the sums requested. to close the year with any balance to our credit. We very much regret that this should be so at a time when the Board has to report a deficit. In comparing our medical expenditures with those of a few years ago it must be remembered that at that time we had a mission physician and that consultations with him did not involve any charge to the medical fund; whereas now the advice of physicians. their attendance at child-birth. and other services rendered by them are followed by bills that in many cases seem large.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

RECD NOV 17 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 24, 1913.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

In your letter of 7 Oct. 2, you say that the balance of the mission's medical account for the first half of the year makes it seem as though we would not need the special grant of ¥ 900 asked at our last mission meeting (reduced to $450 because of $350 already sent). The recent request for the expenses connected with Dr. Greene's last illness shows that we have no surplus; and in addition there have been several large medical bills that have come in since the accounts for the last half year were closed. I think that Treasurer Dunning is sending you a statement regarding these. and it will show that we are not likely, even with the sums requested, to close the year with any balance to our credit. We very much regret that this should be so at a time when the Board has to report a deficit. In comparing our medical expenditures with those of a few years ago it must be remembered that at that time we had a mission physician and that consultations with him did not involve any charge to the medical fund; whereas now the advice of physicians, their attendance at child-birth, and other services rendered by them are followed by bills that in many cases seem large.

Yours truly,

Rec'd Nov 24 1913

Dr. Dunning, Sec.

DEC 16 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 28, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Last Sunday I attended an interesting meeting or rather series of meetings at Mukomachi about five miles from Kyoto. For about a year we have been having work there carried on by theological students. Last summer one of the students spent his vacation there. For a time we could not get any suitable place for meetings. We had engaged one ~~pm~~ place, but the day before it was to be used the owner backed out from his bargain because the people, stirred up by the Buddhists, had threatened to boycot him if he allowed his house to be used for Christian purposes. Last June two small rooms, each about nine feet square, entered through a narrow alley, were rented, and there until the present time the meetings have been held. The Sunday school pupils have had to spill over into a small adjoining yard. The student in charge of the work is a " good mixer," and through the Sunday school, Bible classes, an English class, and direct preaching has interested a goodly number of people in Christianity. Last Sunday Pastor Makino, Mr Nakamura (whom you will remember as a prominent business man who has two or three times been a member of the National Diet), and I went down to organize the band of believers into what is practically about the same as a church, though it does not bear that name. Ten men and three women, besides five children were baptized. Three other persons brought letters from churches in other places.

After the baptismal service and the Lord's Supper, a second meeting was in the nature of the dedication of a church-building, though as it is not owned by the church, that name is not fully appropriate. One of the Christians has erected a building to be used by the Christians. The main room is 38 feet by 15, is well located, and is

Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 24, 1911.

Rev. G. F. Pull, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Pull,

Last Sunday I attended an interesting meeting or rather series of meetings at Mukomachi about five miles from Yokohama. For about a year we have been having work there carried on by theological students. Last summer one of the students spent his vacation there. For a time we could not get any suitable place for meetings. We had engaged one place, but the day before it was to be used the owner backed out from his bargain because the people, stirred up by the Buddhists, had threatened to boycott him if he allowed his house to be used for Christian purposes. Last June two small rooms, each about nine feet square, entered through a narrow alley, were rented, and there until the present time the meetings have been held. The Sunday school pupils have had to spill over into a small adjoining yard. The student in charge of the work is a "good mixer," and through the Sunday school, Bible classes, an English class, and direct preaching has interested a goodly number of people in Christianity. Last Sunday Pastor Makino, Mr Nakamura (whom you will remember as a prominent business man who has two or three times been a member of the National Diet), and I went down to organize the band of believers into what is practically about the same as a church, though it does not bear that name. Ten men and three women, besides five children were baptized. Three other persons brought letters from churches in other places.

After the baptismal service and the Lord's Supper, a second meeting was in the nature of the dedication of a church-building, though as it is not owned by the church, that name is not fully appropriate. One of the Christians has erected a building to be used by the Christians. The main room is 38 feet by 15, is well located, and is

admirably fitted for its purpose. Congratulatory addresses were made by one of the village officials and by the principal of the public school, ~~whose~~ (its school's) yard adjoins that of the building. Also a letter was ~~read~~ sent by the chief official of the county. There was a dedicatory prayer, and this was followed by sermons from Pastor Makino, Mr. Nakamura, and myself. There was a large and attentive audience.

Encouraged by what has already been accomplished, we hope ~~that~~ the little company of Christians will develop into a fully organized and independent church.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary.

admirably fitted for its purpose. Congratulatory addresses were made by one of the village officials and by the principal of the public school, whose very (in manner) adjoins that of the building. Also a letter was sent by the chief official of the county. There was a dedicatory prayer, and this was followed by sermons from Pastor Makino, Mr. Nakamura, and myself. There was a large and attentive audience.

Encouraged by what has already been accomplished, we hope that the little company of Christians will develop into a fully organized and independent church.

Yours truly.

Gitsborg

Pastor-

Nov. 26-1913

REC'D DEC 16 1910

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 28, 1910.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission votes:

1. To ask the Woman's Board of Missions to make a special grant of thirty dollars ($30.) for repairs of the Imadegawa Kindergarten.

2. To ask the Mission Treasurer to write a letter of explanation and of suggestion concerning the source from which the grant can come.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 26, 1910.

Rev. G. F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee and Interim of the Japan Mission voted:

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Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Cary

Nov. 26 - 1910

RECD DEC 26 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 4, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell. Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission requests that five hundred dollars ($500) be granted from the Higher Education Fund for use in the Doshisha Theological School.

We have rejoiced in former grants of this kind, and understand that the assignments from this fund are made in January of each year.

The grant received this year is being used for the support of students in the Theological School. With the increase in the number of students, added to that in the cost of living, we very much need this help. Many of the men preparing for the ministry come from non-Christian homes and so cannot induce their relatives to pay their expenses. In some cases the relatives are very much opposed to their being in such a school.

A daughter was born Nov. 30 to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bennett.

Yesterday Miss Louise DeForest was married in our house to Mr. Robert Halsey Veryard, who, as you probably know, is in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work for Chinese students in Tokyo. The civil marriage was that morning at the British Consulate in Kobe, Mr. Veryard being an Englishman. I performed the service here, assisted by Pres. Harada.

Not knowing at the time that she had started, I failed to report that Miss Judson sailed from Kobe Nov. 3. She planned to attend the Judson Memorial Service and then go on to America.

Yours truly.

Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 4, 1913.

Rev. E. T. Ball, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Ball,

The Committee ad interim of the Japan Mission requests that five hundred dollars ($500) be granted from the Higher Education Fund for use in the Doshisha Theological School.

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Not knowing at the time that she had started, I failed to report that Miss Judson sailed from Kobe Nov. 3. She planned to attend the Judson Memorial Service and then go on to America.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Dec. 4, 1913

Doshisha - #500

Appr.

REC'D DEC 27 1913

Personal.

31

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 5, 1913.

Rev. E. P. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission requests the Prudential Committee to grant permission for Miss Florella F. Pedley to go to America for study after April 1, 1914. — She is now in her eighteenth year and needs such opportunities as cannot be obtained here.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Board's Secretary as friends.

Dear Bliss: — I do not have sufficient leading to be very pronounced on either the liberal or the conservative side. This makes it easy for me to get along with persons of either stripe, provided they are not constantly condemning others as destitute of the Gospel received from the fathers, or as ignoramuses that either do not know the facts or blindly refuse to let their opinions be influenced by them. My natural tendency to take the side makes me a liberal when with conservatives and a conservative when with liberals. Yours truly,

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 5, 1913

Rev. E. C. Hall, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hall,

The Committee of Japan Mission request the Industrial Committee to grant permission for Miss Mabelle C. Hall to go to Korea for study after April 1, 1914. — She is now in the eighth year and reaches our opportunities as a normal teacher.

Yours truly,

[illegible]

Kyoto -

Dec. 5-1913

REC'D JAN 13 1914

Personal.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 26, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Nov. 24 was duly received. In it you speak of a young missionary in Bulgaria as one that it might possibly be advisable to transfer to Japan. I have marked this letter personal, since your letter did not seem to be written from an official standpoint, and possibly I can write a little more freely about the man if I think of myself as writing to a friend rather than to a Secretary (not but that I regard the Board's Secretaries as friends).

As you know, I do not have sufficient theology to be very pronounced on either the liberal or the conservative side. This makes it easy for me to get along with persons of either stripe; provided they are not constantly condemning others as disloyal to the Gospel received from the fathers, or as ignoramuses that either do not know the facts or blindly refuse to let their opinions be influenced by them. My natural tendency to take the other side makes me a liberal when with conservatives, and a conservative when with liberals. Personally

then I have no objection to having men of fairly liberal views join our Mission. I do not see how the Board can continue to draw the theological lines where it did a few years ago.

It is, however, somewhat unfortunate that our Mission in Japan has come to be looked upon with suspicion by some connected with other bodies. Of course, it would be pretty hard now to find many men graduating from our Congregational seminaries who would be satisfactory to the Southern Presbyterians and Southern Methodists; but I fear the suspicion is not confined to them. I have heard of one or two persons that warned their Japanese friends against us. Indeed, there are one or two ladies in our own Mission who feel very badly about the position taken by some of our number. It is perhaps a little unfortunate that one or two of our men have, as it seems to me, somewhat needlessly gone against the prejudices of others. It is likely to be a fault with those who think they have new ideas of great value. You remember Forsyth's comparison of the views of certain theologians to the pictures

RECD FEB 25 1914

of amateur photographers, that they were likely to be under-developed and over-exposed. Doubtless with some of us who are more conservative it might be said that our views also are over-exposed but also are over-developed.

Now, in regard to the man in question, I think it might be unfortunate if he came here in such a way as to call attention to the fact that he was ~~too~~ not sufficiently orthodox for one country and so was sent to flock with birds of his own feather. It would also be unfortunate if he is one that places undue emphasis on points where he differs from those held by the majority of missionaries.

The question is a more important one because the Unitarians of America, if they can stir up missionary zeal, are likely to put their strength into Japan. It is a promising field for the propagation of their views. I fear that one result will be a tendency among other Christians and especially among missionaries to draw the lines more distinctly between liberal and conservative views. Our Mission will be regarded by others as on the liberal side; but I

should be very sorry to see the Mission itself or its members doing anything to help on the division. It would be unfortunate to have sent to our Mission at the present time a person who felt called upon to be a champion of conservatism; and in a less degree to have one sent who would be considered a champion of liberal views.

Here then, as in so many things, all depends upon the man.

We were sorry to learn of your accident and hope that no serious inconvenience will be permanently felt. Sharon is next to my native town of Foxboro and Massapoag Pond (as it used to be, I believe it is a lake now) was a place where we sometimes went for picnics.

We hear of Dr. Gulick's having a slight operation but do not know whether the physician's think the special danger of renewed trouble has been removed.

Mrs. Cary joins with me in remembrances to Mrs. Bell.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Yokohama

Dec 26, '13.

REC'D FEB 25 1914

a Lt

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 2, 1914.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Dec. 30 has been received.

The request of the Mission for a special medical grant of ¥516.64 to cover the expense connected with Dr. Greene's last illness was for that sum over and above the allowance of three months salary following the time of death. We had hoped that the granting of three months salary had become an understood custom of the Board. There are funeral expenses and various other things that come to a family after a death that furnish good reasons for such an allowance. In Tokyo funeral charges are comparatively high and the incidental expenses in the case of a person occupying such a position as Dr. Greene did must have been large. The ¥516.64 was for the expenses incurred before death. The sum may seem large; but you will remember that he was in the St. Luke's Hospital for a considerable time and that after leaving it he needed much care. The extraordinary drains made last year on our regular Medical Fund were so great that it was exhausted apart from this case. As I wrote

once before, it must be remembered that, without any physician connected with the Mission, our payments for consultations and other services are much more than when Dr. Taylor was with us.

Yesterday's Japanese paper has a telegram from Shanghai telling of Pres. Capen's death. This is all we know except that we heard last week that some member of the party was ill. We are very much saddened by the event. As we are nearer to Shanghai than any of the American Board stations in China, and as we did not know whether Drs. Strong and Hall were with the Capens we telegraphed to ask if Mr. Dunning should go over by a steamer leaving last evening The reply "Not needed" is all that we have from them. The Board and the cause of missions has indeed suffered a great loss.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Ohio Cary

Flyots-

Feb. 2-1914

REC'D MAR 14 1914
REC'D MAR 3 1914

10

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 9, 1914

Rev. E. R. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The C.A.I. of the Japan Mission asks the Woman's Board for a special grant of $200 for the Matsuyama School's expenses in 1914. Miss Hoyt has written an explanation of this request; and this together with the endorsement by the Matsuyama School Committee I am forwarding to Miss Lamson.

As yet nothing more has come to us from the American Board's Indian delegation except a telegraphic confirmation of Pres. Capen's death. Mr. Pedley had engaged to speak in some of the churches in Korea, so he has gone on to that country, prepared to meet any of the party if so directed and to accompany them to Japan.

You probably hear in other ways of the death of Mr. Ishii, the founder of the Okayama Orphanage.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Kyoto. Feb. 9-1914

W. B. M.

H

REC'D MAR 14 1914

Kyoto. Japan, Feb. 23, 1914.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted to ask the Prudential Committee to permit Miss Adams to go to America on health leave. It also voted, " in view of Miss Lamson's letter and Dr. Laning's advice, to authorize the trip at once, and the Treasurer to advance the funds."

The letter of Miss Lamson to which reference is made was written Jan. 16. It expressed concern at reports that had reached Boston concerning Miss Adams's health, and asked whether it might not be better for her to take a vacation. Dr. Laning's advice is given in a paper of which I send a copy. It seemed under the circumstances that there was full justification for having Miss Adams go, without waiting to get a reply to the first of the above request to the Prudential Committee. She will probably start about the middle of March. It need not be said that we greatly regret the necessity for this, and it is hard to see how we can spare her at this time.

The Committee ad Interim also votes: 1. To ask the Prudential Committee to sanction the sale to the Doshisha of the American Board's rights in the " Grover House." 2. To ask the Prudential Committee to reserve the balance of the money on hand from the sale of the Shibuya lot in Tokyo toward building a house for the Grovers in Kyoto in 1916.

As the " Grover House " is the one in which you lived, you will easily understand the situation and be able to make it clear to the Prudential Committee. The widening of Karasumaru brought the street so near the house that the east verandah had to be taken off in order to get room for building a wall between the house and the street.

RECD MAR 14 1914

Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 23, 1914.

Rev. E. T. Bell, Sec.,

14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

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The sitting-room and study are thus close to the street. making them very noisy and dusty. Plans were considered for moving the house back, but were not satisfactory. Then there was talk of remodeling the house so as to throw the chief living rooms ~~rather~~ farther from the street; but this involved an expense aproximating three thousand yen and the result would not be all that is desired. Moreover it ~~see~~ seemed unwise to lay out so much money on a house in which our rights have only abought fourteen more years to run. You will remember too that the southwest part of the lot is rented from an outside party. He is continually raising on the rent; and as his land comes within a few feet of the house and he has sometimes threatened to put up a weaving establishment there, he is able to make things uncomfortable for us. Instead of putting more money in that place, it seems that a wiser plan would be, in case a house is needed, to erect one on the land owned by the Mission back of Dr. Learned's place. The Japanese often take down a house and erect it elsewhere, so this was one possibility that occurred to us; but as parts of this house are in poor condition and for other reasons, this does not seem wise .

The Grovers return to Kyoto in April. Their furlough is due next year. They are willing to put up with the inconveniences of the present house for a year, but it is hardly right to ask them to continue there permanently without great changes in the house.

It would be a rather delicate matter to go into particulars, but a consideration of the conditions of Kyoto Station will show that it is very doubtful, unless our numbers are increased, whether we should have to build the house in 1916, when Mr. Grover returns. It is very likely that our other houses will suffice for all the members then on the field. The Grovers, however, ought to be assured of a suitable residence. The sooner our rights in the present house are sold, the more they are worth, so it seems best to begin negotiations

the sitting-room and study are thus close to the street, making them very noisy and dusty. Plans were considered for moving the house back, but were not satisfactory. Then there was talk of remodelling the house so as to throw the chief living rooms farther from the street; but this involved an expense approximating three thousand yen and the result would not be all that is desired. Moreover it seemed unwise to lay out so much money on a house in which our rights have only about fourteen more years to run. You will remember too that the southwest part of the lot is rented from an outside party. He is continually raising on the rent; and as his land comes within a few feet of the house and he has sometimes threatened to put up a weaving establishment there, he is able to make things uncomfortable for us. Instead of putting more money in that place, it seems that a wiser plan would be, in case a house is needed, to erect one on the land owned by the mission back of Dr. Learned's place. The Japanese often take down a house and erect it elsewhere, so this was one possibility that occurred to us; but as parts of this house are in poor condition and for other reasons, this does not seem wise.

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at once, making arrangements to turn over the property as soon as the Grovers go to America. The money received would go some ways toward building the new house. To supplement this, we ask that the money received from the sale of the Tokyo lot, so far as now available, be set aside for this purpose. Mr. Dunning, who has fuller knowledge than I of these financial matters will write you concerning them.

President Capen had sent to Mr. Pedley the notes of an address that he planned to make in Japan upon the question of Peace. A translation of the address was published in last week's Kirisutokyo Sekai, (Christian World), and the editor of that paper writes me that he intends to reprint it in a pamphlet for general circulation, also that the leading daily paper of Osaka will print in its next Sunday edition the most of the paper in English.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

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President Capen had sent to Mr. Hadley the notes of an address that he planned to make in Japan upon the question of peace. A translation of the address was published in last week's Jiji Shinpo Sekai. (Enclosure No. 4) and the editor of that paper writes me that he intends to reprint it in a pamphlet for general circulation. Also that the leading daily paper Osaka will print in the next Sunday edition the most of the paper in English.

Yours truly,

Alfred Hodgkin

Feb. 23-1914

Kyoto Home & Mission Dept.

Dec. Foreign Sec.

4.9.14.

3

Rec'd MAR 24 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 26, 1913.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Your letter of Jan. 22 asks about "the request of the Mission with reference to Miss Wainwright's residence at Okayama" There seems to be some misunderstanding. The Mission has taken no action in the matter. It would appear that Miss Wainwright personally has had some correspondence with the W.F.M.S. concerning the house, but has not yet asked for action by the Mission.

The telegram authorizing Dr. Gulick's return to America was received some time ago and reported to him. So far as he has expressed any opinion to me it is against going at present. Probably he has written fully to you. Apparently his general health is good, but we cannot avoid apprehensions that the original trouble is not overcome.

Mrs. White landed at Kobe Feb. 21.

We very much regret Mr. Bartlett's resignation and hope he may be able at some future time to come again to Japan.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

RECEIVED MAR 24 1913

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 26, 1913

Rev. E. C. Hall, Secy.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hall,

Your letter of Jan. 22 sends what "the request of the Mission with reference to Miss Manning's teaching at Okayama." Was taken to be a mere preliminary step. The Mission has taken no action in the matter. It would appear that Miss Manning's personal interest and sympathies are with the M.E.M.S. concerning the issue, but she is not expected to act against the Mission.

The Okayama matter, including the building, is a serious one. We have been long up and down about it. Before we have expended any of the money, we felt it important to be sure of the general health of the Mission. Although the general health is good, there cannot be a great deal of expenditure after the original limit is not exceeded.

Mrs. Motte, Secretary of Kyoto Pub. Bd.

We may count on Mr. Hartzell's cooperation and his money is only a matter of time. It may come again to Japan.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, etc.

Notes -

Otis Cary

Feb. 26-1913

REC'D APR 11 1914

Kyoto, Japan, March 20, 1914.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Miss Adams sailed March 11 from Kobe for San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark expect to sail March 24 from Yokohama for San Francisco. Their son Edward goes with them. He is in poor health — some kidney disease, I think. It is very hard for him and also for his parents. The expenses connected with his illness and now those incurred in getting him home must be a heavy burden to them. If possible, I hope the Board can make the financial trouble less heavy.

The Board people have been in Kyoto several days. We have tried to keep them busy. They will doubtless report for themselves. They plan to go to Tokyo tomorrow.

The graduation exercises at the Doshisha came today. The graduates were 8 from the Theological Department, 28 from the School of Economics, 2 from the English Literature Department, 79 from the Academy, 7 from the Girls' English Literature Department, 1 from the Girls' Domestic Science Department, and 17 from the Girls' Academy.

Dr. Strong made a short speech, and all of the

visiting party were present.

The Asahi Shimbun printed in English the greater part of a speech that Pres. Capen had planned to make in Japan. I have mailed you a copy of the paper.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Otis Cary
Kyoto.
Nov. 20-1914

Used 737

REC'D MAY 11 1914

302

Personal

Kyoto. Japan. April 17. 1914

Dear Mr. Bell,

Thank you very much for the recent letter in which you spoke so kindly of our children. We naturally are very much interested in everything pertaining to them, and are glad that you could write so favorably of them. A recent letter from George tells how much they enjoyed having you at Holden. Frank's account of your visit to Oberlin agrees with what you wrote about your having been kept busy there. You greatly helped the misionary interest among the students. How much benefit Japan will gain in the way of recruits remains to be seen. Frank, of course, is specially interested in the Japan side of the matter

We are waiting to learn what may be decided concerning Walter. One letter looks as though he were being advised to take a few years of general practice before going to a mission field. I hardly see how this would be practicable. It costs considerable for a young doctor to set up for himself, and he would hardly feel like doing it in the expectation of only temporary continuance. A young physician too is likely not to get much or very varied practice at first. I can see how it would be a great advantage to get for the medical work on mission ground men who have had much experience, but I should not think that it would, except in rare cases, be possible, and that in those cases the increased ages would make more difficult the acquiring of foreign languages. However, there is no advantage of my writing on this subject, as by this time it has probably been decided what the Board wishes Walter to do, and he has decided on the possibility of doing it.

Mrs. Cary unites with me in wishing to be remembered to Mrs. Bell.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Personal

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Mrs. Gary unites with me in wishing to be remembered to Mrs. Bell.

Yours truly,
Otis Gary

Gary
Apr. 17-1914

REC'D JUL 7 1914

303

Kyoto. Japan. June 13. 1914.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Herewith I send you the report of the Japan Mission's Annual Meeting. I have marked with red ink the items concerning which action by the Board or Boards interested is desired. On the more important matters you will receive fuller information from the committees appointed to write concerning them.

Perhaps the most puzzling question that came before us was that concerning Tokyo Station. While all were agreed in thinking it desirable to have some member of our Mission in Tokyo, there was some difference of opinion as to whether the need was sufficient to justify us, with our present depleted force, in taking any person away from his present field. When particular persons began to be considered, the difficulties in the way became so evident that action was postponed and further consideration of the question entrusted to a committee.

There were also some puzzling questions connected with location. It would require several sheets of paper to explain all the complications. As I was not on the committee that dealt with the matter, I do not know all the considerations that led to the decisions reached.

The vote concerning aid to Kumiai Churches was necessitated by the fact that two stations had been led to yield to the requests of some weak churches for financial help, and had given this directly and or indirectly. To some others it seemed contrary to our understanding when the care of the aided churches was assumed by the Japanese Missionary Society. W A committee of the Mission had a consultation with ~~t~~ one appointed by the Kumiai officials, in which the latter agreed with us that the practice should not be continued. In order to allow for readjustment, however, no change is required before the end of 1914.

The whole meeting passed off very pleasantly. We were glad to have with us Mrs. Clark, the President of W.B.M.I.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Estimates 2 enc.

Tokyo, Japan, June 12, 1914.

Rev. E. T. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Herewith I send you the report of the Japan Mission's Annual Meeting. I have marked with red ink the items concerning which action by the Board or Boards interested is desired. On the more important matters you will receive fuller information from the committees appointed to write concerning them.

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Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Rec'd JUL 7 1914

Cary
June 12 1914

Submitted for

REC'D JUL 21 1914

30

Kyoto, Japan, June 24, 1914.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Perhaps I ought to report to you a recent disturbance in the Doshisha. As it was in the Economics Department of the University, with which I have no direct connection, I am not conversant with all the particulars. Even if I were, there would be no necessity for trying to tell the whole of a long story. A few hotheaded leaders induced the members of their class to unite in making three demands:—

1. That library conditions should be improved.
2. That there should be more full professors
3. That a Dean of the department should be appointed.

In and of themselves the desires of the students are not without reason. The library is in a confused condition as, in order to provide recitation rooms, it was removed from its proper place and put where it is less conveniently consulted. Plans are under way, however, for a partial improvement of conditions. The demand for a Dean shows some dissatisfaction with the one who, somewhat unwillingly, consented to do the work, but it is recognized by all that it is desirable to have the

office filled. Unfortunately the students took unpleasant and, from an American point of view, impudent methods of agitation, demanding that an answer be given by a certain date, publishing articles in the newspapers, issuing a printed circular to alumni, etc. You know how excited Japanese students can get. The class was getting the other classes to support them and there was danger of the epidemic extending to other departments; so the faculty finally said that the department would take a rest until the beginning of next term and that an apology from the class would be expected. For two or three days there was much excitement. The sentiment in the other classes turned in favor of the faculty's position, and finally the class sent an apology signed by all. It is said that in the class itself the feeling is turning against the ringleaders. It may prove necessary to expel some of the latter, but it now seems probable that the chief trouble is over and that, when the school re-opens in the fall, things will go on peaceably.

With the above exception things seem to be moving on well in the Doshisha. We are now

nearly at the end of the term. In the Theological Department there seems to be an increase of missionary zeal. The students have just formed an Evangelistic Band. Perhaps they are a little too much inclined to have its chief activity take the form of preaching meetings here in the city, where student preaching does not prove very attractive in comparison with that of the more experienced workers, but I hope that in the fall the interest can be turned more towards the outlying villages.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Kyoto June 24-1914

Note

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REC'D AUG 4 1914

Kyoto, Japan, July 14, 1914.

Rev. E. R. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission has authorized as an emergency measure the immediate return to America of Miss Olive Hoyt and has also authorized the Mission Treasurer to advance the necessary funds. Very likely you may have received from some one else more information that I possess concerning the reason for this. Dr. George Laning of the American Episcopal Mission strongly advised that she be sent. The operation which he deems necessary could be done in Japan but he thinks it would be difficult to get such careful nursing as he considers essential. The trouble, I think, is a uterine tumor and he is not without apprehensions that it may be of a malignant nature. She expected to sail from Kobe today, but her boat (the Empress of Russia, Canadian Pacific Line) has been postponed two days. Dr. Laning thought it would be well for her as a New England woman to seek the needed surgical help in Boston. He gave encouragement for favorable

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results that would allow of her return to Japan in five or six months; but as Miss Hoyt's regular time for a furlough would come next year, it will probably be deemed best for her to take it now.

I need not say that the Mission sorrows greatly over the necessity for Miss Hoyt's going to America. It is hard to see how the need at Matsuyama can be supplied. Miss Hoyt has remarkable executive ability, and was carrying a heavy burden of work. Our prayer is that she may be restored to health and to the work for which she is so much needed.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Otis Cary
July 14-1914
Hoyt.
Sent by James Cameron

REC'D AUG 4 1914

DR. G. M. LANING.
16A. Harima-Machi,
Kobe, July 7th 1914

The Mission Board,—

Having examined Miss Hoyt of Matsuyama I find that it is most urgent that she should have an operation.

I most strongly recommend an immediate trip home as ultimate cure depends entirely upon a skillful operation done early.

Faithfully yours
G. M. Laning M.D.

Dr. G. M. Lanning

Kobe July 7-1914

Re- Health of Chas. M. Hoyt

This morning I received a note from Mr. Hoyt of Matsuyama saying that it is most urgent that his wife should have an operation. I must therefore recommend an immediate visit. Have written him to defer the operation until after a skilful examination has been made.

Yours sincerely

W. M. Lanning.

REC'D AUG 20 1914

Kyoto, Japan, July 27, 1914.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letters of June 18 and 19 were duly received and the copies have been sent about the Mission. I do not know whether you will stir up a broken correspondence or not. You probably have given in your letter the chief reasons why you hear so little from Japan. More and more our work tends to a kind of monotony — the schools, preaching services, Sunday schools, etc., go on month by month in very much the same way, and even variations from the routine are very much like variations that have previously occurred, so that there is less enthusiasm for writing about them. Probably there is much that would interest a person seeing it for the first time, just as a visitor to Japan finds abundant material for letters and newspaper articles as he walks through the streets; but the things that strike his eyes are overlooked by us as a matter of course. The Mission News naturally seems to have the first claim on what is written for publication. That word "publication" suggests one other point that has always affected our correspondence somewhat. The missionary's letter is professedly for the information of the officers of the

Board, but it may be that parts of his letter may be published. If a person writes with the thought of publication in mind he will probably be more careful in the choice of words and in the manner of expressing than is otherwise the case. A Japanese missionary doing this will probably be more inclined to send what he writes to the Mission News ~~the~~ where it is almost certain to be printed than to Boston where the chances are less. Then too, since most of our correspondence is likely to be addressed to Mr. Bell (since most of the letters from Boston are written by him) who is acquainted with Japan, it hardly seems natural to put in certain explanatory sentences that would be needed to make things plain to the general public, or to describe things well known to him.

So much for descriptive letters: but in former years much of the correspondence was, I suppose, of a business nature, explaining votes, urging that requests be granted, Etc.; Mission policies and methods have long since been settled; though from time to time there are requests that need explanation or support, their number has became smaller and they are usually of such a nature that long correspondence is not needed in order to show the reasons for presenting them. The records of our Annual Meeting and of the votes passed

REC'D SEP

by the Committee and Deleni show that a large part of our mission business is over matters that are in our own hands or that require but little more than their mere statement to make them clear to the officers of the Board.

You speak about the work of the Kumiai Churches in Korea. I think that most members of our Mission regret that they are giving so much of their attention to this. Patriotic motives have perhaps as much influence as religious in this movement. Contributions for its support are being received to a considerable extent from non-Christian Japanese who dislike to see the Christian work in Korea so largely under the influence of persons not very sympathetic with Japan. It is unfortunate that with one or two exceptions the missionaries in Korea do not have any knowledge of the Japanese language and so cannot communicate freely with Japanese officials and others. It is not strange that the officials are inclined to regard the Kumiai workers with more favor and this has a tendency to make the Kumiai work be regarded as pro-government and to some extent that of others to be regarded as somewhat against the government. I fear that our Kumiai workers have been too much

inclined to take over discaffected Christians of other bodies. Whatever there may be in the Kumiai work to criticize it is as useless for Dr. Brown to try to shut it out from Korea as it would be to try to shut out the Roman Catholic missionaries.

As I wrote would probably be the case, Miss Hoyt sailed from Kobe by the Empress of Russia, the date being finally postponed to July 18. Miss Howe arrived at Yokohama July 20.

Your letter of June 19 speaks of the appointment of Miss Fanning and says she is a kindergartner; but the statement sent by Mr. Case says she has no training for that work. I think the Mission will regret this last fact as it has long been asking for a trained kindergartner. Apart from certain reasons making this desirable at present, it has been thought very desirable to have some fully equipped person to carry on work when Miss Howe is absent, and sometime in the future to be her successor. However, if after language study, Miss Fanning is put fully into kindergarten work and not kept to secretarial duties, she will thus get practical training that will enable her when necessary to superintend the work.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary.

Received July 27, 1914

REC'D SEP 5 1914

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 11, 1914.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

Your letter of July 15 has been received and the copies distributed, so on some of the matters to which it refers you are likely to hear from different members of the Mission.

You ask about the vote of the Mission nominating members of the Kobe College Board of Managers. I ought in sending on the vote to have shown that it concerned W. B. M. I. According to the rules of the Board of Managers the Mission nominates four members each year and the approval of W. B. M. I. is required. This was in accordance with the wishes of the deputation of W. B. M. I. which was in Japan at the time the Board of Managers was established.

You ask about the proposed Union Christian College for Women. This is a plan that has been under consideration for some years. Notices in regard to it will be found in issues of the Christian Movement in Japan. At the last meeting of the Council of Federated Missions, as reported in that book, the various missions were to be asked whether they would cooperate. You write as though somewhat surprised that our Mission

RECD 5 1914

holds off from a union movement. At our annual meeting — both in committee and in general meeting — everyone that spoke was in agreement with the action taken. Some of the reasons were as follows. Missions were asked to cooperate by furnishing teachers and trying to secure funds so as to build up a strong Union college at Tokyo. Some of the correspondence in the past has seemed to imply giving up some institution already established or to relinquish efforts for their development. It is said that there is likely to be a uniting of some of the present schools in Tokyo. The following arguments were used against our cooperation.

1. We are interested in Kobe College and in the Dozhisha Girls School. Both have departments as high as that proposed for Tokyo. The Dozhisha could not be induced to discontinue its higher department. We do not wish to give up that at Kobe.

2. Without giving up the above institutions, why not in addition join with others in favor of the new institution? If we could be sure of getting from time to time more teachers and money than we need for them, the question would call for more consideration. As things

are, however, we cannot surrender any of our present teachers, and reenforcements that we need for other parts of our work cannot be procured. So far as we are able to have influence in gaining funds for the education of Japanese women we cannot divert these from our own institutions.

3. It is felt by some that concentration in Tokyo is not wholly desirable — that better than one big institution in Tokyo will be the institutions in different sections of the country. In most of the large sections into which the country ought well be divided in thinking of this subject, there are already schools that are beginning or planning to begin college departments. Though these may at first be small, we may hope for their growth, and the general result from the local schools will be better than that from one big institution. It looks as though the Tokyo leaders in the movement failed to appreciate what is being done, for some of their circulars would give to a person unacquainted with facts the idea that there was as yet hardly any Christian higher education for women. Some doubt whether Tokyo is a good place for such an institution. The reputation that, rightly or wrongly, the girls in the existing (non-Christian) schools

of Tokyo, have is far from good, and some parents will hesitate about sending their daughters where there is felt to be such moral danger. Apart from this, many parents will prefer to have their daughters nearer home.

4. There is likely to be much difficulty in union management, especially where studies and instruction have anything to do with religious subjects. The trouble may not be so great as is seen in the impossibility of Presbyterians uniting in theological schools, or as makes the question of Southern and Northern Baptists keeping together in theological instruction a difficult one; but if certain missions do join in starting a union college the chances are that it will be seen.

Such are some of the reasons that had weight with us. I think that our Mission is usually as ready as any to cooperate with others; but the mere putting the title "union" on any scheme ought not to lead us to join in it without due deliberation as to what it involves.

What you write about the request for an increased salary for a Doshisha Theological professor leads me to question whether you had yet received letters from the persons appointed to write on the

subject. The Mission felt that it could not take the necessary ~~fun~~ amount from its funds for "general work," but hoped a special provision could be made. I am not quite sure how it was, but think that the present amount used for salary was voted on by the Prudential Committee when it was first given, this being before the custom arose of telling the Mission the amount it could have for "General work" and leaving the distribution largely in our hands. I doubt whether the Mission has felt that it has such control over that ~~xxxx~~ that it could withdraw it from its present use and so increase by that amount what we have for evangelistic work. If this is so, it seems appropriate that in seeking an increase of the salary we should first appeal to the Board, especially as we hoped an increased grant from the "Education Fund" could be gained

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Rec'd Aug. 11-1914

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Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 24, 1914.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D.D., Sec.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Barton,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission votes to request the Prudential Committee to assume the support of a tutor in the Doshisha for three years from September, 1915.

The enclosed copy of a letter prepared by those that brought the matter before the Committee ad Interim will show the reasons for the request.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

Referred to ap. Com. June 30, 1915

Newport, Oregon, Aug. 24, 1914.

Hon. J. C. Martin, S.D., Sec.,
14 Queen St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Martin,

The Committee and Authors of the Oregon Mission wish to request the Industrial Committee to assume the support of a lady in Chilocolo for three years from September, 1914.

The enclosed copy of letter received by them from the matter before the Committee and Authors will show the reasons for the request.

Yours truly,
W. T. Perry, Chr.

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Aug. 24-1914

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REC'D DEC 9 1914
REC'D OCT 19 1914

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 28, 1914.

Rev. E. A. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell

I hear that Miss Katherine E. Fanning reached Yokohama Sept. 22 on the Siberia. We had not received word of her change to that boat, and so were looking for her a little later. She left the Coast at Yokohama so as to get at the work of the Language School in Tokyo.

I think I have not reported to you that the plan for selling to the Doshisha the rights in the Ewer house (the one previously occupied by you) cannot be carried out. The Doshisha thinks that hereafter it is likely to want the land, and it cannot now spare the money to buy out our rights. If it were not for thoughts of wanting the land hereafter, it would have considered selling it and giving up our share of the proceeds.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec'y

Otis Cary

Kyoto Sept. 28-1914

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Lt. Com.

REC'D DEC 9 1914

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Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 14, 1914.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Miss Anna L. Hill sailed from Kobe, Nov. 12, on the Manchuria bound for San Francisco. This was in accordance with the vote taken Sept. 3 by the Woman's Board of the Pacific which I suppose was reported to you. On receipt of a notice of this action, Miss Hill presented her resignation to the Doshisha and to the Mission. The Committee ad Interim voted to authorize the Treasurer to advance funds for her return to America, the letter from the W.B.M.P. giving assurance that this expense would be met. ?

Yours truly,
Otis Cary, Sec.

✓ Otis Gary ✓

Kyoto - Nov. 14 - 1914

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REC'D JAN 6 1915

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Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 11, 1914.

Rev. E. F. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

The Committee ad Interim of the Japan Mission has voted: "To ask W. B. M. I. to grant money to provide for the outside teaching necessitated by the lack of an American music teacher at Kobe College until such teacher is ready to begin work. This is with the understanding that the amount shall not exceed the salary of an American teacher."

It has been understood that W. B. M. I. was doing this, but it seemed best, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding in the future that a definite request should be made. The ladies at the College will doubtless write to W. B. M. I upon the matter.

The matter of the transfer of the Matsuyama A. B. C. F. M. property to the Woman's Board, as referred to the Mission for its opinion, is now in the hands of the Committee ad Interim. It may take some little time to find out what available land for a new building would cost.

The Committee ad Interim also asks the Prudential Committee to grant a furlough to Miss Griswold to begin at any time after June 1, 1915.

Miss Hoyt landed at Yokohama Dec. 8, and I suppose is now on her way to Matsuyama.

Yours truly,

Otis Cary, Sec.

Hoyt

Dec. 11-1914

REC'D JAN 20 1915

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 28, 1914.

Rev. E. H. Bell, Sec.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

It has just occurred to some of us that we may be a little late in getting before the Prudential Committee our annual request that five hundred dollars ($500) be granted from the Educational Fund for use in the Doshisha Theological School. The C. A. I. is being asked to take action, but things move a little slowly at this time of the year and so it seems well to let you know that the request will soon reach you, for there is no doubt that the action of C. A. I. will be in favor of presenting it.

Yours truly,
Otis Cary.

Kyoto - Dec. 28-1914

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